

B-14

TELEPHONE RATES ADVANCE TODAY

Company's Appeal Granted in Part—Average Increase More Than 20 Percent

F1

GLOBE

Subscribers May Change Kind Of Service Without Charge By Utilities Board Ruling

AUG 1 1925

Beginning this morning, the rates of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company will be increased on the average more than 20 percent throughout Massachusetts. The increase, which was authorized yesterday by the Public Utilities Commission, is expected to increase the revenue of the company by about \$8,500,000 per year.

Permission for the increase was given in a long report issued at the State House yesterday morning. Not all the increases asked for were granted. Pres Matt B. Jones of the company said, "While we are naturally disappointed at not being granted the full amount of the rate increase which we sought, and while we believe that the rates granted will not give us the full earnings to which we are entitled, we nevertheless have had a prompt, full and fair hearing."

In general, however, the demands of the telephone company, as embodied in a rate schedule submitted on Dec 1, 1924, were granted. The commission stated that these new rates are not permanent. At the end of one year the telephone company is to prepare and present a statement of its financial condition, upon which the commission will pass.

See Lack of Economy

In its report the commission criticized the company for lack of economy, pointing out that

while the concern has considered itself in financial straits for many months, yet it has given substantial salary increases to many of its executives.

According to the income tax returns of employees of the company, filed with the commission, there were 42 officials receiving annual salaries in excess of \$6000 in 1923. In 1924 the number had increased to 54. In addition many officials whose salaries were more than \$6000 in 1923 had been granted increases of more than \$1000. These 54 high-salaried officials draw in the aggregate \$512,760 per year.

To Give "A Fair Return"

The occasion for the increase is stated as follows in the report of the Commission:

"The people of Massachusetts want adequate telephone service. They cannot have this unless the company can raise the funds necessary for such service and its development. The company cannot do this unless it can maintain its credit. It must, in order to do this, be able to sell large quantities of shares of its stock to its stockholders or others."

"It cannot under the law sell its shares of stock below par, its shares of stock will not sell in large quantities at par unless small quantities sell in the stock market somewhat above par."

"Hence it follows inevitably that the company must earn such an annual dividend as will maintain the price of shares of its stock above par in the stock market. Such a dividend demanded by economic necessity is, in substance, what courts call 'a fair return.'"

Stock of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company closed at 115 1/2 yesterday afternoon. It has been paying dividends of 8 percent per annum since 1920. In its report the Commission said: "We believe . . . the company should be permitted, for the present at least, to earn an amount which would permit it to pay a dividend approximately 8 percent upon its capital stock."

Private Exchanges Hit

The increases granted range from 12 1/2 percent in the case of some residence lines to more than 200 percent in the case of private branch exchange charges. For example, the charge for multiple board private branch exchanges per month is advanced from \$10 to \$27.50.

Two-party residence subscribers, having measured service in central exchanges and within an eight-mile radius of Boston are exempt from the increase and will continue to pay the old rate. Unlimited two-party users, however, must pay \$1.25 more per month.

Individual subscribers within the same area are advanced from \$4 per month to \$4.50, with a smaller number of calls allowed, and throughout the rate revision the heavier burden is placed upon subscribers who have individual lines.

Business office individual lines in Boston advance \$1 per month and two-party lines 50 cents. In what is known as the "B" group, which includes Chelsea, East Boston, Granite Hyde Park, Malden, Melrose, Ocean, Revere and Winchester, residence individual lines are advanced nearly 40 percent and two-party lines slightly less.

In metropolitan cities and towns outside the eight-mile limit the advances are equivalent.

Foreseeing that many subscribers will wish to change to some service less costly, the Public Utilities Commission lays down certain rules for the protection of telephone users.

Subscribers who immediately apply for a change of service to one of less cost will continue to pay the rate they now pay until the company is able to change the form of service. Application must be made by Oct 10.

The company is also forbidden to make any charge for such changes and is forbidden to discontinue any person's telephone service, even though the old rate continues in effect, until it is able to substitute the new service.

Loud Protests Made

Loud protests went up at once as soon as the decision of the Commission became known. Under the leadership of the city of Boston, a large number of municipalities banded together to present a determined opposition to the move of the telephone company. Mayor Curley demanded that members of the Public Utilities Commission resign.

The commission refused to allow any increase in service connection charges, which still remain at \$3.50, although the company sought to have them made \$5.50.

Most of the report of the Commission deals with the alleged necessity for the increase, and examines at some length the relation of the New England Company to the American Company and to the Western Electric Company. The American Company, the report says, owns 58 percent of the stock of the New England Company, and practically all of the stock of the Western Electric Company, which is the purchasing and manufacturing company of the Bell System.

Concerning this relationship the commission said in part:

"It is true in our opinion, as has been contended, that the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company . . . in effect is an agency of the American Company. We are not, however, satisfied that this is detrimental to the interests of the New England public."

"The American Company charges each of the companies of the Bell system, including the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, in return for these services and for the use of certain telephone instruments—the receiver, transmitter and induction coil—4 1/2 percent of their gross revenue. Perhaps a better basis might have been adopted, as, for example, a certain charge per telephone station, but we do not think that that is the problem which faces us. We must take the facts and the law as we find them."

Worth What It Costs

"We are of the opinion, upon the evidence before us, first, that the American Company furnishes . . . these instruments to the various companies of the Bell System at little above cost, and, second, that what the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company receives from the American Company is . . . it pays therefor under

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this so-called license contract. It is perhaps but natural to look with suspicion upon contracts between companies with such intercorporate relations, but we are constrained to say that we cannot find, upon the evidence, that this 4 1/2 percent license contract was either a dishonest or an imprudent one for the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company."

A large part of the report is technical, presenting the several changes in tariff approved. Notable among these is the abolition of the so-called "district service" in Salem and Saugus and the introduction of a new rate schedule.

The commission partially disapproved increases proposed for changed locations or types of stations within the premises. The private branch exchange rates, though radically increased, are somewhat cut from the figures named in the company's application.

The report is signed by Secretary Andrew A. Highlands, "by order of the Commission," whose members are Henry C. Atiwill of Lynn (chairman), Henry G. Wells of Haverhill, David A. Ellis of Boston, Leonard F. Harty of Huntington and Everett E. Stone of Springfield. William H. O'Brien, chief of the telephone and telegraph division of the Public Utilities Department, had much to do with the revision of the rate schedules.

Pending Year and a Half

The report disposes of an issue which has been before the State for a year and one-half. The telephone company filed an application for tariff changes in March, 1924. Hearings were proceeding on this schedule and had gone on for 39 days when it became apparent, according to the phone company officials, that they needed more money than they had asked for. Accordingly new and more drastic increases were asked in a schedule filed Dec 1, 1924.

Various classes of service to be discontinued, as announced last night by General Manager George H. Dresser are as follows:

The four-party full suburban residence service; the four-party residence coin-box service in the smaller exchanges on the rim of the Metropolitan Division; the one-party residence flat rate in the central group of exchanges and the one-party business flat rate in the suburban exchanges within an eight-mile radius of Boston; the full Metropolitan measured service, and the four-party business coin-box service.

Some of these changes will be only upon the company's records but most involve increases in rates and a limitation in service.

CURLEY DEMANDS FULLER REMOVE BOARD GRANTING BIG PHONE BOOST.

The \$8,500,000 rate boost granted yesterday by the Public Utilities Commission to the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company is a "raid upon the telephone users of this State which warrants the removal of the entire commission by Governor Curley," in the opinion of Mayor Curley.

The Mayor yesterday so stated in a communication to the Governor and urged a complete probe of the boost by the Interstate Commerce Commission, as well as the discharge of the commissioners.

He based his statement on



PRES. MATT B. JONES

requests on a report submitted to him by Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan of the City of Boston, who served as chief counsel for the cities and towns who fought against the requested rate rise.

COMPANY ACCEPTS

Pres. Matt B. Jones of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. announced last night the company would accept the decision of the Public Utility Department, allowing the increase.

"If time demonstrates the need of further revenue," he continued, "we shall again bring the matter before the department for consideration."

The increase was granted, according to the Utilities department, that the company might by continuing to pay 8 p. c. dividends and keeping its stock slightly above par, raise other sums by credit to meet its increased operating and maintenance costs.

Company engineers, it was announced yesterday, are working on the new rates. They will not be completed for a week.

The increase becomes effective today, Aug. 1.

Subscribers are permitted to apply for a change of service immediately should they find they can choose another kind of service lower than their present monthly rate.

Until such service is provided by the company, the subscriber continues to pay at his present rate.

The application for a change of service must be made in writing and no charge shall be made for such change nor shall the subscriber's service be discontinued, decrees the Public Utilities Dept.

A partial list of new and old rates follows:

Unlimited residence, individual: Old rate \$4, new rate \$5.50.

Unlimited residence, 2-party: Old rate \$3.25; new rate \$4.50.

Measured residence, individual: Old rate \$4, new rate \$5.50, number of messages decreased from 80 to 75.

Measured residence, 2-party: Rate \$3.25, with no change.

Unlimited suburban service, residence: Old rate \$4, new rate \$5.50.

Unlimited suburban residence, 2-party: Old rate 3.25, new rate \$4.50.

BELIEF CURLEY PLAN REJECTED

Hub Building Employers

Refuse to Talk

Tieup of Construction Here

Again Seems Near

JUL 31 1925 State Conciliation Board

May Step In Today

While no official statement could be obtained yesterday afternoon, following the meeting of the board of counselors of the Building Trades Employers' Association, held at the City Club to consider acceptance of Mayor Curley's "peace plan," it is understood that the vote was against acceptance.

The plan proposed by Mayor Curley last Monday, at a joint conference of employers and union leaders at City Hall, called for the appointment of a committee of seven, three to be named by the union council, three by the employers and the seventh, or neutral member, who would be chairman, to be named by President Coolidge, to hear evidence on the wage grievances of the members of the laborers' union, and decide if the grievances were subject to settlement by arbitration.

When Mayor Curley proposed this plan of settlement, the union men accepted immediately, while the representatives of the employers accepted tentatively, subject to ratification by the Board of Councilors which had a meeting scheduled for yesterday afternoon. By the acceptance of the plan Monday, the strike order which was to be issued on Tuesday was held up pending a decision by the employers.

Attempts to learn the reasons why the employers refused to accept the plan yesterday were unavailing. It was stated that nothing would be given out until after Mayor Curley was officially notified today of the vote and the reasons for it.

Under a "peace pact" signed by the employers' association and a number of unions affiliated with the United Building Trades' Council, it is provided that no wage increases will be granted to any union before April 1, 1926. It is because of this agreement that the employers have steadily refused to deal with the laborers on a wage increase or to allow the question to go to arbitration.

Millions of dollars in building construction will be affected by a general strike of about 30,000 skilled mechanics as threatened by the union council in support of the laborers. The threat of the interests behind the proposed \$14,000,000 Statler Hotel, to drop the project unless peace is assured in labor circles, caused Mayor Curley to try and bring both sides together.

It is believed that the Division of Conciliation and Arbitration of the State Board of Labor and Industries, will step in today and summon all interested parties to appear at the State House and explain their positions. This board was prepared to take action a number of weeks ago, but held off pending the results of the hearings and decision by the commissioners of the United States Department of Labor, who decided that the demands of the laborers for increased wages should be settled by arbitration.

BUILDING STRIKE SET FOR MONDAY

Ordered When Employers Decline Arbitration

GLOBE

Will Affect 8000 Men, Big Jobs —Mayor Raps Refusal

aug 1 **AUG 1 1925** *D1*
A special notice was sent last night to business agents of the 27 unions affiliated with the United Building Trades Council for a special meeting at 10:30 Monday morning at the headquarters, 386 Harrison av, to put into effect immediately a strike against the 55 contractors who are members of the Building Trades Employers' Association.

This notice was authorized by the adjustment board of the council yesterday afternoon when newspaper stories of the action of the board of councilors of the Employers' Association in declining to consider any proposition which might mean arbitration of wage demands of the Laborers' Union were digested.

Will Affect Big Jobs

The strike contemplated will not be general, but will only affect jobs controlled by members of the Employers' Association, and is expected to affect less than 8000 of the 30,000 skilled mechanics employed in this industry in Greater Boston.

Some of the biggest construction jobs in the district will be hit by this strike, however, if the Division of Conciliation and Arbitration of the State Board of Labor and Industries does not prevent it from going into effect by holding hearings and investigating the causes of the trouble. Among them will be the new Elks' Home, Capital Theatre, Five Cents Savings Bank, Number One State-st Building, University Club, Art Museum extension and practically all city schools.

Letter Sent to Mayor

Fred M. Knight, special agent of the Board of Labor and Industries, attempted yesterday, following publication of the employers' reply to Mayor Curley, to get in touch with E. A. Johnson, secretary of the United Building Trades Council, to arrange for a conference before his board in an attempt to prevent the strike.

Employers' Association provides for arbitration of a very special character for all trade unions who become signatories to same. It is an arbitration for an increase in wages and prevents wages from being reduced. All unions must be treated alike in order to create harmony, and are so treated by the terms of the peace pact.

"The peace pact designated the dates when arbitration for an increase in wages is to occur, if requested by any union signatory to the peace pact, viz, April 1, 1926, and again on April 1, 1927. Therefore, we will arbitrate on April 1, 1926, and again on April 1, 1927, the question of an increase in wage to the laborers if they become signatories to the peace pact.

"Respectfully,
"Building Trades Employers' Association, W. H. Root, President; John F. Walsh, Secretary."

Says Public Is Ignored

Mayor Curley on receipt of the letter issued the following statement:

"The decision made by the Building Trades Employers' Association that there shall be no reduction in the existing wage scale and that arbitration on the question of increase in wages on April 1, 1926 and again on April 1, 1927, while a reiteration of previously announced policy, unfortunately does not definitely insure peace in the building trades unless labor is agreeable to the program of the postponement of arbitration until April of 1926.

"I am sorely grieved at the decision of the Building Trades Employers' Association. The value and necessity of arbitration is acknowledged by both the employer and employee in this case. The public, who, in the final analysis, are the most important party to a sane determination of this question, are disregarded. Immediate arbitration, to my mind, is not inconsistent either with the existing peace pact or the statutes of the Commonwealth, Chapter 514 of the Acts of 1909.

"The failure of the Building Trades Employers' Association to accept the arbitration committee representing both the employers and the employees, with the deciding vote to be cast by a citizen selected by the President of the United States is, at least, indicative of a lack of confidence in the position taken by the employers."

fort to prevent the strike. It is believed he will continue his efforts today and arrange a conference.

Points Out His Club

Mayor James M. Curley yesterday received a letter from the Employers' Association, in which the body reiterated its position, after considering the Mayor's proposed arbitration plan. The Mayor in a statement later declared he was grieved at this decision.

Last Monday, the Mayor, in a final attempt to bring about a settlement, called a conference of the two groups. The question of a wage scale was brought up last April, and numerous attempts were made to settle it.

Authorized Strike

On June 26, the adjustment board of the Building Trades' Council authorized a strike of 30,000 mechanics. The union at that time asked for an arbitration board to consider requests of laborers for an increase in the hourly rate of wages. Commissioner Charles G. Wood of the Department of Labor subsequently reported in favor of the laborers, but the employers' association appealed the decision.

The employers' association contends that the peace pact now in existence between it and the Building Trades' Council provides that the next date for arbitration for an increase in wages is April 1, 1926, and that it will arbitrate then, if the laborers sign the pact. It has stated that an increase in the wage scale would be a breach of contract made with contractors elsewhere.

Association Replies

The association's letter to the Mayor follows:

"At a fully attended meeting of the Board of Councilors of the Building Trades Employers' Association July 30, and, after having carefully considered the proposed arbitration plan of Your Honor, it was unanimously voted to again reiterate our position.

"The peace pact agreement now in existence between the United Building Trades Council and the Building Trades

CLEAN BILL TO HUB HOSPITAL

POST
Atty.-Gen. Rules in Robert B. Brigham Case

JUL 31 1925

Attorney-General Benton yesterday announced his refusal to bring, at the request of Mayor Curley, made more than a year ago, the affairs of the Robert Breck Brigham Hospital and the Brigham estate to the attention of the Supreme Court.

At a conference called at his office at the State House the Attorney-General secured from representatives of the hospital corporation their promise that they will themselves petition the Supreme Court for an interpretation of those parts of the Brigham will which Mayor Curley contends are in conflict with the policies adopted by the hospital officials.

The Attorney-General expressed his belief that the hospital officials have conducted the affairs of the hospital in a manner satisfactory to the general public and that the only possible necessity for any application to the Supreme Court for interpretation of their conduct is of a technical nature.

As regards the charges concerning the charges of maladministration of the Brigham trust fund and real estate, it was announced that these would be taken up, at a public hearing in September, when Arthur D. Hill of the Hospital counsel returns from Europe.

After reading the Attorney-General's report Mayor Curley issued a statement in which he expressed himself as satisfied with the decision as having resulted in the action he desired.

POST - AUG - 1 - 1925

PHONE RATE RAISE CAUSES PROTEST

POST

AUG 1 1925

Aug - 1

Commission's Decision Denounced-- Curley Urges Removal of Members --Amount Granted Nears Request

The increase in telephone rates, averaging 20 per cent throughout Massachusetts, but much more than that to local telephone users, which goes into effect today, as authorized by the State Department of Public Utilities in its decision in the rate case, caused a general wave of protest from subscribers when it was announced yesterday. The new rates are effective for one year only.

CURLEY PROTESTS

Mayor Curley sent a letter to Governor Fuller in which he denounced the decision of the State Commission, declaring that it "represents a raid upon the telephone users of this Commonwealth which would justify the immediate removal of the entire commission by Your Excellency."

With this letter the Mayor submitted the report of Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan, who represented Boston and 150 other cities and towns in the State opposing the petition of the New England Telephone Company for the rate increases at the prolonged hearings before the commission.

The Mayor, in a public statement, said he heartily endorsed the recommendation of Counsel Sullivan that immediate steps be taken for a full and complete investigation of the operation of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and its subsidiaries, by the Interstate Commerce Commission. He stated that he had already directed the corporation counsel to submit to the commission at Washington all testimony in his possession with reference to the case.

Burden on Local Users

Corporation Counsel Sullivan in his report stated that the results of the decision of the Public Utilities Department are that residence telephone rates are increased from 30 to 40 per cent and office rates from 25 to 35 per cent. He pointed out that rates on toll calls over 100 miles are not increased, the effect of this being to make the increased burden fall upon local telephone users, not upon those using the long lines of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, which owns and controls the New England Company. Mr. Sullivan alleged that the refusal of the Public Utilities Commission to inquire into revenues derived by the American Company from the New England Com-

pany, and into the cost of the service which the New England Company is giving to the American Company, would seem to make desirable a comprehensive investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Almost Amount Asked For

The company petitioned for a rate increase of 21.3 per cent, which would bring added revenue amounting to \$9,000,000 a year to the company, it was estimated. By the decision of the Public Utilities Department the rate increase is figured at a little less than 20 per cent, which, it is figured, will bring in about \$8,500,000 additional revenue.

General Manager Dresser of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, issued a statement last night stating that there are about 800,000 telephones in Massachusetts, connected to 174 general offices. These offices are classified for rate purposes into 16 groups, six in the Metropolitan division and 10 for other parts of the State. He explains how it is proposed to apply the new rate schedule so that telephone bills received Sept. 1 will be figured for August service at the new rates.

The decision of the public utilities department was unanimous. The report, which occupied 28 typewritten pages, criticises the telephone company for the advances in salaries among the higher officials, 54 of whom are now paid above \$6000 a year, and together draw salaries aggregating more than \$500,000 a year. Disapproval is expressed by the commission of the fact that the salaries of some of these men have been raised during a time when the company's finances were not what they should be.

Two-party residence subscribers in central exchanges and within an eight-mile radius of Boston are exempt from the increase, and will continue as at present. Unlimited two-party users, however, must pay \$1.25 more per month. Individual subscribers within the same area are advanced from \$4 to \$4.50 per month, with a smaller number of calls allowed, and throughout the new rate schedule the heavier burden is placed upon subscribers who have individual lines.

In the case of business office individual lines in Boston there is an advance of \$1 per month and 50 cents for two-party lines. With the so-called "B" group, which includes Chelsea, East Boston, Granite, Hyde Park, Malden, Melrose, Revere and

Winchester, residence individual lines are advanced nearly 40 per cent and two-party lines a little less.

Outside the eight-mile limit in Metropolitan cities and towns the advances are equivalent.

GLOBE - AUG - 1 - 1925

CURLEY WANTS BOARD OUSTED

Asks Fuller to Remove Utilities Men

Also Urges All Data Be Sent to Commerce Board

AUG 1 1925 Favors Thorough Inquiry by Federal Body GLOBE

Recommendation to Gov Fuller that he forthwith remove from office the Public Utilities Commissioners as punishment for granting rate increases to the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and submission to the Interstate Commerce Commission all of Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan's data against the increases, with urgent suggestion that the I. C. C. at once investigate the American Telephone & Telegraph Company was the Curley administration's answer yesterday to the Public Utilities Commissioners' decision favoring the telephone company.

Sullivan acted as attorney for the city and for other Bay State cities and towns in the long fight against the company's petition. In his digest of the commission's finding, prepared for the Mayor, he recommends that the I. C. C. be asked to investigate the telephone business nationally. Such an investigation would be a matter of years.

The Mayor's Statement

Mr Curley's statement, in part: "The efficiency experts assigned by the parent company, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, to an investigation of the conduct of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company's operation in Massachusetts have already effected economies in the reduction and removal of employees which will represent an estimated annual saving to the company in maintenance charges, approximating \$2,000,000. The recommendation of the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission for increases in rates will represent in operation an annual additional charge on telephone users in the Commonwealth of \$8,500,000.

"In view of the fact that prior to the adoption of maintenance economies totalling annually \$2,000,000, the total amount of additional revenue requested by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company in 1924 for Massachusetts was but \$850,000, the recommendation of the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission at this time would justify the removal of the entire commission by His Excellency, the Governor; and in conformity with this view I have this day forwarded to His Excellency, the Governor, a copy of the report of the Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, and the statement which I have dictated to the press."

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Urges Investigation

"I heartily concur in the judgment of the Corporation Counsel for the city of Boston in his recommendation that steps be immediately taken for a full and complete investigation of the operation of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and its subsidiaries, by

the Interstate Commerce Commission, and have this day directed the Corporation Counsel to submit to the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington all testimony in his possession with reference to the case as presented by him in behalf of the cities and towns of the Commonwealth before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission.

"The refusal of the Public Utilities Commission to inquire into revenues derived by the American Company from the New England Company, which it owns and controls, and to inquire into the cost of the service which the New England Company is giving to the American Company would seem to make it desirable that a comprehensive investigation of this inter-corporate relationship be made by the United States Interstate Commerce Commission.

"I feel certain that the commission have arrived at their decision in too great haste and without adequate study of what the increases which they have allowed will probably produce. The commission estimates that the increases allowed by it will produce for the company an additional revenue of \$8,500,000. The temporary reduction in the State tax of \$2,000,000 for 1924 pales into insignificance when compared with this additional burden which is placed upon the people of Massachusetts."

Mayor Curley's letter to Gov Fuller was received late yesterday afternoon by Herman A. MacDonald, secretary to the Governor. It will be placed before Mr Fuller on his return to his desk Monday morning.

AMERICAN - AUG-1-1925

URGES BOARD'S REMOVAL FOR PHONE RAISE

Incensed over the "raid on the subscribers," as he termed the telephone rate increase granted by the Public Utilities Commission, Mayor Curley was today demanding the removal of that body. In a letter to Governor Fuller, the Mayor also demanded a general investigation be made by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"The temporary reduction in the State tax of \$2,000,000 for 1924 pales into insignificance when compared with this additional burden which is placed upon the people of Massachusetts," wrote the Mayor.

He said he based his statements and letter on reports from Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan, of the City of Boston, who opposed the increases.

Mayor Curley says the removal of the Commissioners is justified because, prior to the adoption of maintenance economies totalling \$2,000,000 annually, the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company requested additional revenue of only \$850,000.

RESULTS OF DECISION. 1925

The results of the Commission's decision are as follows:

1. Residence telephones are increased from 30 to 40 p. c.
2. Office telephone rates are increased from 25 to 35 p. c.

3. Rates on toll calls over 100 miles are not increased.

4. The American Tel. & Tel. Co. will collect 4½ p. c., or \$400,000 annually, under its contract as the "parent" company.

5. The rates of "PBX" boards are slightly increased, but not as asked for by the company.

6. The proposed increase in excess message charges is refused.

7. The commission recommends the company reduce its operating expenses, especially on salaries paid to officers, and recommends abolition of certain newly-treated offices.

MAY CUT DIVIDEND.

8. The commission believes the company may soon cut its dividend rate from 8 to 7 per cent.

9. The commission criticizes the company for asking increased rates of \$860,000 in 1924 while at the same time preparing a case for increases totalling \$9,500,000.

10. The Commission finds the contracts between the New England company with the Western Electric and American companies casts much doubt on the full ownership of the New England company of much of its plant.

"It is unfortunate for the public," says Mayor Curley, "that the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission is not the court of final review.

"The efficiency experts assigned by the American company to an investigation of the conduct of the New England company have already effected economies in the reduction and removal of employees which will represent an estimated saving of \$2,000,000.

"JUSTIFY REMOVAL"

"I heartily concur in the judgment of the corporation counsel for the city of Boston in his recommendation that steps be immediately taken for a full and complete investigation of the operation of the American company, and its subsidiaries, by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and I have instructed the corporation counsel to submit all testimony at the rate hearings to that body.

"The recommendation of the Commission at this time would justify the removal of the entire Commission by Governor Fuller, and I have forwarded to him Corporation Counsel Sullivan's report."

TRAVELER - AUG-5-1925

Count and Countess Find Mayor in Second Attempt



Count and Countess Cippico of Italy paid an unofficial visit to "Honorable Curley" at City Hall today and were presented (sh—h) with gold keys to the city. They were taken on a tour of the city and later hoped to meet the President at White Court.

AUG 5 1925

His Honor Surprises City Hall by Trotting Out Gold Keys for Visitors—Trip Planned to White Court

TRAVELER

The Count and Countess Cippico paid an unofficial visit to "Honorable Curley," as they addressed him, at City Hall today.

The mayor, not to be outdone, replied in his most gallant manner, which is well-nigh perfect, and astounded the City Hall scribes by presenting his guests with gold keys to the city.

WHITE COURT VISIT

The shiny treasures had hitherto reposed in a strong box for several

months for reasons best known to the mayor.

Following a short reception, Standish Wilcox, the mayor's social secretary, escorted the guests on a tour of the city, and was to later drive to White Court, Swampscott, to have them received by the President, since the count and countess had expressed a strong desire to meet him.

The count and countess visited City Hall yesterday afternoon, but the mayor had left. They have been attending the Williamstown conference.

The Italian nobleman is a member of the Roman Senate and is slated to be its next president. Lady Cippico was formerly Miss Margaret McCollum Webster of Scotland, and was married to the count in 1902. He is a professor of English at the University of London.

assessors are encountering in placing increased valuations.

The gloomy aspect is based on the fact that the city must raise by taxation approximately \$5,000,000 more than it was obliged to raise last year, this increase being largely due to the \$3,300,000 additional demanded for the schools. Of that amount, the greater part is for new construction, the Legislature having passed a mandatory enactment that, of the \$3,000,000 appropriated for school buildings available this year, at least \$1,500,000 should be raised during the year from taxes.

But there are other items in red ink on the city's ledger. Increase in the State tax assessments this year amounts to \$400,000 and there is a falling off of at least \$100,000 in the State income return to the city. In addition, there may be a decrease in the return of the corporation tax. Operation of the policy demanded by the State, that ten per cent of city income should be applied to the improvements at Dock square, the construction of two new ferryboats and the Morton street widening, makes it obligatory to raise \$322,000, which was not anticipated.

Cannot Offset the Increases

To offset such a heavy obligation as the \$5,000,000 increase entails and permit the tax rate to remain at \$24.70, where it has reposed for the last four years, the assessors would be obliged to find \$200,000,000 in new valuations. Obviously this cannot be done.

The average total increase in valuations, both personal and real estate, over a long term of years has been about \$30,000,000. Occasionally, the increase has soared to \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000. In fact, heroic measures were necessary in war time and in the years following peace to prevent any such increase in the tax rate as affected other Bay State municipalities.

Mayor Peters, on assuming office, found a tax rate of \$17.70 and during his first year, 1918, was obliged to see the rate go to \$21.20. He was unable to stay the advance which was threatened early in the following year, the rate going to \$23.60. For 1920 there was another increase to \$24.10. In the following year the tax rate was fixed at \$24.70, where it has remained without change throughout the Curley regime.

Time and again in these last four years the possibility of a very large advance was not slighted in the speculations. In the face of rapidly increasing city expenditures, in which the schools have played a leading part, it was necessary to find much more fruitful valuations than ever before if the tax rate were to stay put. The assessors were favored by a construction program which proved to be one of the greatest ever experienced. Moreover, they were able to place greater values on real estate in all parts of the city, due to higher prices which the war, and post war conditions, had stimulated.

Real Estate Has Suffered

That real estate has suffered under the burden is the long-standing complaint of the real estate interests. It has been charged that the down-town business sections have been milked to the limit. Notwithstanding such allegations, new values continue to be placed, and this year's findings will reveal no lack of enterprise on the part of the assessors. But the outlying sections, especially the suburban business centers, will play a generous part this year in the search for new values.

What the new tax rate, to be announced within two weeks, will be, is still unknown to the assessors. That it will increase between \$2 and \$3 is admitted. An increase of \$5,000,000 in the city's appropriation demands would mean an increase of \$3 in the tax rate with no additional revenue. But the assessors will find increased values, perhaps enough to cut the threatened increase to \$2.

RISE OF \$2 TO \$3 PREDICTED
AUG-5 1925

Schools Require \$3,300,000 More Than Last Year, and State Tax Is Higher

It was apparent that Mayor Curley was considerably shocked this afternoon to learn of the prospects of a much higher tax rate. He had conferred with the tax rate. He had conferred with the Board of Assessors and City Auditor Rupert S. Carven. Roughly, the increased demands upon the city treasury were measured, as well as the difficulties the as-

TRANSCRIPT - AUG-5-1925

CITY TAX RATE
SURE TO RECORD
SHARP ADVANCE

Fuller Is Told Board Can Cut Telephone Rates at Any Time

**Gets Prompt Reply from
Utilities Commission,
Giving Facts Asked**

LETTER SETS FORTH REASONS FOR AWARD

**Curley, Meanwhile, Calls
on Mayors' Club to Meet
in Special Session**
AUG 5 1925

The public utilities commission, replying yesterday to Gov. Fuller's request for specific information concerning the effect of the general telephone rate increases, said that it can promptly reduce these rates whenever they appear to be too high, adding, "there is no reason why this department cannot deal with a situation as soon as it develops through experience."

The communication to the Governor, signed by Commissioner Wells, as acting chairman, was delivered by him in person at the executive offices, late in the afternoon. It was read over the telephone to the Governor, who was at his summer home at Rye, N. H. He would make no comment.

ASKS MAYORS' CLUB MEET

While the commission's statement to the Governor was being typed, Mayor Curley was sending a letter to Charles H. Thurston, secretary of the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts, asking that a special meeting of that organization be called to consider what action may be taken on the granting of the rate increases by the commission. In his letter, the mayor declares that "the situation is sufficiently acute from the standpoint of the telephone users of Massachusetts, whose pockets are to be picked through the edict of the public utilities commission by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, to warrant such a meeting."

In his letter to the Governor, Commissioner Wells sets forth that generally speaking, there has been little or no increase on rural lines and that on residence service comparatively small. Increases on small business have been larger, he admits, but adds that the greatest burden, relatively speaking, has been placed on the big business users.

The communication is an

phone division, showing the effect of the new rates on the larger groups of the metropolitan division and on various exchanges throughout the state.

WILL NEED \$20,000,000 YEARLY FOR EXPANSION

The fact that the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company needs \$20,000,000 a year for the next two or three years, to take care of an increasing demand from the public for additional service, played a strong part in the deliberations in the rate case, according to Commissioner Wells. With less than an 8 per cent. dividend, the company could not market its stock at par as required by law, the Governor was informed.

The text of the communication to the Governor follows:

"We take pleasure in answering your inquiries:

"(1) You are correct in assuming that, if the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company felt that the decision of this department had not granted them a fair return, the company can appeal to the federal courts.

"(2) The federal courts have often ruled on the question of what is a fair return, the supreme court by holding that a certain revenue allowed by a state commission did not amount to a fair return, and sometimes the lower federal courts stating explicitly what did constitute such a fair return.

CITES RECENT DECISIONS

"(3) There have been recent decisions of the federal courts affecting orders of public service commissions. The supreme court of the United States, in the case of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company v. Missouri, 262 U. S. 276, overruled the commission of that state on the ground that it had not allowed a fair return to the local telephone company. There are three decisions of lower federal courts, made within the last few months, upholding the right of certain gas companies to an 8 per cent. dividend. Telephone companies obviously need large amounts of new capital more than gas companies. In the case we decided, an outstanding fact was that the increased demand for telephone service on the part of the public required an expenditure of over \$20,000,000 a year for the next three or four years.

"In order to raise these large sums of money in such a short time, a fair dividend must, of course, be paid upon the capital stock. The price in the open market of small amounts of New England Telephone & Telegraph Company stock of an 8 per cent. basis, the past few years, apparently indicated that the large blocks of stock mentioned above could not be marketed at par, as

required by law, on any lesser basis than the present dividend.

"We stated in our opinions, however, that this condition ought not to be permanent and that a dividend of 7 per cent. should be possible in the not remote future. Our Legislature, in 1918, thought that a 6 per cent. dividend would accomplish this purpose in the case of the Boston Elevated Railway Company. The fact, however, that its common stock has never reached par and is now quoted around 78½ has prevented and still prevents this company from selling any common stock to finance its needs.

"4—This brings us to your next question as to our authority over dividends and stock issues. We have no direct control of dividends. Any indirect action on them would come into conflict with the constitution of the United States if it deprived the company of a fair return. We have no authority whatsoever over the stock issues of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. Quoting from page 7 of our opinion:

"These are matters of serious concern and fraught with possible dangers to the public welfare. We have no power in this matter which we can exercise without doing more harm than good to the public, and are of the opinion that this subject merits the attention of the Great and General Court."

"5—In reply to your next question we beg to state that this department can promptly reduce these rates whenever

they appear to be too high. A substantial part of the increases could be figured with approximate accuracy; another part of them was, however, somewhat a matter of estimate. There is no reason why this department cannot deal with a situation as soon as it develops through experience.

"6—The company estimated no reduced revenue as a result of increased rates. From our experience in other somewhat similar matters we are rather inclined to think that the company had minimized this element. However, telephones probably differ from street railways in this respect. While we have tried to give that element some weight, we made no substantial allowances for it.

TELLS WHERE HIGHER RATES CHIEFLY APPLY

"7—In reply to your last question, we are submitting a memorandum in some detail prepared by the chief of our telephone division. It will be noted that, generally speaking, there have been little or no increases on rural lines, that those on residence service have been comparatively small, that the increases on small business have been larger, but that the greatest burden, relatively speaking, is placed upon the large business users.

"May we be permitted to point out, also, that during the present 10-year period of high commodity and labor prices the only increase the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company has received, in addition to the one under discussion, which amounts to about 20 per cent., although their rates were reduced in 1910 by this commonwealth, was one of approximately 15 per cent. in 1919, granted by the officials of the United States government.

"Yours very truly,
"(Signed) HENRY G. WELLS,
"Commissioner."

AMERICAN - AUG. 5 - 1925

PHONE GRAB ALIBI BY WELLS

**Tells Governor Company Can
Appeal to Federal Court;
Public Has No Appeal**

Explaining that the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company had the right to appeal to the Federal Court in the event of an adverse finding and that the public had no appeal, Commissioner Henry G. Wells, sent a reply to Governor Fuller's request for information concerning the Public Utilities Commission grant of \$8,640,000 in increased rates to the telephone company.

Commissioner Wells strikes an alibi note in his "why-we-did-it" letter to the Governor.

"It will be noted 'he writes' that generally speaking," there have been little or no increases on rural lines, that those on residence service have been comparatively small, that the increases on small business have been larger, but that the greater burden, relatively speaking, is placed upon the large business users."

The Wells letter in full follows:

QUOTES FEDERAL RULING

"You are correct in assuring that, if the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company felt that the decision of this department had not granted them a fair return the company can appeal to the Federal courts."

"The Federal courts have often ruled on the question of what is a fair return, the Supreme court by holding that a certain revenue allowed by a state commission did not amount to a fair return and sometimes the lower Federal courts stating explicitly what did constitute such a fair return."

"There have been recent decisions of the Federal Courts affecting orders of public service commissions. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company vs. Missouri, overruled the commission of that State on the ground that it had not allowed a fair return to the local telephone company."

"There are three decisions of the Federal courts, made within a few months, upholding the

an 8 per cent. dividend. Telephone companies obviously need large amounts of new capital more than gas companies.

\$20,000,000 A YEAR.

"In the case we decided an outstanding fact was that the increased demand for telephone service on the part of the public required an expenditure of over \$20,000,000 a year for the next three or four years."

"In order to raise these large sums of money in such a short time a fair dividend must of course be paid upon the capital stock. The price on the open market of small amounts of New England Telephone and Telegraph Company stock on an 8 per cent. basis the past few years apparently indicated that the large blocks of stock mentioned above could not be marketed at par, as required by law, on any lesser basis than the present dividend."

"We stated in our opinion, however, that this condition ought not to be permanent and that a dividend of 7 per cent. should be possible in the not remote future."

"Our Legislature, in 1918, thought that a 6 per cent dividend would accomplish this purpose in the case of the Boston Elevated Railway Company. The fact, however, that its common stock has never reached par and is now quoted around 78 1/2 has prevented and still prevents this company from selling any common stock to finance its needs."

as to our authority over dividends and stock issues. We have no direct control of dividends. Any indirect action on them would come into conflict with the Constitution of the United States if it deprived the company of a fair return. We have no authority whatsoever over the stock issues of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company."

"This department can promptly reduce these rates whenever they appear to be too high. A substantial part of the increase could be figured with approximate accuracy; another part of them was, however, somewhat a matter of estimate."

"There is no reason why this department cannot deal with a situation as soon as it develops through experience."

"The company estimated no reduced revenue as a result of increased rates. From our experience in other somewhat similar matters we are rather inclined to think that the company had minimized this element."

ONE INCREASE.

"However, telephones probably differ from street railways in this respect. While we have tried to give that element some weight, we made no substantial allowance for it."

"We are submitting a memorandum prepared by the chief of our telephone division. It will be noted that, generally speaking, there have been little or no increases on rural lines, that those on residence service have been comparatively small, that

been larger, but that the burden, relatively speaking, is placed upon the large business users."

"May we be permitted to point out, also, that during the present ten-year period of high commodity and labor prices the only increases the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company has received, in addition to the one under discussion, which amounts to about 20 per cent., although their rates were reduced in 1910 by the Commonwealth, was one of approximately 15 per cent. in 1919 granted by the officials of the United States government."

GLOBE - AUG. 21 - 1925

FOR NEW POLICE HEADQUARTERS

Mayor to Speak at Dedication Tuesday
AUG 21 1925

Mayor James M. Curley, Police Commissioner Herbert A. Wilson and Justice Michael J. Murray of the Municipal Court will be the principal speakers at the laying of the corner stone of the new Police Headquarters Building at Berkeley and Stuart sts, Back Bay, next Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, according to the program made public this forenoon at City Hall.

John P. Englert, superintendent of public buildings, will preside, and prayer will be said by Rt Rev Mgr John B. Peterson, president of St John's Seminary, Brighton. Other speakers will include a representative of the architects, Ritchie, Parsons & Taylor, and Joseph Rufo, the builder. There will be music by the traffic police band and "The Star Spangled Banner" will be sung by the entire gathering.

The building is being erected at a cost of more than \$600,000, and when completed will be one of the best equipped police headquarters in the country, it is said. The new headquarters will house all departments of the police with the exception of the traffic police. The various police stations, of course, will remain in the several districts of the city. The new building will be of several stories, and in addition to including offices for the commissioner and superintendent and their corps of assistants, will have offices for the inspectors and all the numerous smaller divisions of the department now located in the two old buildings on Pemberton sq.

The Berkeley and Stuart sts exterior of the building will be treated in Italian Renaissance with limestone, and light-colored brick will be used on the Stanhope-st side and in the courtyard. The interior will be of modern office building design.

Headquarters have been located in Pemberton sq since 1883, in a building not owned by the city. Under that condition the city might at any time be pre-empted should the lease expire and the owner be unwilling to renew it.

TRANSCRIPT - AUG-7-1925

CURLEY LETTER

A VALENTINE, SAYS FULLER

Loaded with Misinformation in
Latest Charges in Telephone
Controversy

AMUSEMENT RESULTS

AUG 7 1925
Rate Pamphlets Published in Boston
After Decision, and Not
in Lowell
TRANSCRIPT
By Wendell D. Howie

Governor Fuller arrived at the State House this afternoon, and from the newspapers today he expected to find an important communication from Mayor Curley of Boston substantiating charges which would warrant the removal of the commissioners of the Department of Public Utilities for alleged collusion in the writing of the telephone rate award with counsel for the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company. Instead of finding any such important communication, he found what was termed an out-of-season "valentine" from the mayor.

As a matter of fact, it now appears that Mayor Curley in his charges of yesterday before the executive committee of the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts, in his letter given out to the press and in his letter to the governor—which was a modified form of the former—has awkwardly stubbed his toe and brought his case against the utilities commissioners very near to total collapse.

The mayor specifically said in his charge of yesterday: "A private investigation conducted during the past week disclosed the following facts; that upon Thursday, July 30, the first batch of mail containing the new rate schedules adopted by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, in conformity with the decision arrived at by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission as announced on July 31, was delivered for mailing at the Malden post office.

"The mail having been sent forward in conformity with the Meter-rate system and the time of mailing having been verified by two of the post office employees further investigation reveals the fact that large quantities of the pamphlets containing the new rate schedules were printed at the office of the Lowell Courier-Citizen at Lowell and were in the hands of the compositors upon Tuesday, July 28, rather strengthens the opinion that the schedules upon which the new rates were based were established by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company at least one week prior to the announcement by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission of the increases in rates approved by them."

The mayor then suggested that it might be determined that the award was written by attorneys for the company, in which event, he said, "it would not appear unreasonable to me to press my former request for the removal of the commission and for the appointment of a new committee."

Not Printed in Lowell at All

It now develops that the pamphlets referred to by the mayor were not printed in Lowell at all, but were printed by the Wright & Potter Company, Boston, and that the copy for the pamphlets did not reach the printing company until after the award was announced by the Utilities Department. The mayor, possibly by some wag, was given a large-sized bundle of misinformation, for the pamphlets to which he referred as being printed in Lowell, were the new rate cards for advertisements in the telephone directory.

The entire case brought forward by the mayor has completely exploded. His meeting to be held at Young's Hotel on Monday at 12.30 o'clock, to which all mayors and selectmen in the State have been invited, "to determine a course of action for the protection of Massachusetts telephone users against this system of extortion that is proposed to be practised on them," will probably be a tame affair in consequence.

Governor Fuller was disturbed by the first report of this latest attack, for if it could have been substantiated in any particular it would probably have meant immediate action by him against the Utilities Commissioners. When he learned the true status of the situation he was inclined to be greatly amused. He therefore styled the Curley letter as a "valentine," which needs no answer.

The mayor's charges were greeted with no little amount of laughter at the State Department of Public Utilities and it was from this department that word was sent out that "the mayor has stubbed his toe."

REPLIES TO AFFIDAVIT AUG 8 1925

Telephone Company Says Mayor's Secretary Was Misinformed on Mailing of New Rate Schedules

A sworn affidavit by John J. Lydon, secretary to Mayor Curley, offered in substantiation of the charge that pamphlets announcing the new telephone rate schedules were placed in the mails in the Malden Post Office two days before the new rates were announced by the State Department of Public Utilities, is characterized as misinformation in a statement issued by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company. Secretary Lydon's affidavit is as follows:

I, John J. Lydon, residing at 4 Gates street, South Boston, Massachusetts, having been duly sworn, do depose and say that on Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1925, at or about 4.15 P. M., I visited the Malden branch of the United States post office and engaged in conversation with the clerk on duty at the stamp window at that time. I inquired when the first batch of metered mail, containing the pamphlets regarding the new telephone rates, was received from the Malden office of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company. He informed me that the first batch of metered mail from that company, containing said pamphlets regarding the new telephone rates, addressed to subscribers of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, was received on Thursday, July 30, 1925. At that time the clerk turned to another official or clerk, also behind the rail of said office, in the person of an elderly lady, and she confirmed the statement that the first batch of New England Telephone & Telegraph Company metered mail, containing the pamphlets regarding the new telephone rates, and addressed to subscribers of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, was received on Thursday, July 30, 1925.

(Signed) JOHN J. LYDON
Subscribed and sworn to at Boston, Massachusetts, before me this seventh day of August, nineteen hundred and twenty-five.

(Signed) JOHN M. CAREY,
Notary Public.

TRANSCRIPT

In reply to the company's answers: "Secretary Lydon was misinformed. His informant evidently was thinking of the regular monthly mailing of subscribers' telephone bills. Thousands of these bills were deposited in the Malden Post Office on July 30 for the convenience of postal employees in sorting, and for delivery on Aug. 1. It is a regular monthly practice. The rate circulars were not received from the printer until Aug. 2. None were deposited prior to that date at the Malden post office or at any post office. Had the mayor sent his secretary to us we would have so informed him."

"Granting that Secretary Lydon was told what he swears he was told, the facts are as we have stated them. An affidavit that an unnamed somebody told him something to the contrary does not change these facts."

ANOTHER CURLEY IN THE FIELD? NOT YET AUG 21 1925

John J. Curley Silent Until He
Confers with His Brother

A new figure appeared yesterday in the Boston mayoralty situation whose actual entrance into the contest is considered less likely than that of most of the many prospective candidates, but whose joining in the fight would produce the most far-reaching results. The man is John J. Curley, brother of Mayor Curley and present city treasurer.

Treasurer Curley last night declined to make any statement, explaining that he would wait until next week, after a conference with his brother. Mayor Curley is out of town. Curley did admit, however, that delegations of prominent Democrats had called on him, urging him to run for mayor.

ASSURED OF MAYOR'S SUPPORT

When Treasurer Curley in answer to their urgings raised the obvious point, he received the answer, it is said, that the delegation had already received assurance from the mayor himself that he would support his brother if he ran. There lies the nub of the situation, for Fire Commissioner Glynn has generally been regarded as Mayor Curley's choice in the contest.

Mayor Curley has not named his man yet, however, and there is small likelihood that he will for some time. Commissioner Glynn has not even announced his candidacy for mayor, although he has been probably the most active pre-candidate. Last night Commissioner Glynn did not waver from his previous position. He said that whether he became a candidate or not rested entirely with his friends; that the situation was developing in a manner satisfactory to him; and that he might have a formal statement to make in a short time.

John J. Curley has never held an elective public office, although he has become well known to residents of Boston first as city collector and later as city treasurer during his brother's administrations. He has a wide following also in Irish organizations. He is a national vice-president of the Friends of Irish Freedom and has been actively connected with many of Irish societies. He is 52 years old and has a family of five children; all

TRAVELER - AUG-7-1925

Boston-Havana Plane in Flight Over City



The huge plane Yorktown, soon to be placed in service between this city, New York and Havana, attracted much attention today when it circled over the city and the North Shore with eight passengers.

Huge Ship Takes Passengers on Demonstration Trip; Mayor Consulted About Establishment of Line

AUG 7 1925

The huge passenger plane Yorktown, soon to be placed in service between Boston, New York and Havana, attracted much attention today as it circled over the city and flew along the North Shore.

Piloted by Ignor Sikorsky, who was decorated by the late Czar of Russia, the plane landed at the East Boston airport, following a stopover for the night in Franklin. It left New York at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Later Sikorsky, Directors Dr. Clarence

J. Owens and Col. H. E. Hartney of the Atlantic Coast Air Line Company called on Mayor Curley and discussed plans for the establishment of passenger plane service between here and Havana.

Guests on the flight over the city included Lt.-Comdr. Noel Davis and Lt. R. D. Thomas of the navy, Lyie C. White, flight surgeon at the airport, Sergt. George E. Schmidt, Jack Queen, Lt. Daniel Rochford and Ernest T. Jenkins. The plane carries eight passengers comfortably, and is equipped with two 200-horsepower Liberty motors.

PHONE REMEDY IN CONGRESS ONLY, AVERS FULLER

Gov. Fuller declared yesterday, in his opinion, a congressional investigation is the only remedy for the telephone rate boost.

Asserting the State lacks jurisdiction over corporations in other States, the Governor said he would not call a special session of the Legislature for consideration either of the telephone or bus situation, both of import to the public.

"I am only too eager to bring about a reduction of the telephone rates as soon as the Public Utilities Commission feels that the condition of the telephone company warrants it," he said, "but there will be no special session of the Legislature.

"I think the entire subject is one for Congressional investigation, because when these parties reach the State line we have no control over them. It is a matter for judicial inquiry.

"Public utility corporations are constantly increasing their rates and demanding more capital, while private business is attempting to reduce overhead costs.

"Where a monopoly exists, the public is entitled to some protection, and I would like to furnish that protection, but I don't want to jump at conclusions which might question the actions of the Public Utilities Commission."

Meantime, the executive committee of the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts will hold a special meeting in Young's Hotel this afternoon to see what action the heads of the 38 cities in the State should take to offset the telephone rate boost.

At the suggestion of Mayor Curley, Sec. Charles Thurston, city treasurer of Cambridge, called the meeting.

DELANO TURNED DOWN TRANSCRIPT

Civil Service Commission Refuses to Approve Appointment to Boston Schoolhouse Commission AUG 11 1925

The State Civil Service Commission this afternoon refused to approve the appointment of Raymond P. Delano of Dorchester as a member of the Boston Schoolhouse Commission. Mr. Delano, a Republican, was named by Mayor Curley to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of James J. Mahar. The commission, following an investigation, decided that Mr. Delano was not qualified for the position.

AMERICAN - AUG 7 - 1925

PHONE HEAD PASSES CURLEY LIE ON LEAK

Pres. Matt B. Jones of the New England Tel. & Tel. Co., last night declared "false in every particular" the statement, attributed to Mayor Curley, that the recent phone rate increases were "in the bag."

Mayor Curley astonished several Bay States mayors in executive session of the Mayors' Club executive committee by declaring the company knew days before the decision that the Public Utilities Commission would grant the increases.

Mayor Curley said increase notices to subscribers were in the mails when the boost was announced, and the company must have had the information "days in advance" to allow time for printing.

Pres. Jones denied all these statements absolutely. He said the company received the decision at 9.30 a.m. Friday last, when the press received it. He said the schedule on the new rates was not received by Harold W. Worthley of the commercial staff until 2.30 p.m. that day, and was not completed before 9.30 p.m.

"Copies of the new rates were given to the printer at 10 p.m., Mr. Jones continued, "and there was no mailing before noon Sunday, Aug. 2."

The dozen mayors discussed the calling of a mid-summer meeting of the entire club to agree on concerted action against the telephone company.

Meanwhile, in Lowell, the State Branch, American Federation of Labor, was passing a resolution flaying "the encroachment of the most gigantic monopoly in America" and demanding a sweeping Federal probe.

MAYOR CURLEY CHANGES MIND

Not So Sure Now About
Brother's Candidacy

Mayor Curley changed his mind yesterday about his brother, John A., the city treasurer, being a serious candidate for Mayor.

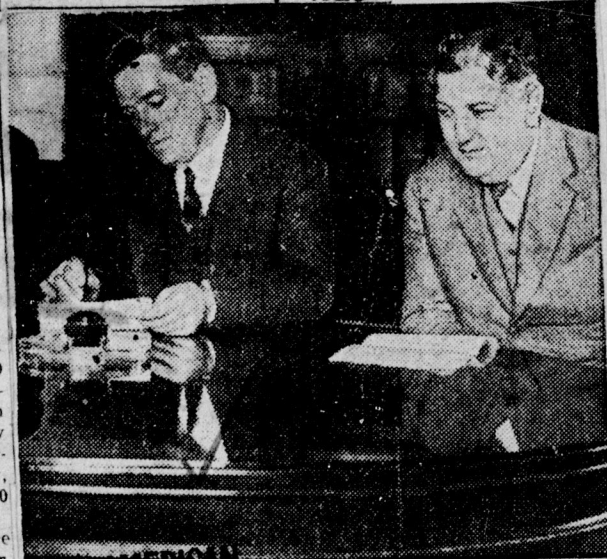
"I had a talk with my brother," said the Mayor, "and he was confident he would have no difficulty in defeating any of the candidates who are now in the field for the mayoralty."

"Also you know, my brother is of a very independent character," he added enigmatically.

Treasurer Curley is at present at Holyoke attending the State Convention of the A. O. H.

tigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the entire telephone monopoly

AUG 7 1925



PHONE GRAB

was in the bag," according to Mayor Curley, who yesterday astounded several Bay State Mayors at City Hall by declaring phone officials knew of rate boost days before decision. Above, Mayor Curley and Mayor Quinn in session.

CITY BOARD FAVORS PLANS OF ENGINEERS

For Dock Sq-Faneuil Hall-
Sq Improvement

The City Planning Board has approved the plans of engineers of the street laying out department for the Dock sq-Faneuil Hall sq Improvement, which was authorized last year by the Legislature, and it is expected that public hearings on the widening project will be held by the Street Commissioners within a couple of weeks.

An expenditure of \$2,500,000 is involved. It is thought that no steps will be taken to start the work until the early part of next year.

ELEVATED ROAD'S REMOVAL STUDIED

Mayor Would Extend Subway
to Dudley Street

AUG 13 1925

Mayor James M. Curley, in conference with heads of departments and the city planning board, has recommended a study of the elevated structure, with the object of tearing it down and extending the subway from Sullivan square to Dudley street.

The question of doing away with the unsightly overhead structure of the L has been agitated for several years. Curley strongly urged all heads of departments to work for the accomplishment of subway extension and ordered them to be ready for their share in the work if the project can be pushed through.

Q40BE - AUG - 8 - 1925

DENIES CHARGE MADE BY MAYOR

Telephone Company Says Lydon Was Misinformed

Rate Notices Not in Mails Before State Board's Decision

AUG 8 1925

Bills Only Sent to Malden Postoffice July 30

Declaring that John J. Lydon, secretary to Mayor Curley, "was misinformed" as to the nature of the mail left at the Malden postoffice July 30, the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company last night issued a statement denying the charge made by Mayor Curley that some of the new telephone rate schedules were delivered at the postoffice, for mailing, two days before the Public Utilities Commission approved the increase in rates.

The mail sent to the Malden postoffice from the Malden office of the telephone company had no new rate cards in it, the statement set forth, but was made up entirely of monthly subscribers' bills, sent to the postoffice for convenience in sorting and for delivery Aug 1.

The charge that the new rate schedules were in the mail before the Utilities Commission decision became public was made by Mayor Curley in an address before the executive committee of the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts at a special meeting held Thursday afternoon at Young's Hotel. The Mayor's address was based on facts unearthed by his secretary, Mr Lydon, during the previous few days.

Sec Lydon's Affidavit

In a sworn affidavit made public last night, Secretary Lydon set forth that Wednesday last he visited the Malden postoffice, and in response to questions asked of the clerk at the stamp window there, was told that the first batch of metered mail, containing the pamphlets regarding the new telephone rates, was

received from the Malden office of the telephone company Thursday, July 30.

Mr Lydon's informant, the affidavit goes on to say, then turned to another official or clerk, a woman behind the rail, and she confirmed the statement of the clerk at the stamp window.

Mr Lydon's affidavit was subscribed and sworn to yesterday in the presence of John M. Casey, notary public.

The telephone company's statement follows:

Telephone Company's Reply

"Secretary Lydon was misinformed. His informant evidently was thinking of the regular monthly mailing of subscriber's telephone bills. Thousands of these bills were deposited in the Malden Post Office on July 30 for the con-

and for delivery on Aug 1. It is a regular monthly practice.

"The rate circulars were not received from the printer until Aug 2. None were deposited prior to that date at the Malden Postoffice or at any Postoffice. If the Mayor sent his secretary to us we would have so informed him."

"Granting that Secretary Lydon was told what he swears he was told, the facts are as we have stated them. An affidavit that an unnamed somebody

told him something to the contrary does not change these facts."

Q40BE - AUG - 25 - 1925

PUBLIC HEARINGS ON CITY LIGHTING

Watson Finally Secures Council Approval

\$100 Raise Asked For Workers Getting Less Than \$1500

\$385,000 Voted for New Fire Headquarters

AUG 25 1925

The City Council yesterday voted to hold public meetings to determine whether Boston should take the necessary steps to provide a municipal lighting plant. Councillor James A. Watson secured passage of this order after three attempts to get the executive committee, of which he is chairman, to pass on the question.

On motion of Councillor John A. Donoghue, a committee of three—Watson, Healey and Walsh—was appointed to secure for the Council the names of counsel to assist the members of the Council on legal questions involved in such an undertaking. No date was set for the opening hearing.

Following a vote of the Council, defeating the motion of Councillor Donoghue for reconsideration of a supplementary appropriation of \$21,000 for county employees, Donoghue introduced an order for \$100 raise for all city employees residing within the city. When it was learned that this would call for more than \$1,500,000, Donoghue amended his original order so as to benefit city laborers only.

Councillor Watson offered a substitute order to make uniform salaries of all women employees so they would receive pay equal to the men for similar work. Pres James T. Moriarty, presiding, ruled him out of order.

Substitute Motion Passed

The Council passed the substitute motion of Councillor James T. Purcell asking Mayor Curley to submit to the Council a supplementary budget so that all city employees receiving less than \$1500 a year might get an increase of \$100.

Councillor Donoghue in introducing the original order said that if the Council could vote \$21,000 for increases for county employees it could find an appropriation for raises for city employees who find it hard to make both ends meet on their present wages. Donoghue claimed that the supplementary appropriation was for expenditure in the office of the registrar of deeds and the county sheriff and the office of other county officials, and was to be used for furthering the campaign of two county officials who are candidates for Mayor. Donoghue

said there was no official increase in the business of these county offices to warrant the supplementary appropriation.

The meeting voted \$385,000 for the new fire headquarters at the junction of Tremont st and Shawmut av; \$47,000 additional for the new courthouse at Dorchester, and \$20,000 in several other departmental transfers. The request for a transfer of \$35,000 for uniforms for city nurses was not granted, but this item will come up for consideration at the next Council meeting, Wednesday, Sept 9, the council having decided to hear the Health Commissioner on the matter of uniforms.

The Council passed the order of Councillor Watson requesting that the Corporation Counsel state whether it has power to establish by ordinance the position of city physician to have charge of the commitment of insane persons. He said he had been advised that the present system of committing people to insane hospitals is wrong because people are in danger of being railroaded to asylums. He recited fees paid to three alienists in the last several months for commitments.

Favors Public Utilities Curb

Councillor Walsh's motion that the body go on record in favor of Representative Hay's bill to curb the power of the Public Utilities Commission was passed, 5 to 2. It was opposed by Councillors Donoghue and Healey, Donoghue saying that he mistrusted a Republican bill aimed at a child of the Republican party.

Mayor Curley's proposal that the city exchange a small parcel of land with the State so that further development could be made at Castle Island was tabled.

Municipal auctioneer Foye was authorized to reduce the upset price on the building on City Hall av, formerly occupied by police station 2, from \$21,000 to \$100,000, because he had been unable to make a sale at a previous auction.

HERA40 - AUG - 22 - 1925

Why

The report that Mayor Curley's brother may be a candidate for the vacancy soon to arise in City Hall has no element of astonishment, but is a logical development of a tendency which has been seen all over the country. Mesdames Ross and Ferguson are examples of that drift in state positions. We have had various illustrations of it in the national House and Senate, and Senator La Follette's son and Senator Ladd's widow are now in the running. It will be surprising if a principle which works out in state and national politics should not be equally effective in the more limited field of municipal activities.

Good names are more to be preferred in politics than great riches, if the names are familiar to the people and the initial letters are fairly well toward the front of the alphabet. We are sure that Mr. W. T. A. Fitzgerald and Mr. John I. Fitzgerald, the only two Fitzgerald candidates to date for the mayoralty, except Dr. Fitzgerald, do not suffer by bearing the name of that distinguished former executive of the city. That principle ought to work well in the case of the mayor's brother. The public has become so accustomed to voting for Mr. Curley that his brother would enter the Boston race well known from the very first.

AMERICAN - AUG-11-1925



'FIGHT THE PHONE GRAB!' was Mayor Curley's slogan as he addressed a conference of the Mayors' Club yesterday. Photo shows the municipal heads listening to Curley's "fighting words." E. Mark Sullivan, Corporation Counsel, "burned up" the Utilities Commission.

AMERICAN - AUG - 11 - 1925

Back Up Boston

Beacon Hill Must Show Federal Government That State
Wants Probe of Telephone Situation

AMERICAN

AUG 17 1925

Thanks to the untterrified initiative of His Honor the Mayor of Boston and the invincible persistence of the City's Corporation Counsel a petition has been filed at Washington for a Federal investigation, both by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Department of Justice, of the telephone situation in its entirety—a probe by the strong arm of the Federal Government of the affairs of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and of all of its allied companies.

But the Mayor of Boston can speak only for the people of Boston.

Aug - 17

Only the Government on Beacon Hill can speak officially for the people of the Commonwealth. They, as the Boston Evening American believes, are as much interested in getting to the bottom of the telephone situation as are the people of Boston. This interest their Legislature can voice if Governor Fuller will call it into special session.

The adoption of a joint resolution in support of the demand already filed at Washington on behalf of the people of Boston in favor of a Federal investigation of the whole telephone situation the country over should be the initial act of the special session.

Such a resolve, coming from the Massachusetts Legislature, would give the lie to those who would have the Government at Washington believe that the Massachusetts public is not interested in the telephone situation.

TRAVELER - AUG-24-1925

NAMES 4 GUARDS TO DEER ISLAND

Curley Finds Jail Has 670
Prisoners
AUG 24 1925

Mayor Curley today authorized the appointment by Penal Commissioner Chapman of four additional guards at the Deer Island house of correction. He was moved to act by 200 per cent. increase in the prison population there during the past three years. The advance has been gradual, reaching its peak now at 670 prisoners.

The appointees are William Leonard of 41 Washington street, Charlestown; Frederick J. Kavanagh of 57 Emerson street, South Boston; William Meehan of 433 Brookline avenue, and James W. Cherry of 21 Faulkner street, Dorchester. All are to receive \$1200 a year.

The mayor appointed Paul Campbell of 771 East Fourth street, South Boston, assistant deputy master at Deer Island to succeed the late James J. Farrell.

He approved the retirement on half-pay of Ladderman James P. Gallagher of his fire department, who injured his spine in a four-story fall on Bristol street. Gallagher has been on the force for 29 years.

Other matters authorized today by the mayor were reconstruction of Pond street, Jamaica Plain, by public works department forces at a cost of \$10,000, and of East Sixth street, South Boston, at a cost of \$6000.

HERALD - AUG-13-1925

Council, in Spirit of Pique, Tables Measures Mayor Urged

Resents Attempt to Rush Through Shawmut
Avenue Fire Station and Dorchester
Courthouse Appropriation
AUG 13 1925

Exhibiting an unexplained pique at Mayor Curley, the city council yesterday laid on the table, without discussion, several measures, prompt action on which the mayor considered important enough to warrant calling the council in special session.

Some of the members hinted that one of their members had received a rebuff in seeking a favor of the mayor and had swung some votes to show his independence. Others said the council wanted more information on the measures in question, disapproving the mayor's attempt to rush them through without adequate explanation. Still another member offered the theory that the council merely had one of its attacks of distemper.

THE MEASURES TABLED

The measures Mayor Curley asked the council to pass were appropriations totaling \$385,000 for the new fire headquarters at Tremont street and Shawmut avenue, and an additional appropriation, amounting to \$45,000, for the new Dorchester courthouse. Of the requested appropriation for the fire station, \$210,000 was to be an appropriation from the proceeds of the sale of the Mason street fire headquarters to the Keith interests, and \$175,000, an additional appropriation, necessary, according to the mayor, because the building will cost more than was originally expected, and because \$30,000 of the Mason street sale proceeds must be used to retire bonds.

The controversy over whether nurses of the health department should wear uniforms reached the council in the request of Budget Commissioner Fox for a transfer of \$3500 to purchase the apparel. Health Commissioner Mahoney has decided that the nurses must wear uniforms in spite of their objections.

Inability of the council to reach a decision resulted in the holding up of this item, as well as other transfers amounting to \$20,000.

The council decided that before passing on the transfer, it would summon Commissioner Mahoney for questioning at the next regular meeting on Aug. 24. "Send for the nurses, too," suggested Councilman Gilbody.

"Why do you want the nurses?" asked Councilman Walsh.

"I think we ought to hear both sides of the question," replied Councilman Gilbody. "Some people don't want the nurses to wear uniforms because they don't want their neighbors to know that they are receiving help from the city."

"I've seen too many nurses in the last five days," interposed Councilman Watson, who collapsed from stomach trouble last week and is still in poor health. "I've seen enough of them; let's not have them here."

BRICKLEY CLINCHES IT

"Well, give somebody else a chance," concluded Councilman Brickley, clinching the argument for appearance of the nurses.

The only measures passed by the council were an appropriation of \$1400 to continue work of the rent and housing commission from Nov. 1 to Jan. 1; a transfer of \$5000 for razing of buildings found unsafe where the owner will not act or cannot be found; and transfer totaling \$3500 for workmen's compensation.

The mayor's proposal to publish an issue of 1000 memorial volumes describing the exercises at the 150th anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill went on the table.

The council was divided on Councilman Watson's proposal to hold public hearings as to whether the city should operate a municipal lighting plant. It was finally decided to settle the question at a meeting of the executive committee next Monday.

service dates from 1910 when he became clerk of works in the schoolhouse department. Entering the building department in 1911 as an inspector, he served in several divisions until as the result of a competitive examination he was appointed supervisor of construction on April 13, 1916. Since then he has served continuously in that position except between May 9 and June 2 of this year, when he was loaned to the department of public buildings to supervise restoration of the burned Quincy market.

He was born in Brookline in February, 1881, and soon moved to West Roxbury, where he has since lived. After graduation from the English High school in 1899 he improved his technical education by attending night classes. In 1923 he conducted a course in building superintendence at Wentworth Institute. Before entering the municipal employ he was for 10 years a superintendent, foreman and contractor. His home is at 32 Kenneth street, West Roxbury.

SUCCEEDS MAHONY IN BUILDING POST

Mayor Names Edward W.
Roemer Commissioner
AUG 13 1925

Mayor Curley yesterday appointed Edward W. Roemer building commissioner to succeed John H. Mahony, now a schoolhouse commissioner. Mr. Roemer, who is supervisor of construction in the building department, was recently exonerated by an ordered verdict of any responsibility in the Pickwick disaster.

His connection with the municipal

TRAVELER - AUG-27-1925

CURLEY STOPS NOL PROSSING

Says Practise of Quashing
Cases Against Traffic
Violators Must Cease

~~TRAVELER~~
CROWLEY MAKES
LIGHT OF MATTER
AUG 27 1925

Following the receipt of complaints from police officers that traffic violators were having charges against them nol prossed through assistants in the office of the corporation counsel, Mayor Curley immediately issued instructions yesterday that the practice cease, and directed that steps be taken to bring about a repeal of the ancient statute which gives to city and town counsel the right to quash cases involving violations of municipal regulations.

Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan said yesterday that his assistants had nol prossed but two cases to his knowledge, and that he had given orders to discontinue the practice in future.

PLANNED TO CHECK UP CASES

When questioned yesterday regarding the number of traffic law violation cases which had been nol prossed, Police Commissioner Herbert A. Wilson said he had heard that such had been the case but he did not know just how many had been so handled. He said he had planned to take the matter up with the superintendent of police and check up on the number of cases, with a view to determining what could be done.

"The police department is only called upon to enforce the regulations made by others," he said, "and when regulations are made we expect co-operation in their enforcement. If members of any department of the city take it upon themselves to nullify our efforts, then we can do nothing, as long as the law remains as it is. I am planning to take the matter up with the superintendent of police today and check up on the number of cases, with a view to determining what remedy, if any, may be brought about, provided the matter is as serious as indicated."

Police Superintendent Crowley made light of the matter, in that he said that from his knowledge, there was only one case that appeared at all out of the ordinary. He said he knew of two cases only, one which involved the parking of the automobile of the Swiss consul, who parked his car near his office, which case was nol prossed with the assent of the officer in the case; and the other was that of a friend of an assistant to the corporation counsel of the city of Boston.

Superintendent Crowley said that if the number of nol pross cases reached large numbers he would be forced to take cognizance of that fact but that under the circumstances he felt that there was no need for alarm.

NOTES

DORCHESTER COURTHOUSE
100 State St., Dorchester, Mass.

AUG 19 1925

AUG 19 1925

NEW DORCHESTER COURTHOUSE
To Be Erected at Washington St and Melville Av

TRAVELER - AUG 12 1925
CITY WILL WIDEN
MORTON STREET
TRAVELER - AUG 12 1925

TRAVEL AUG 12 1925
The street commissioners today decided to go ahead with the widening of Morton street, West Roxbury, from Morton road to Canterbury street, and will make it 80 feet wide for its entire length between Franklin Park and Forest Hills cemetery. It is 40 feet wide at present. Morton road, which cuts across from Morton street to Forest Hills street, and is rough, will be resurfaced. It is 40 feet wide, and with Morton street beyond the junction with Morton road of the same width to Forest Hills street, traffic will be well taken care of under the new plan. There was no opposition at the hearing held today by the commissioners.

The new structure will be of brick and concrete with limestone trimming and of first-class construction throughout, with a basement on Washington st floors. The frontage on Washington st will be 115 feet and the depth 154 feet. It will set back from Washington st about 45 feet, with the present trees and retaining wall kept in place.

On the first floor will be the Criminal Court, overlooking Melville av, one Civil Court, offices for the probation officers, which will face Tremlett st, clerks' offices, at the corner of Washington st and Melville av, rooms for attorneys and storage vault for records.

On the second floor will be the police room, Juvenile Court, consultation room, court offices and rest rooms. The juvenile room will be directly over the clerk's offices. On this floor also will be waiting room for witnesses and others, court officers' room, women's rest room and toilet facilities.

about 45 feet, with
and retaining wall kept in place.

TRAVELER - AVE -

SWIM TO LIGHT

TEST FOR GIRLS

TRAVELER

Contest to Be Held Next Sunday—Mrs. Curley

Gives Trophy

Gives Trophy
AUG 24 1925
will be given an o

Girl swimmers will be given an opportunity to compete in a sanctioned Charlestown-to-Boston Light swim, it was announced today by Bob Carey, president of the L Street Swimming Association.

Carey received the official sanction of Mayor Curley, toward a Mrs. James M. Curley trophy. Girls were barred

from the swim two weeks ago, the rules of the N. E. A. U. forbidding swimmers of both sexes competing in the same race. The great number of women who showed interest in the swim and made known their intentions of participating, should one be held for girls, led the N. E. A. U. to take

Weather permitting the swim will start from the Charlestown bridge next Sunday at 7:45 A. M. The swim is open to all girls over 17 years of age holding amateur tickets. These tickets may be obtained from J. Frank Facey of Cambridge, an official of the N. E. A. A. U. under whose auspices the race will be held. All entries must be in to Carey before noon of next Thursday. Mrs. Marla Bateman and Michael Cooney of L street are assisting Carey in arrangements.

AMERICAN - AUG-4-1925

MAYOR FORBIDS FURTHER USE OF NOL PROS

Seeks Amendment to Law
Giving District Attorney
Powers to City Solicitors

Use of an old nol pros law by the city law department in traffic violations was ordered discontinued by Mayor Curley in a letter to Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan. Instructions that an amendment be drawn looking to the repeal of the law were contained in the letter.

The Mayor's action was due to a report which reached him through newspapermen that traffic police officers were about to appeal to the police commissioner against the interference of the law department in cases of traffic violations by entering nol pros under a law passed in 1853.

This law gives town solicitors and city law departments the power of district attorneys in offences against by-laws, ordinances and rules of the city or town.

E. Mark Sullivan said that there had only been two instances of nol pros in his department so far as he knew. Both, he said, were with the consent of the police officers who were prosecuting. One was that of George H. Barrell, Swiss Consular Agent, who was charged by Traffic Officer Patrick A. Hurley of Division 20 with parking on a restricted street longer than 20 minutes. The case was not pressed, Mr. Sullivan says, with his consent and the consent of Officer Hurley.

The other case was that of Max Davidson, charged by Officer Dennis F. Guthrie of Division 20 with a similar offence. The nol pros was entered by Assistant Corporation Counsel H. Murray Pakulski,

BOSTON TAX RATE ADVANCED TO \$26.70

Figure Is the Highest in
History of City

With Rise Mayor Says It Is Fourth

Lowest in State
AUG 2 8 1925

Boston's tax rate will be \$2 higher this year, according to Mayor Curley who announced yesterday that the Board of Assessors had set the figure at \$26.70 per thousand, as against \$24.70 which has been the rate since 1921.

For this new figure, the highest in the city's history, the Mayor blames laws fostered by the financial interests. The rise would have been unnecessary, however, if the war period had not compelled the schools to suspend their building program, the Mayor believes. The increase in valuation is \$45,000,000, less than last year, and for this the

Mayor blames the lack of new building. The new rate will be divided as follows: \$2.57 to the State, \$1.63 to Suffolk County, and \$22.50 to Boston. The schools get \$8.60 of the city's portion, as against \$13.90, the total for all other departments.

Even with the rise, the Mayor believes, Boston will have the fourth lowest in the State.

"The increase in the rate," says the Mayor, "is due to a number of causes, the most important of which is enactment of laws during the past 10 years fostered by financial interests through which money, other than that invested in real estate, has been permitted to escape its just share of the cost of maintaining government. A further reason for the increase is due to the recognition by the city of the right of every child to a seat in a permanent school building and the opportunity for instruction in that permanent school building by instructors receiving a compensation sufficiently high to justify their best efforts."

"The total requirements for educational purposes during the year 1925 are \$17,634,567.59, which represents 30 percent of the entire amount raised by taxation for all municipal purposes."

MAYOR SURE BROTHER IS NOT CANDIDATE

Curley Says He Can't Imagine John
Entering Race

Returning from a week's vacation at Saratoga to find politicians talking of his brother's candidacy for mayor, Mayor Curley yesterday said he did not believe that John J. Curley was seriously a candidate, although he had not talked with him.

"I can't imagine it," the mayor said, referring to his brother's possible candidacy.

Mayor Curley declared he was not ready to announce what his position would be in the coming contest. Thus far, he said, he has not endorsed any candidate, nor given any one his backing.

John Curley, who is the present city treasurer, has admitted that delegations have called on him, urging him to run for mayor. He declined to make any further statement until he conferred with his brother.

MAYOR SEEKS LAW COVERING STABLES

Points to Division of
Authority on Fires
AUG 15 1925

In an official communication to Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan last night, Mayor Curley indicted State Fire Marshal G. C. Neal for measurable responsibility for the heavy loss of horses in local stable fires within the last five years, and urged Sullivan to prepare for the forthcoming Legislative session a law which would, in his opinion, correct the existing division of authority and responsibility on this matter. The Mayor's letter was in part as follows:

"I beg to forward herewith correspondence received from the Fire Commissioner relative to the operation of Chapter 272, Section 86, of the General Laws, as amended by Chapter 478 of the Acts of 1924. Under Chapter 478 of the Acts of 1924, the State Fire Marshal, or any person designated by him, was permitted absolute jurisdiction over premises in which horses or mules were stabled."

"The Act in question was adopted for the purpose of providing some measure of protection to dumb animals against the criminal carelessness of owners. The City of Boston, as you recall, favored the adoption of a general sprinkler law for all premises occupied as stables. The adoption of the law as advocated by the City of Boston would unquestionably have prevented the loss of life by horses through fires that have occurred recently in Boston. The refusal of the State Fire Marshal to delegate authority to the Fire Commissioner of Boston, through which it might in a measure be possible to safeguard from fire poor dumb creatures, is indefensible."

"Some more substantial reason than petty jealousy or party politics should be furnished by the State Fire Marshal to support his refusal to cooperate in the protection of life and property. The City of Boston maintains at a considerable expenditure of money a Fire Prevention Bureau the reports of which bureau are submitted to the State Fire Marshal and which reports at the present time, so far as the Commissioner is able to determine, have received no consideration by the State Fire Marshal."

"I am desirous that you confer at once with the State Fire Marshal and demand for the protection of defenceless animals immediate cooperation with fire officials of the city. I am further desirous that you draft an amendment to existing laws under which the Fire Commissioner in the cities and towns of the Metropolitan District shall enjoy the same rights and privileges that are enjoyed in common by every city and town outside of the Metropolitan District."

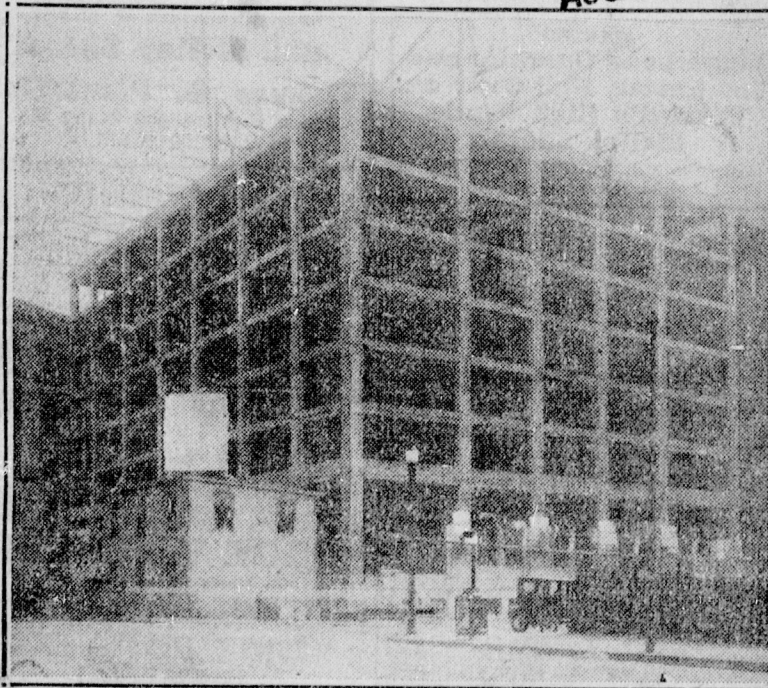
"I am further desirous that you have compiled a schedule of fires in stables with the loss resulting therefrom, both to property and dumb animals, during the past five years, and draft for submission to the Legislature in January a law which will prohibit the occupancy for stable purposes in excess of two stalls any building unless the building is equipped with sprinkler apparatus to the satisfaction of the Building Commission of the City of Boston."

408E - AUG - 25 - 1925

CORNER STONE OF POLICE HEADQUARTERS SET TODAY

Mayor Curley, Commissioner Wilson
And Justice Murray Among
Those to Speak

AUG 25 1925



NEW POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

The new Police Headquarters Building for the city of Boston, at the corner of Stuart and Berkeley sts, will soon be a reality. The corner stone will be set this afternoon at 4 o'clock with fitting ceremony.

The principal speakers at the exercises will be Mayor James M. Curley, Police Commissioner Herbert A. Wilson and Justice Michael J. Murray of the Municipal Court. There will be music by the Traffic Squad Band.

John B. Englert, superintendent of public buildings, will preside. Prayer will be offered by Rt. Rev. Mgr. John B. Peterson, president of St John's Seminary, Brighton. A representative of the firm of architects who planned the structure, Ritchier, Parsons & Taylor, and Joseph Rugo, the builder, also will speak.

To Cost \$600,000

The building is being erected at a cost of more than \$600,000, and when completed will be one of the best equipped

police headquarters in the country, it is said. The new headquarters will house all departments of the police with the exception of the traffic police. The various police stations, of course, will remain in the several districts of the city. The new building will be of several stories, and in addition to including offices for the commissioner and superintendent and their corps of assistants, will have offices for the inspectors and all the numerous smaller divisions of the department now located in the two old buildings on Pemberton sq.

The Berkeley and Stuart sts exterior of the building will be treated in Italian Renaissance with limestone, and light-colored brick will be used on the Stanhope-st side and in the courtyard. The interior will be of modern office building design.

Subject to Lease

Headquarters have been located in Pemberton sq since 1883, in a building not owned by the city. Under that condition the city might at any time be preempted should the lease expire and the owner be unwilling to renew it.

AUG-28-1925

WANTS \$280,000 RETURNED TO CITY

Bill in Equity Filed by
Hyman Krinsky

Charges I. W. Shapira Obtained
Sum by Fraud

Hotel Commodore Moving
Under Consideration

Charging that Ira W. Shapira has obtained \$280,000 from the city of Boston as a result of conspiracy and fraud, Hyman Krinsky, executor of the estate of Ernest E. Lee, former proprietor of the Hotel Commodore, has brought a bill in equity in the Supreme Court against the City of Boston and Commissioner of Public Works Joseph A. Rourke.

Shapira has a reversionary interest in the hotel property, which is located at the corner of Tremont and Broadway. The Lee estate holds a lease on the place, a lease which Krinsky says has seven years to run and which he values at \$100,000 per year at the present time.

City Paid \$280,000

In order to further the widening of Tremont st the city took the hotel by right of eminent domain March 26, last. For damages, Krinsky alleges, the city paid Shapira \$280,000.

Now arrangements have been made to move the hotel across Warrenton st, instead of demolishing it, as was at first planned. Attorney William I. Schell, representing Shapira, obtained a permit for sidewalk occupancy from City Hall day before yesterday, with that end in view.

Previously Commissioner Rourke had opposed the project of moving the building, fearing the entrance to the hotel might be rendered inaccessible and thus the lease might be made worthless.

Krinsky alleges he has received no compensation for the forced closing of the hotel, which gave up its business night before last. He also charges that Shapira obtained the \$280,000 as the result of conspiracy and fraud. He asks the court to order Shapira to return the money to the City of Boston, and he asks that the city hold the money until it is decided to whom it should be paid.

Will Cost \$30,000

The proposed moving operations will be among the largest ever undertaken in the city. It is estimated they will cost about \$30,000. The Hotel Commodore is a five-story brick structure, containing 84 rooms and covering 2993 square feet. It is planned to carry the whole building across Warrenton st, and plant it on a site cleared by the demolition of some abandoned tenements and other buildings.

The Building Department insisted that the new location must conform to all the regulations. Yesterday afternoon Edward W. Roemer, supervisor of construction for the City Building Department, went to the Hotel Commodore and had a conference with representatives of the owner and those who contemplate moving the building. He also inspected the building to determine whether it is advisable to attempt work of moving it.

CITY HALL FIST FIGHT

DENIAL BRANDED LIE

Witnesses Declare Telegram Told Truth About City Officials' Battle

Election Commr. Frank Sieberlich, 60 years old, of Jamaica Plain, an appointee of Mayor Curley, has denied in a sworn affidavit, the positive declarations of eye-witnesses, that he was a participant in a disgraceful brawl in City Hall, last Thursday afternoon, with Chairman Melancthon W. Burlen, 72 years old, of the Election commission.

Sieberlich, who has been a Republican office-holder for years, who has been a representative in the General court, and who is credited by leaders of the Republican party of Massachusetts, with the wielding of powerful political influence among Boston Republicans, has asserted under oath that no such brawl occurred.

Eyewitnesses have not only challenged the veracity of Sieberlich but today expressed astonishment.

They confirmed in detail The Telegram's stories.

It has been learned from similar sources that Sieberlich has declared he issued a direct challenge to Election Commissioner James F. Eagan to adjourn from the quarters of the commission in City Hall to the street where he threatened to "beat up" Eagan.

"Eagan would hit Sieberlich just one punch in the jaw and Sieberlich would lay dead in the street," said one of The Telegram's informants. "If Sieberlich wants to take on Jimmy Eagan, he'll get a licking that will cause him to retire to the wilds of Jamaica Plain and forget his pugilistic ambitions."

Sieberlich's denial of the brawl is expected to be recognized by the Finance Commission as a proper subject for an investigation.

"If Sieberlich has sworn under oath that he was not involved in a melee with Burlen, said a city employee today," it gives the Finance Commission an excellent opportunity to place witnesses of the scrap under oath and ascertain whether a man in charge of the elections in Boston has sworn to absolute falsehoods."

Sieberlich's sworn denial and the positive statements of witnesses who have been somewhat reluctant, through fear of losing their jobs to talk, are in complete disagreement.

Cause of the Row

Sieberlich has taken oath to a declaration that he was not a participant in a fight with Burlen. The Telegram's informants have not only described the fight in detail but have explained the cause of the trouble.

Among the employees of the election commission is Thomas McMackin. He is intensely interested in the affairs of St. Mary's parish in the North End. Last Wednesday the election commission granted McMackin permission to be absent from his desk in order that he might take charge of the children of St. Mary's parish at the outing at Rainsford Island, financed by the Randidge fund.

The election commission voted unanimously that McMackin would be obliged to make up "lost work" by reporting for duty Wednesday night and performing the work he been on duty during his regular hours.

McMackin reported and was told that Sieberlich had issued an order for him to do no work. McMackin obeyed what he thought was an edict of the commissioner.

Thursday morning the failure of McMackin to work the previous evening was discussed by the commission. Whether or not Sieberlich dis-

claimed the issuance of an order to McMackin is uncertain but witnesses of what later transpired agree that Sieberlich, directing his remarks to Burlen, said:

"In your youth, you were an immoral and impure man."

Instantly Burlen, who is very active for his 72 years, made a leap for Sieberlich, grabbed him by the shirt and ripped the shirt off. Some witnesses say that the shirt was torn off.

The pieces of the shirt were picked up and subsequently displayed as proof of the story of the brawl.

Sieberlich, enraged by the loss of his shirt, smacked Burlen in the region of the chin. Burlen was doing some smacking on his own account and there was a fine young riot in progress when Election Commissioner Eagan stepped in, as a referee in the prize ring does, and separated the contestants.

Eagan is given credit for hearing the tap of the gong ending the scrap. Neither Sieberlich or Burlen were listening for any musical sounds.

There was plenty of vocal music in the quarters of the election commission. It was furnished by the male and female employees, who were something akin to horror-stricken when the aged election commissioners were at war.

After the fistcuffs had ended, Burlen sent out to a nearby haberdashery, purchased a new shirt and presented it to Sieberlich.

As an aftermath to the Thursday scrap Burlen, in discussing in the commission office the cause of the battle, had this to say Friday morning.

"If he does it again today, I'll do the very same thing," indicating that he did not believe that he got any the worst of the Thursday battle.

There is no particularly friendliness between Burlen and Sieberlich. It is no secret, because they have never been friendly. The announcement that Sieberlich has included his Democratic colleague, Eagan, among those whom he thinks he can whip, is not liable to develop into another duel.

"Sieberlich wouldn't have a chance to deny that he gave battle to Eagan," said one of the latter's friends today. "He wouldn't be able to either talk or write for some time after he started a punch in the direction of Eagan."

The Democratic election commissioner has refrained from discussing the battle between his Republican colleagues. It is rumored that he has derived a great deal of enjoyment from the episode but that he has been particularly discreet in his allusions of the affair.

Council for Salary Raises as Campaigning Time Nears

Calls on Curley for Supplementary Budget, Providing \$100 More for All City Workers Now Paid \$1500 or Less

HERALD

B-1

AUG 25 1925

Advent of the campaigning season was apparent at yesterday's session of the Boston city council. Most of its time was devoted to an involved debate on Councilman Donoghue's proposal for a \$100 salary increase for all resident city employees. The councilmen, although careful to express their belief in the justice of higher pay for municipal workers, were quick to offer amendments and substitute motions when they realized the delicate situation in which they were placed, on reckoning that the election present would cost the city \$1,700,000.

Councilman Purcell saved the situation by prevailing with his substitute motion, asking Mayor Curley to submit to the council a supplementary budget, that only those city employees receiving \$1500 or less a year might receive the \$100 raise. Councilman Donoghue himself had amended his original motion to include laborers only, as soon as he realized the magnitude of his generosity. Final success of the measure had been threatened, in the meantime, by Councilman Watson who announced that he would not vote for it unless the council made provision that women workers should get the same rate of pay as men, for equal work. Nor did he cease his efforts to add this provision until repeatedly ruled out of order by President Moriarty.

EXPLAINS HIS ACTION

Councilman Donoghue introduced the order for the \$100 raises immediately after the council had refused to reconsider passage of the supplementary county budget, which he had strenuously opposed. He explained his action by saying that if the city could spend \$21,000 additional in raising the pay of county employees and creating new county jobs, he saw no reason why it could not do as much for its own workers.

The supplementary appropriations, Donoghue charged, were sought in two instances by incumbents of county offices solely that a number of temporary employees might be hired to do campaign work for those incumbents, who are candidates for mayor. He cited figures to show that there was no increase of official business in the registry of deeds, although that was the reason given for the need of more money.

PASS SEVERAL MEASURES DELAYED BY PIQUE

In contrast to the time which the council devoted to the salary question was the expedition shown in passing without argument and all in one batch the several measures which that body had refused to pass, two weeks ago.

sat down to their session yesterday after having a conference in the mayor's office, at his request.

The measures included the making available of \$335,000 for the new fire headquarters at Shawmut avenue and Tremont street; of \$47,000 additional for the new Dorchester courthouse; and of \$20,000 in several minor departmental transfers. All the transfers that had been requested were granted except that of \$3500 for nurses' uniforms. Because of the controversy over the question of uniforming the nurses, the council had decided to hear Health Commissioner Mahoney's views, but did not have time to summon him yesterday. They will consider this item at their next session.

WATSON ORDER PASSES

Councilman Watson, who during the last week has been sorely troubled and repeatedly unsuccessful in calling a special session of the executive committee, finally obtained passage of an order calling for a public hearing on the question of whether the city shall acquire and maintain a municipal electric lighting plant. He also prevailed on his associates to authorize appointment of a committee, with himself at its head, to seek legal advice for the council. He announced that John F. Doherty and William C. Prout had volunteered to act as attorneys for the council, without charge, in case no money should be available to pay them. No date was set for a hearing.

The final attempt which Councilman Watson had made to assemble a quorum was just before the council session yesterday. At the hour of 12:30 P. M., which he had scheduled, he took position in the council chamber, and on finding no members present, after a decent delay, sent out messengers. Members of the council were about the building, some came and went in the council chamber, but never were enough of them in the room at one time. Some sent word that they would attend the regular session later but would not come to the session called by Watson. Expressing his disappointment in his associates, Watson held the chair to no effect until nearly 2 P. M., and then gave up.

DECLARES PER CAPITA FEE BASIS IS WRONG

Councilman Watson had immediate success, however, in presenting to the council an order to the effect that the corporation counsel inform it whether it has the power to establish by ordinance the position of city physician, to have charge of the commitment of insane persons to institutions for confinement of the mentally sick. He said that the present system of paying fees to three physicians for committing pa-

tients, on a per capita basis, was entirely wrong, that persons were in danger of being "railroaded away" and that many were being sent to asylums without adequate regard having been paid to their actual condition. He cited figures to show what he argued was the excessive revenue reaped by these physicians.

The council passed, by a 5 to 2 vote, Councilman Walsh's resolution that it go on record as in favor of Representative Martin Hays's bill to curb the power of the state public utilities commission. Donoghue and Healey were opposed, the former for the reason that he mistrusted a Republican's bill aimed against a Republican creature.

OTHERS GIVEN APPROVAL

Other measures to receive approval were loan orders of \$200,000 for the making of highways and \$225,000 for Morton street improvement. The council authorized the publication of 1000 volumes commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. It also authorized Municipal Auctioneer Edward W. Poye to reduce the upset price on the old City Hall avenue police station 2 from \$121,700 to \$100,000. There were no bidders at the higher figure, last April, when the property was offered for sale.

Before adjourning until Sept. 9, the

council tabled the mayor's proposal for an exchange of land with the state at City Point.

The city of Boston will swap 296,400 square feet of its land for 305,800 now owned by the state near Castle island, if the council passes the order submitted to it yesterday by Mayor Curley. After three years of negotiation the Massachusetts public works department and the Boston park department have arrived at an agreement for the exchange, which will facilitate the development of a project giving Boston a waterfront comparable in beauty with that of the bay of Naples.

By the deal, the state will get filled land bordering the reserve channel, acquiring an opportunity to develop the territory commercially. The city will obtain from the state a strip adjacent to the narrow neck leading to Castle island. Plans for the improvement of the island, or promontory, as it now really is, will include further widening of the connecting link and construction of broad thoroughfares to the old fort. The city pro-

poses to spend more than \$450,000 in the development.

AMERICAN - OCT 25 - 1925

JB, NURSERY OF "NAVY" SAYS MAYOR

"Boston was not only the cradle of American liberty but the nursery of the American Navy," said Mayor Curley yesterday in a proclamation for Navy Day, which will be celebrated Tuesday.

"In honor of the day, I ask that our citizens adorn their homes and holdings with the flag of the Republic and I direct that the National colors be raised over every schoolhouse and public building on

TELEGRAM - AUG. 25 - 1925

HERALD - AUG-28-1925

City Hall Witnesses Say This Affidavit Is a Lie



Commissioners.
MELANCTHON W. BURLEN, Chairman
THOMAS E. GOETHALS, Secretary
FRANK SEIBERLICH
JAMES F. KAPLAN

Board of Election Commissioners

City Hall Annex, Court Square

Boston August 24, 1925

TELEGRAM

AUG 25 1925

Mr. Frederick Enright
Editor Boston Telegram
91-95 Portland St., Boston

Dear Mr. Enright:

The Boston Telegram of Friday evening, August 21st, while I was out of town, had an article on the front page regarding a "City Hall Fist Fight", in which the supposed participants were Commissioner M. W. Burlen and myself. The article stated that I struck Mr. Burlen on the nose starting a crimson flow.

Permit me to state that this is untrue--I never struck or hit Mr. Burlen and there was no fist fight. I ask you as a friend of mine to make this correction. I am giving you attached to this letter an affidavit covering this matter.

You will be doing me a favor if I could be informed of the person who circulated such story. The office of the Board of Election Commissioners may from time to time among the Commissioners have differences of opinion, but they do not lower themselves to the degree of a fist fight or a bloody battle.

Knowing that you only want the truth, I feel that you should get the same, and in justice to me print my statement.

Very truly yours,

Frank Seiberlich
Commissioner.

Suffolk ss.

Then personally appeared before me the above named Frank Seiberlich and made oath that the written statement made by him is true.

ML

L. Alfred Pearson
Notary Public.

Commissioner in place from 1925

HERALD - AUG-23-1925

CITY PAID GOETHALS

\$1600 WITNESS FEE

Brighton Contractor Paid \$1600 for His

Share in Pickwick Club Trial

Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals received \$1600 from the city of Boston as his fee for serving as an expert witness for the defense in the recent Pickwick Club trial. City Treasurer Curley also mailed a check for \$500 to James L. Byrne, Brighton contractor, who likewise testified as an expert for the defense.

The city undertook the defense of two of its employees, indicted with others in connection with the July 4 disaster, appropriating \$7500 for payment of counsel and witness fees and assigning some members of its own legal staff to assist in the case. James J. Hendrick, district building inspector, was acquitted by a jury, and Edward W. Roemer, supervisor of construction, was freed of responsibility at the direction of the court. Fees for their counsel have not yet been paid. The city through its law department will determine upon the division of the available funds among Joseph F. O'Connell and Daniel T. O'Connell, counsel for Hendrick, and Francis Murray, counsel for Roemer.

"The Herald agrees with Mayor Curley of Boston and with Governor Fuller in the belief that a body like that should be given other duties where their indifference and lack of ability would do less harm. We, therefore, suggest that they be removed and be given something useful to do--such as working for a living."

Representatives of Salem, Danvers, Peabody, Beverly and Marblehead conferred with the Public Utilities Commission to fix upon the best method of securing an expression of opinion from subscribers in those communities.

It was agreed to hold a local referendum whether the five-cent toll charge shall continue, or the old service as a part of the Salem zone be restored. Under the agreement if any community votes "yes" on the new service it shall stand. It was also agreed that no stated percentage of subscribers should be set up.

POLITICS, SAYS MAYOR

Curley Appeals to Business Men
Against Threat to Yard

Tracing the proposal for eliminating the Boston navy yard to politics and pacifism, Mayor Curley yesterday appealed to business, banking and industrial interests throughout New England to let official Washington know that such action was a threat not only to Massachusetts but also to the nation.

"The life of the Boston navy yard," the mayor wrote, "is being threatened by an economy that is penury and by a total disregard of its vital importance to the national defense, and the safety of our seaports and their commerce and the security of our coasts are being subordinated to the schemes and ambitions of the bureaucrats and politicians of Washington."

"If the desire is to practise a real economy that will benefit the taxpayer and conserve our national assets," he said, "lay the ax at the roots of the hundred useless and wasteful bureaus and commissions that are eating up the national substance and congesting the payrolls with tax-eaters, faddists, idealists, bogus reformers and the wasters."

"SYMPTOM OF DISEASE"

"Let the world understand that in national defense, economy as now practised is a policy of plain pacifism, of throwing away the American sword; that it is a declaration that politics, not patriotism, is to be the dominant factor in American life, and from that moment the republic will cease to be safe. The attack on the Boston navy yard is a symptom of this disease of pacifism and false economy, and a very sinister symptom, and Massachusetts must wake to its peril."

"Every decent American applauds economy, the conservation of our natural resources; he hates waste and extravagant taxation; but he can see neither thrift nor sense in the saving that refuses to mend the leaky roof and neglects to put locks on the doors of the house that shelters his family and guards his treasures. This is exactly what the closing down of the Boston navy yard means, and the sooner Americans realize it the sooner they will understand that their political security is as shaky as this new and fantastic economy."

HERALD - NOV-9-1925

FITZGERALD GIVES OPINION ON LOOP

Proposed highway and bridge construction in Boston, including the \$30,000,000 loop highway, should be treated together by one body, and a decision reached on the basis of the ability of the community to pay, it was stated today by ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald at a hearing in the State House.

Fitzgerald disagreed with the stand of Mayor Curley in paying for public improvements, saying that people directly benefitted by the proposed loop should bear its cost. He declared that either the tunnel or the bridge should be built to East Boston, did not specify which he preferred.

NOV 9 1925

POST - AUG - 26 - 1925

Famous Parisian Editor Receives Key to City



DISTINGUISHED EDUCATOR RECEIVES KEY TO CITY
Professor Felix Valyi, of Paris, speaker on Asiatic history at the Williamstown educational institute, just ended, called on Mayor Curley, yesterday, and was presented a key to the "Hub." Photo shows Professor Valyi, Mayor Curley, Mme. Valyi.

AUG 26 1925

Felix Valyi, editor of Revue Politique Internationale of Paris, and noted authority on oriental political questions, was tendered a luncheon at the Square and Compass Club by Dr. Telsyi Hsieh of the Chinese Trade and Labor Bureau yesterday.

Dr. Hsieh and Editor Valyi were both lecturers at the meeting of the Williamstown Institute of Politics. Previous to the luncheon Editor

Valyi, who is a Hungarian, called with his wife upon Mayor Curley, who presented them with keys to the city. Today Editor and Madame Valyi will be the guests of the Mayor and make a tour of the historic spots near Boston.

"It was a case of swapping a promise to do nothing for a bucket of gold, with the telephone company getting the gold.

"We are not in sympathy with those who claim that graft did the work. With half of the Board of Utilities absent and the balance half asleep, there was no need of waking them up and spending good money."

The above quotations are puffs from an editorial blast published by the Saugus Herald on the jump in the telephone rates, with particular stress on the shift in schedule cutting off Saugus, Peabody, Danvers and other towns from the Salem zone and levying a 5-cent toll call.

INDEX OF OPINIONS
The Saugus Herald was quick to resent the change and to jump on the Public Utilities Commission with both feet. But our neighbor, the Herald, in attempting to exonerate the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company from blame, is apparently ignorant of the subtle and devious methods employed by that big and greedy corporation.

The Saugus Herald says the telephone company agreed not to oppose the petition from Saugus, but judging from the generosity of the commission, the company must have understood from the outset that no active opposition was necessary.

The Saugus Herald's editorial is an index of how incensed public opinion is in that North Shore section and the entire State, as a result of increased telephone rates. It reads:

"The Herald has not one particle of blame for the Telephone Company in the recent decision which separated Lynn from Saugus and Saugus from Lynn. The Telephone Company agreed not to oppose the petition from Saugus, and they did not oppose it. Had not the Department of Public Utilities been sound asleep they would have noticed that there was no opposition.

NO GRAFT INVOLVED.

"We are not in sympathy with those who claim that graft did the work. There was no graft, in our opinion. There was no need of any. With half the Board of Public Utilities absent, and the balance half asleep, there was no need of waking them up and spending good money; in fact, we believe that an attempt to spend money on the part of the Telephone Company would have had just the opposite result.

"The battle is far from lost. We can recover our Saugus-Lynn rating if we desire it, but we must go about it in the right manner and make a united, instead of a divided fight. It is not a fight for one or all of the Selectmen to carry on; it is not a fight for The Herald to carry on alone, but it is a fight in which every telephone user in Saugus should be interested.

"There is no sense in barking our heads off to the various employees of the Telephone Company. They cannot change things one particle. They probably have not as yet got over gasping because of the Saugus-Lynn deal. It was a case of swapping a promise to do nothing for a bucket of gold, with the telephone company getting the gold.

"The Department of Public Utilities has made a grave error; it is probable that they realize it by now, but a united front on the part of Saugus will do the work.

"The fact that we were lulled to sleep by a promise on the part of the Telephone Company that they would do nothing to oppose us means that the Department of Public Utilities also realized that we were asleep, therefore they gave us something which would wake us up.

"DOUBLE-DEALING."

"There has been no double-dealing on the part of the Telephone Company; they did promise to remain inactive in the face of the protests which were made, and they kept their promise. Saugus is simply suffering because its own State officials were such dumbbells, that they did not realize the difference between active opposition and no activity at all.

CALL OFFICIALS IN PHONE CASE 'DUMBBELLS'

**Saugus Herald Says It Was
"Swapping Promise to Do
Nothing for Gold"**

"Our State officials were such dumbbells that they did not realize the difference between active opposition and no activity at all.

C40BE - AUG - 27 - 1925

ANNOUNCED AS \$26.70 ON \$1000

Revere's Rate Is Likely to Be Near \$48, It Is Said

GLOBE

AUG 27 1925

The tax rate for Boston for this year was announced early this afternoon by Mayor Curley. It will be at the rate of \$26.70 on \$1000. The increase of \$2, announced today, is the first in four years, the rate of \$24.70 having existed since 1921.

The rate fixed this year by the Board of Assessors is the highest ever in Boston Mayor Curley blames laws fostered by the financial interests for the increase. He was of the opinion, however, that the rate could have been kept at \$24.70 this year had the schools been able to continue yearly with their program of building which was suspended during the war period. There is an increase in valuation of \$45,000,000 this year. This is less than last year, due to the fact there has not been so much new building.

The new rate will be divided as follows: State \$2.57, county \$1.63 and city \$22.50. Of the city's proportion \$8.60 goes to public school education, as compared with \$13.90 to all other departments of the city. According to the Mayor there has been little if any increase in the valuation of one, two and three-family houses, this measure being taken to prevent landlords from making unreasonable increases in rents.

Even with the increase announced today, Mayor Curley is of the opinion that Boston's tax rate for 1925 will be the third or fourth lowest in the State. In 1920 the rate was jumped from \$22.60 to \$24.70.

Statement by Mayor Curley

Mayor Curley, in announcing the tax rate, issued the following statement:

"The tax rate for the year 1925, as fixed by the Board of Assessors of the city of Boston, will be \$26.70 per thousand of valuation. This rate is an increase of \$2 per thousand over the rate which has been in force during each of the past four years.

"The increase in valuation of realty has been approximately \$45,000,000 and this is in conformity with the policy which has been in force during the past four years, namely, that until such time as sufficient housing accommodations had been provided for the people in Boston, no increase would be approved in the valuation of places of habitation occupied or owned by working people.

"The increase in the rate is due to a number of causes, the most important one of which is enactment of laws during the past 10 years fostered by finan-

cial interests through which money, other than that invested in real estate, has been permitted to escape its just share of the cost of maintaining government. A further reason for the increase is due to the recognition by the city of the right of every child to a seat in a permanent school building and the opportunity for instruction in that permanent school building by instructors receiving a compensation sufficiently high to justify their best efforts in behalf of Boston school children.

"Only Pay-as-You-Go City"

"Boston occupies a unique position among American cities in that it is the only city in the entire United States where the pay-as-you-go policy is in operation for education and land and school buildings.

"The total requirements for educational purposes during the year 1925 are \$17,684,567.59, which represents 30 percent of the entire amount raised by taxation for all municipal purposes. Some of the minor items entering into the increase are a reduction in revenue from State to city upon income tax, \$137,000, placing of an increased State taxation and assessment of \$384,902 and due to the new policy of the State with reference to loans outside the debt limit, an increase of \$322,500, which represents 10 percent of the loans authorized for Faneuil Hall square improvements, widening of Morton street and two new ferry boats.

"These items, namely, increased school requirements, \$3,328,903.59, increased State taxation and assessment \$684,902; legislative exactions \$322,500, reduction in receipts from State income tax \$137,000, represent a grand total of \$4,173,365.59. The fact that the regular city department appropriations, exclusive of debt requirements, show a reduction of \$4,335,586.11, is abundant proof that provided those agencies of Government not subject to the control of the Mayor had not increased in cost over the amount of requirements for the year 1924, it would have been possible to have made a substantial reduction in the tax rate.

Shifting of Burden of Taxation

"A study of the revenue and the sources of revenue from which the money is obtained for the maintenance of government in the Commonwealth emphasizes the immediate need of enactment of legislation through which money invested in other than real estate may be required to bear a more equitable portion of the cost of maintaining government than is borne by it at the present time.

"The shifting of the burden of responsibility by corporations, banking institutions and other financial agencies, during the past 10 years, through legislative enactments, has been such that today almost the entire cost of government is borne by real estate; and unless existing laws are amended through which capital other than that invested in real estate is permitted to escape its just portion of the cost of maintaining government, the burden of home ownership must increase and the possibilities for reduction in rent to the toiler are most remote.

"The adoption of legislation recommended by the city of Boston during the past three years, the purpose of which was to more equitably apportion the cost of government between capital invested in real estate and capital invested otherwise, represents the only method through which it is possible to provide a reasonable measure of protection to the home owner.

"I have requested the Board of Assessors to confer with the corporation counsel and to draft at once, for submission to the Legislature, those measures through which relief may be afforded and yet which only can be enacted, in the face of powerful financial opposition, through an aroused public opinion."

C40BE - SEP 9 - 1925

GROUP TAKES STEP FOR LIGHTING PLANT

GLOBE

Councilors Ask for \$15,000 for Hire of Counsel

Mayor Against City Ownership Because of Initial Cost

SEP 9 1925

The sum of \$15,000 for hire of John F. Doherty and William C. Prout as counsel in the City Council movement to launch the city in municipal ownership of an electric-lighting plant was asked of Mayor Curley yesterday by a Council committee composed of Pres James A. Watson of the executive committee and Councilors Healey and Walsh.

Mr Curley declined to meet the request, prior to a joint consultation of the committee and Corporation Counsel Sullivan and himself, tomorrow morning at 11:30.

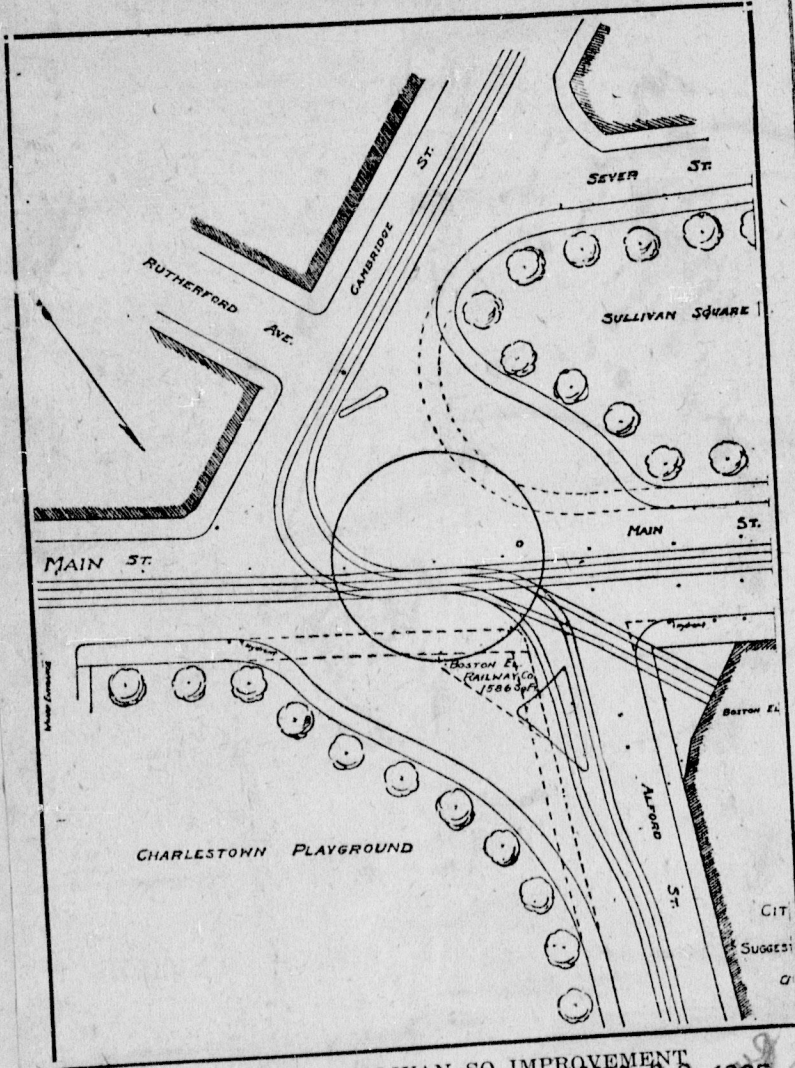
Mr Curley does not favor any municipal ownership experiment, it appears, because the initial cost under existing laws would be too great. Under present laws, the city, in launching any such experiment, would be obliged to purchase all existing lighting plants in Boston before attempting public operation of them.

The Mayor is informed that it would cost the city \$100,000,000 for purchase of Edison and Boston Consolidated Gas Company plants within the city limits.

240BE - AUG-28-1925

PLAN FOR CIRCULAR ISLAND AT SULLIVAN SQ, TO REDUCE DANGER

Cost Is Estimated at \$30,000 to \$36,000—Would Tend to End Confusing Congestion



PROPOSED SULLIVAN SQ IMPROVEMENT AUG 28 1925

GLOBE

Improving traffic conditions in the Sullivan sq section of Charlestown by the establishment of a circular island at the junction of Main, Alford and Cambridge sts and Rutherford av is recommended to Mayor James M. Curley by the City Planning Board, which has just submitted a plan for the proposed project.

The board points out that the locality presents one of the most confusing and actually dangerous points of traffic congestion in the whole city, because several of the main highways of travel between Boston and cities and towns to the north converge at that point. The plan forwarded to Mayor Curley for his consideration has been worked out with representatives of the Boston Elevated Railway and, in their opinion, will go far to reduce, if not eliminate, much of the danger and congestion existing at the present time.

In the opinion of the City Planning Board, the entire work of reconstruction can be accomplished for approximately \$30,000.

The improvement has the approval of the Park Commissioners and the Board of Street Commissioners. While Commissioner Joseph A. Rourke of the Public Works Department appreciates the desirability of the change, it is understood that he had told Mayor Curley that it will be impossible for the proposed work this year, as his department has entered upon a street-paving program which taxes its resources. Commissioner Rourke estimates that the proposed improvement would cost slightly more than \$36,000.

According to the Planning Board the physical layout and location of structures near the square are the basic reasons for the dangerous and confusing conditions which exist and make traffic difficult to regulate. The board points out that the locality is the center of a large industrial district, with water front and railroad freight distribution points which result in a volume of heavy traffic, relatively greater in proportion to other types of vehicles than is usually the case.

The proposed plan provides for the cutting back of the present playground area at the southeast corner of Main and Alford sts, and also for the cutting back of Sullivan-sq Park, between Sever and Main sts. In the center of the increased street area it is proposed to construct a reserved space, which will serve to regulate and direct the heavy streams of traffic in and out of Boston. In the proposed plan no change is contemplated in the Elevated structure, but considerable thought has been given to placing the Elevated supports in the newly acquired reserved space, or in such position in the street as will interfere as little as possible with the proposed traffic lanes. The plan involves a relocation of surface car tracks for a short distance on Alford st.

It is proposed to take approximately 11,000 square feet of land for additional street surface by cutting back the present playground area at the southeast corner of Main and Alford sts. Of the 11,000 square feet the Elevated Railway owns 1586 square feet and in the opinion of the city planners in all probability this could be transferred to the city readily. It is said that the proposed cutting of the Charlestown Playground area will in no way lessen the usefulness of the playground as far as recreational purposes are concerned.

The plan provides for the cutting back of the Sullivan-sq Park area approximately 5300 square feet, but it is said that it will not in any way take away from its attractiveness. While perhaps there will be legal formalities involved in the transfer of the land to be taken from the park and the playground, the only actual expense will be caused by the repaving of the enlarged area, the construction of the reserved space, the possible relocation of the drinking fountain and minor arrangements of light and water facilities.

AMERICAN - AUG-15-1925 CURLEY DEMANDS FIRE SAFETY FOR STABLED HORSES

Failure of State Fire Marshal Neal to give the Boston fire department authority to inspect stables—a power which the State fire marshal holds—was yesterday given as the cause of the burning to death of more than 40 horses in recent Boston fires. AUG-15-1925

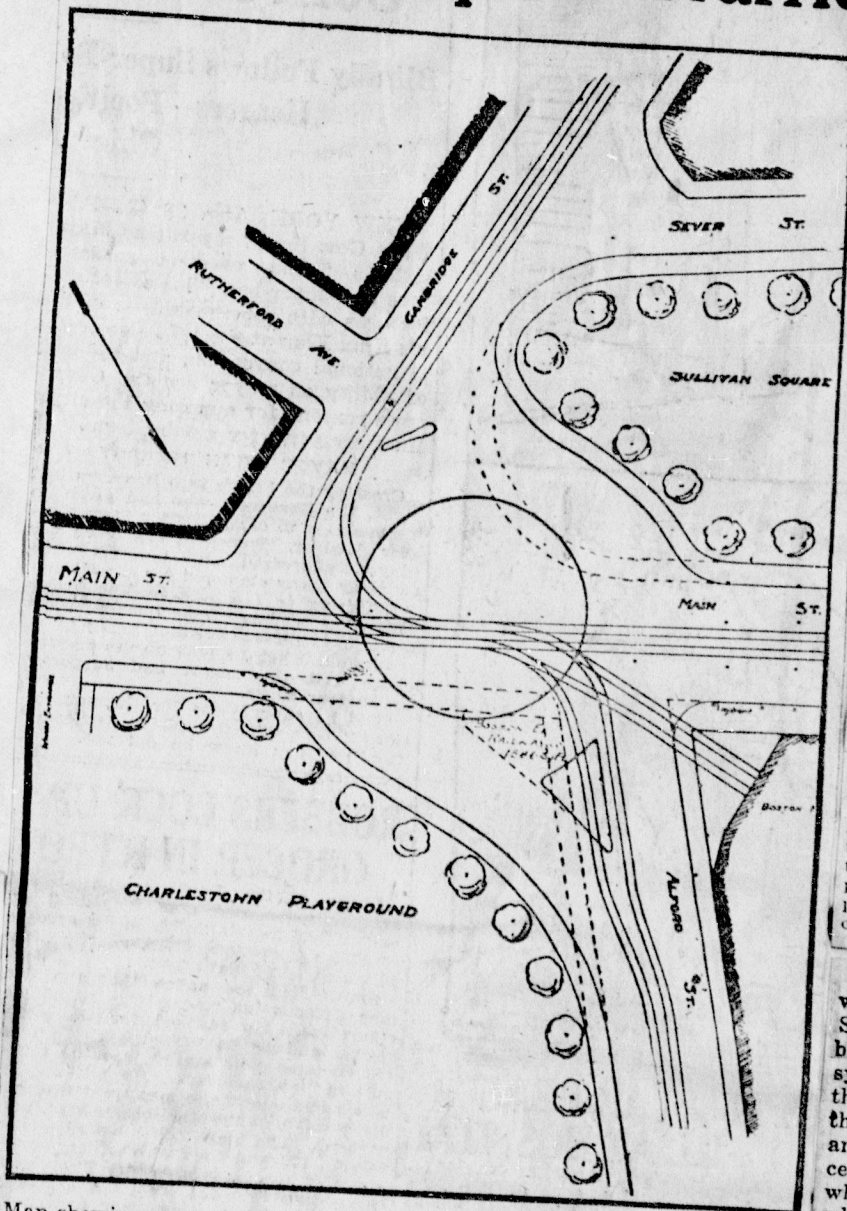
In a letter to Marshal Neal, Fire Commr. Glynn yesterday requested the State official to order owners and occupants of stables to comply with the law. AMERICAN

At the same time Mayor Curley directed Corp. Counsel Sullivan to confer with Mr. Neal and demand protection for stabled horses by co-operating with city officials and to draft an amendment to the law which would allow Boston to inspect stables in its jurisdiction.

"The refusal of the State fire marshal to delegate authority to the fire commissioner of Boston, through which it might be possible to safeguard from fire poor, dumb creatures, is indefensible," wrote the Mayor, who also urged sprinklers where more than two horses are housed.

TRAVELER - AUG-28-1925

Island Planned to Help Sullivan Square Traffic



Map showing proposed changes in traffic arrangements at Sullivan square.

City Officials Evolve Idea—Mayor Curley Approves Idea and Will Try to Bring It About as Soon as Possible

Municipal officials have evolved a plan for improving traffic conditions in Sullivan square, Charlestown, one of the most confusing and dangerous centres of travel in the city. The main feature of the scheme is the construction of a circular island at Main, Alford and Cambridge streets and Rutherford avenue.

APPEALS TO MAYOR

The project, which was worked out by the city planning board and has received the approval of other municipal boards and the Boston Elevated, seems so worthy to Mayor Curley that he proposes to carry it into effect as soon as he can find the necessary money. The work, it is estimated, will cost \$30,000. The location of structures in the vi-

city, according to the planning board, is the basic reason for the dangerous conditions at this place where several main highways to the north converge, and where a large industrial district contributes an additional heavy volume of traffic proceeding to and from waterfront and railroad freight distribution points.

The proposed plan provides for cutting back the playground area at the southeast corner of Main and Alford streets and also slicing Sullivan square park between Seaver and Main streets. In the centre of the increased street

area would be built a reserved space to direct the streams of traffic.

NO EL CHANGES

No change is contemplated in the elevated structure, but much thought has been given to fitting in supports in the newly acquired reserved space or in such position as will interfere as little as possible with the proposed traffic lanes. The plan involves a relocation of surface car tracks for a short distance on Alford street.

From the playground area 11,000 square feet will be lopped, of which the Elevated owns 1586 feet that could be readily acquired by the city, it is believed. The planning board is of the opinion that the loss of the 11,000 feet will in no way lessen the usefulness of the playground.

Sullivan Square Park will lose 5300 square feet, but none of its attractiveness, according to the planning board. While it is thought that perhaps there will be legal formalities involved in the transfer of the land from the park and playground, the only actual expense will be for repaving the enlarged area, the construction of the reserved space, and the possible relocation of the drinking fountain and minor rearrangements of light and water facilities.

The improvement has the approval of the park commissioners, the street commissioners and Commissioner Joseph A. Rourke of the public works department, although the latter thinks it impossible to find the necessary funds for some time because the resources of his department are taxed by a street paving program. Rourke estimates that the cost would be more than \$36,000.

All Boston and all New England welcomes the coming of the new Statler Hotel. The name of the builder is accepted everywhere as a synonym for all that is best, much that is unusual, and some things that are unique, in the construction and equipment of hotels. The success of the Statler hostleries elsewhere, and the painstaking with which the arrangements were made for the new structure now to be erected in Park Square, are ample assurance that the Boston hostelry also will prosper. It ought to be, and it will be, an important addition to the city's equipment for doing business of every kind. Adequate hotel accommodations are a necessity for any city that aspires to hold a place amidst the keen competitions of the present time. This Statler for Boston is all the more welcome because of the delays that have ensued since the project was first broached; in the interval Boston has come more fully to understand the conditions with which the hotel business has to deal and the large place which such a hotel should fill in the general civic life of the community.

AUG 28 1925

POST-ADCE-30-1925

Lay Cornerstone of New Police Building



MAYOR CURLEY AT CORNERSTONE LAYING
The cornerstone of the building that will house police headquarters, Berkeley and Stuart streets, was laid yesterday. The Mayor is shown speaking just before the stone was dropped into place. Standing behind him is Superintendent Michael H. Crowley. Police Commissioner Herbert A. Wilson is at left, his head just showing above railing.

In all parts of the country, including Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Canal Zone and the Philippines, who plan to arrange a legislative programme in the interests of organized federal employees during the convention proceedings. It is expected that the business sessions, to be held at the Hotel Brunswick, will continue for the week.

POST-SEP-9-1925

CITY LIGHTING PLANT SCHEME

Mayor Cold Toward Purchase Proposition

Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan, assistant corporation counsels and members of the City Council committee on the proposed purchase of the lighting plants by the city, will meet with Mayor Curley at City Hall this morning, to discuss the matter of city ownership.

Councilmen Healey, Watson and Walsh met the Mayor yesterday morning, seeking an appropriation of \$15,000 to hire private attorneys to look into the possibilities of the purchase of the Edison plants.

The Mayor pointed out that 12 years ago a similar proposition was advanced. At that time the corporation counsel ruled that the city could not engage in the electric light business without purchasing the plants of the company furnishing the electricity as well as the plants of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company. On top of that the city would have to contribute damages for all lighting connections extending beyond the bounds of the city which were supplied from within the city.

The amount of \$100,000,000, it was estimated, at that time, would be required to make the purchase. The Mayor stated that the city would be required to make the purchase. The Mayor stated that the city could only borrow money up to two and a half per cent of the assessed valuation, or \$40,000,000. Where the other \$60,000,000 would come from, the Mayor has no idea, and thus stated he could not at once approve the proposition.

POST-SEP-6-1925

LABOR DAY ADDRESSES ON COMMON

Big Meeting at Parkman Bandstand

Tomorrow

SEP-6-1925

Labor Day will be celebrated in Boston tomorrow with a mass meeting at 10:15 a. m. at the Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common. The principal speaker will be John P. Frey, editor of the monthly jour-

nal of the International Molders Union and president of the Ohio State Branch of the American Federation of Labor.

MAYOR TO SPEAK

Mayor Curley has also promised to make an address. President Abraham Pearlstein of the Boston Central Labor Union will preside, as the mass meeting will be held under that organization's auspices.

Editor Frey was born in Worcester, and about 20 years ago was vice-president of the Massachusetts State Branch, A. F. of L., so he is well known in this section. In organized labor circles he is regarded as one of the foremost authorities on "injunctions" and is the author of a book on that subject which is used in many law schools.

Radio fans will be able to hear the addresses, as well as the concert by the 101st Regiment band, which will precede them, in addition to the crowd expected to assemble on the Common, for the entire programme will be broadcast by the Shepard Stores.

Another Labor Day feature will be the opening of the eighth annual convention of the National Federation of Federal Employees in Faneuil Hall, of Federal Employees and Mayor Curley will make addresses of welcome. There will be delegation from 300 local unions

TRAVELER-SEP-9-1925 Money Appropriated for Other Work Delayed Project

The Boston street commissioners today voted to undertake the widening of Kneeland street, for which the money has been appropriated about a year. The project has been delayed because of the pressure of other work.

The widening will be to 80 feet from Washington street to Atlantic avenue, forming an extension of the Stuart street artery to the South Station. Slices will be taken from both sides of the present street, which varies in width from 40 to 65 feet.

The formal hearing for the taking will be held by the commissioners in two weeks, notices of evictions will go out Dec. 1, and actual construction will probably start in the spring. Damages for the taking of land and buildings will amount to \$1,200,000. Paving and sewers will cost about \$120,000 to be provided from the war poll tax refund.

TRAVELER - AUG-31-1925

Mrs. Curley Presents Prize to Girl Swimmer



Irene Hesenius, 17-year-old Winthrop girl, who swam to Boston light.



Eva Morrison, Revere girl, who completed a swim to Boston light.

AUG 31 1925
Mayor's Wife Gives Cup, Donated by Her, to Irene Hesenius at City Hall for Winning Swim to Boston Light

Miss Irene Hesenius, Boston's new 17-year-old swimming champion, today received the reward for her battle with the tides to Boston light at the hands of Mrs. James M. Curley, donor of the cup for the contest. The mayor's wife made the presentation in the mayor's office at City Hall before a group of the young star's admirers.

The diminutive Winthrop miss is just four inches over five feet in height, but she made the fastest recognized time for the tortuous, treacherous waters that lie between Warren street bridge and the beacon in the outer harbor. Though Rosa Pitinoff made the journey in 6 hours and 50 minutes and Irene took 7 hours and 9 minutes, the N. E. A. U. said her time made the record because she was accompanied by official timers and complied with other conditions.

DOES A DANCE

Far from being exhausted by her feat, the 17-year-old girl did a dance and then telephoned her "Ma," like any youngster would. Thomas Quinn, a warrant officer at the army base, did the swim, and though a big fellow, arrived at the light only seven minutes ahead of the girl.

Eva Morrison of Nova Scotia and Miss Morrison started—Mae Elwell of Revere and Mae Murphy of City Point. Miss Murphy was forced to give up the struggle at Governor's island, while Miss Elwell was the victim of poor piloting and quit the race in disgust at Lovell's island. Her handlers had taken her out in the middle of the harbor, and for two hours she battled the tides and currents without making any gain.

Although the girls were supposed to get away from the Warren bridge at 7:45, the failure of the committee to provide boats and pilots for the entrants, delayed their start until 8:46. This deprived the girls of an hour's advantage with the tide going out. The two men, Quinn and Garland, had their experience, stepped on shore 58 minutes later, at 4:53, her time being 8 hours 7 minutes.

OVERTAKES SOLDIER

Mae Elwell, even tinier than the Hesenius girl, took the lead, using a four beat trudgeon to carry her along well. At Constitution wharf, the white-capped Mae was 25 yards in front, Eva Morrison second, Irene Hesenius third, and Mae Murphy fourth. The Sam Richards, who has swum to the light many times, was piloting Miss Morrison, while two youngsters were taking along the Elwell swimmer. Richards switched over the course with Miss Morrison off Governor's island.

After a little more than an hour in the water, the white bathing cap had reached the Fish pier, leading Eva Morrison by almost 125 yards, with Irene right alongside of the blond Eva. Miss Murphy was beginning to experience trouble and was finding it difficult to maintain the pace, giving up the ghost at Governor's island.

TAX RATE HERE GOES TO \$26.70

Increase of \$2 Brings Highest Figure in History of the City

MAYOR BLAMES THE LEGISLATURE

AUG 28 1925

Boston's tax rate for 1925 will be \$26.70, the highest in the history of the city. This figure is \$2 above the \$24.70 rate, which has prevailed without variation since 1920.

In announcing the rate yesterday after conferences with his assessors, Mayor Curley issued a statement of blame and explanation. He blamed the Legislature for making the jump necessary by its "exactions" in making the city pay heavily for public improvements out of the tax levy; and by its passage of laws at the instance of financial interests allowing investments other than those in real estate to escape their just proportion of taxes. His explanation related to large educational outlays, both for school construction and for raises in teachers' salaries, the value of which he said no one questioned, but which nevertheless made an increased tax necessary.

The city, on the other hand, failed to come up to its gains of last year in real estate and personal property. The increase in value of real estate was \$52,858,400, in comparison with \$80,000,000 the year before.

The diversion of taxes charged against large financial interests robbed Boston of a large income for which the state is to blame, Mayor Curley said in his prepared statement.

As a sample of legislative exactions the mayor cited the action of the Legislature in compelling the city to meet from funds outside the debt limit such large and expensive undertakings as the widening of Morton street and the improvements in Dock and Faneuil Hall squares.

Higher pay for school teachers and vast outlays for school construction also entered into the higher rate, according to the same authority. The pay-as-you-go policy in school construction work caused money to be spent immediately that might have been spread over a term of years.

It is pointed out that out of the new rate of \$26.70, only \$13.90 will be available for general purposes, and \$8.60 will be taken by the school department, making a total of \$22.50. Of the remainder, \$2.67 represents the state tax and \$1.63 is for county expenses. Since 1920 the rate has been steadily kept at \$24.70 from year to year up to this time. In 1923 it was \$23.60, and at still lower levels in the preceding years.

Failure to gain as much in taxable personal property as the year before is laid to decreased stocks of merchandise, especially leather. This more than offset a gain in the number of automobiles owned in this city and in machinery holdings. The gain in personal valuations was \$1,393,600.

The assessors' department said the reason for the smaller gain in real estate valuation was that many of the new buildings, now finished, were sufficiently far along last year to be taxed for 60 to 70 per cent. of their value.

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Continued
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1)
AUG 28
1925

Malcolm M. Nichols announced that he would be a candidate next November for Mayor of Boston has aroused some public interest in local politics, but the leaders are waiting for developments and most of them will not commit themselves until they have a much clearer idea than they have now of what will happen in the next few weeks.

The attitude of Martin M. Lomasney is regarded as typical. He seems to be hard at work to bring about the election of Congressman-Elect John J. Douglass to the Mayoralty chair. It may be unfair to say that Mr Lomasney is not sincere in this matter, but most of the politicians believe that the candidacy of Mr Douglass is a "smoke screen" behind which the Ward 5 leader can hide until he has made up his mind about some of the other candidates, many of whom are taken much more seriously than Mr Douglass.

To be sure, something can be said for Mr Douglass. He is quite competent to be Mayor of Boston. If he were to be a candidate for Mayor he would start off with real strength in East Boston, in Ward 5, and to some extent in the rest of his Congressional district also. Probably many of the others who have been mentioned for Mayor would have a smaller nucleus on which to base their campaign. But the East Boston man has just been elected to Congress and has never taken his seat in that body; many of the people who voted and worked for him in the Congressional campaign would probably not like it if he abandoned the Washington office before he had filled it.

And it is not unreasonable to suppose that Mr Lomasney would hesitate before entering on another bitter Congressional fight behind a new candidate, as he would have to do if Mr Douglass concluded that he would run for Mayor. Although Mr Lomasney is probably as strong now as he has been in a long time, and his support will be a very important factor in the coming mayoralty campaign, most of the politicians believe he will, when the time comes, turn to one of the other candidates and persuade Mr Douglass that he had better go to Washington.

Sheriff Kelliher

The candidate who is now talked about on the street more than any other, with the exception of Mr Nichols, is Sheriff John A. Kelliher. The latter is one of the few candidates who have political strength of their own. If he runs without the endorsement of any body but himself he would get a good many votes; many of the other possible candidates will not cut much figure unless they have the backing of the Good Government Association, or, on the other hand, of Mayor Curley and his political organization, or of the Democratic City Committee of Boston.

Mr Kelliher has been in public life a long time. To his native ability he has added experience. He is well known in spite of the fact that the office of sheriff, which he has held for the past few years, has not brought him much public attention. During his career he has made many friends, and also a number of enemies. Some of the latter dislike him so much that they might put other candidates for Mayor in the field merely for the sake of defeating Mr Kelliher if he decided to run.

The Good Government Association must reckon with Mr Kelliher. That organization may find it rather trying to indorse him for the Mayoralty, but much stranger things have happened. The sheriff has never been looked on as a reformer; he has always not been practical politician; he has the kind of man to whom the Good Government Association has given indorsement.

For the purposes of the present campaign, however, Mr Kelliher has the ardent and active support of Edmund Billings, who has always been influential in the Good Government Association. It is said also that James J. Storrow, who many people think might himself be elected Mayor if he would run, favors Mr Kelliher, although Mr Storrow is not taking part in the campaign. Other Good Government people are well disposed toward Mr Kelliher.

One does not have to be very wise in politics in order to see that the sheriff would be a very formidable candidate if he ran with the backing of the Good Government Association added to his own political strength.

According to Mayor M. Lomasney,

make within a few days announcement of his candidacy.

The Soldier Vote

Many of the politicians say that "the soldier vote" will have much to do with the election of the next Mayor of Boston, and one story is that Gen Charles H. Cole has been picked as the man who could command that support and who could command the endorsement of the probably receive the endorsement of the Good Government Association also. Another guess is that, if a veteran of the recent war is to enter the mayoralty fight, Gen Edward L. Logan will be chosen.

The Good Government Association might look with favor on Gen Logan. He has had a long military career, he has held public office, and so far as is known there is no flaw in his record. And, to be entirely frank, Mr Logan has Irish blood in his veins. Racial prejudices should not, of course, have weight in an election, but they do. It is quite as natural—and no more so—for an Irishman to vote for a Yankee, as it is for a Yankee to vote for an Irishman. The majority of the voters of Boston probably are of Irish descent and their first inclination, when they look at the names on the ballot, is to put their mark against an Irish name. In that particular Gen Logan has the advantage of Gen Cole.

The latter, however, commended himself to many people when he ran for delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention last year and early in the fight came out for Gov Smith of New York for the Presidential nomination; the result of Gen Cole's attitude was that he "broke the slate" which the Democratic State committee had prepared, and in the convention he took an active part in the Smith campaign. That record has not been forgotten. There is a story that Gen John H. Dunn intends to run for Governor. He is not so well known as Gen Cole or Gen Logan, and the politicians say he would not be as strong as either of them.

The chances are that only one veteran will run for Mayor. Whatever strength the veterans may have at the polls—and it may be great or small—would be dissipated if the three men would be dissipated if the three men The probability is that the three men mentioned above will get together and decide which one, if any, shall make the fight.

John F. Fitzgerald

Although Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald is not an avowed candidate for Mayor, his name is always brought up in discussions of that topic, and many people believe that he may be the man on whom the leading Democrats will unite long before election is at hand. Others say that if the Good Government Association could be persuaded to indorse him he could hardly fail to be elected.

But would the Good Government Association give its backing to Mr Fitzgerald? Like Mr Kelliher, he has never "played" with the Good Government people; in that respect Mr Fitzgerald is even worse than the sheriff, for the latter supported Mr Storrow in the memorable campaign of 1909, while Mr Fitzgerald was the man who defeated Mr Storrow in that fight. Tergiversation is a long word which might be applied to the conduct of the Good Government Association if it now indorses Mr Fitzgerald. But the Good Government people might say that Mr Fitzgerald has changed, and not they, in the last 16 years.

Probably no one else in the city, with the possible exception of Mayor Curley—Martin M. Lomasney is not considered because he has almost never been a candidate outside his own district—has so much personal strength as Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald. He would be a serious candidate, indeed, if he had the support of the Good Government Association, either of the Democratic permission of or of the foolishness of that party having seen the foolishness of that party dividing its vote, used every possible means to select a candidate on whom the party as a whole might unite.

Mr Fitzgerald and Mr Lomasney have been for years allies in politics, but no one knows whether the Ward 5 leader would now support Mr Fitzgerald for Mayor. The last fight in which they took an active part as comrades was one a few years ago, when Mr Fitzgerald, although no longer a voter in the 10th Congressional District, was persuaded to run against Congressman Taggart. Mr Fitzgerald won both the primary and the election, but was un-

AMERICAN - AUG 31 1925

LABOR HITS BOOST AS ROBBERY

Acting Chairman Wells (pinching for Permanent Chairman Attwill, who is ruralizing in Hinsdale, N. H.) announced he would submit to Governor Fuller late this afternoon the detailed report the Governor demanded late yesterday.

In talking with reporters, Acting Chairman Wells revealed that a lot of thought was being expended on the preparation of that report; as much, probably, as was expended on the decision which gave the telephone company permission to tax the people nearly \$9,000,000 more for the benefit of the 8 per cent. stockholders. AUG 31 1925

Thomas Nolan of Boston Typographical Union No. 13 was the speaker who told the A. F. of L. delegates at Lowell that the people were being robbed.

WANTS PROTEST MEETING.

He tried to have the rules suspended so an immediate resolution favoring government ownership of telephones and telegraphs could be passed. The matter was laid over.

Mayor Curley's letter to Charles H. Thurston of Cambridge, secretary of the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts, said the situation warranted a departure from the usual rule and the calling of a special session at once. "Consider the people whose pockets are to be picked," he challenged.

"Through the edict of the Public Utilities Commission the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company is to get additional revenue of nearly \$9,000,000 annually. Is this enough of a crisis to warrant calling of a meeting, one of protest, to be attended by the Mayor or leading selectman of each town?"

There are 250 delegates in session at Lowell. They realize what the phone rate boost means to wage earners. They are not inclined to sit down under the new imposition.

Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan and Samuel Silverman, his assistant, will meet the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission by appointment tomorrow.

Any tendency to loaf that the Interstate Commission members may have probably will be offset by the knowledge that Sullivan has already memorialized the members of Congress.

cont 1

HERALD-AUG-31-1925

START STATLER HOTEL AT ONCE

Contract Signed for Huge
1300-Room Building in
Park Square

HERALD

SELWYN THEATRE TO BE TORN DOWN

Boston's Hotel Statler is now as-
sured and work will begin im-
mediately. **AUG 31 1925**

With news received here yesterday that E. M. Statler, president of the Hotels Statler Company, Inc., on Saturday signed the contract for building the huge hostelry of 1300 rooms with Dwight P. Robinson & Co., Inc., contractors, the periodic doubts over realization of the project which have swept the city many times in the last three years were finally swept away.

OFFICE SPACE, TOO

The Boston Statler as planned will be the second largest but most modern of all in the Statler chain of hotels de luxe, and will exceed by three times the size of any present Boston hotel. In connection with it, and forming an integral part of the architectural scheme, will be an office building providing 200,000 square feet of office space. It will rise on the Park square site purchased by Mr. Statler in 1922.

The construction work will begin at once with the excavation of the site. The office building will be ready for occupancy in the summer of 1926; the hotel will be ready in the fall of the same year.

George B. Post & Sons of New York, architects of the new hotel, are the same firm which designed the Statler hotels in Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and St. Louis.

Mayor Curley and the city council, with a determination to make the Park square section adjoining the hotel site more attractive, have passed a resolution to condemn for the city and use for park purposes several small triangles between Columbus avenue, Stuart and Church streets.

ROBINSON KNOWN HERE

Dwight P. Robinson, president of the contracting firm which will erect the combined hotel and office building, is a former Boston man and has been closely associated with the architectural development of this city. Formerly he was chief of the engineering and construction department of Stone & Webster, and in this capacity he personally supervised the erection of the magnificent group of buildings of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The ground which has been selected as the site of the hotel is bounded by Providence street, St. James place, Arlington street and Columbus avenue. Recently Mr. Statler purchased the remainder of the space on this block, including the Selwyn Theatre and the vacant triangular parcel between Providence street and Columbus avenue, giving him a total building area of more than 80,000 square feet. Erection of the hotel and office building will necessitate demolition of the Selwyn Theatre and this as well as work of excavation will begin at once.

The building will be 14 stories high. The facade on the lower floors will be of Bedford stone or terra cotta, the exterior above being of light brick with stone or terra cotta trim. There will be 10 guest room floors. A radio broadcasting station and studio will be on the roof.

MANY OFFICES

The office part of the building will occupy about one-quarter of the entire site. There will be 13 floors of offices. Interior corridors on the lower floors will connect the office building with the hotel so that the latter's restaurant facilities will be available to office occupants.

The policy originated by Mr. Statler of building hotels in which every room has its own private bath will be carried out in the new building. The entrance door to each bedroom will be constructed with the servitor compartment, and in addition the Statler features of circulating ice water in the bathroom of every guest room and a shower over each bathtub will be incorporated in the Boston hotel. There will be many finely appointed parlor suites and also a number of single rooms furnished with special luxury to meet the exacting tastes of honeymooners.

A separate entrance on Columbus avenue will serve the ball room, accommodating 1300, giving those entering from the street a first prospect of a monumental stairway leading up to the assembly room and thence on into the ballroom proper. Guests for a ballroom function may thus go immediately to that room from the street without having to go through the public parts of the hotel. In addition to these great assembly rooms there will be many smaller meeting places designed to give the maximum convenience to civic functions or conventions.

STORES AND SHOPS

On the ground floor the lobby will be reached by main entrances both from St. James place and Arlington street. There will be 27 stores and shops on this floor, facing on Providence street, St. James place, Arlington street and Columbus avenue.

A mezzanine lounge entirely surrounds and overlooks the main lobby. From the lobby itself there will be six high-speed elevators to serve the floors above. Just off the lobby and slightly below its level will be the palm room, where afternoon teas will be served. The palm room will also serve as a foyer entrance to the formal dining room, which will have a seating capacity of 600 persons. Dinner and supper dancing will be provided in the formal dining room. One of the hotel's two large organs will be located in this room.

CURLEY STARTS STATLER WORK

TRAVELER-AUG-31-1925

Gets Bath of Oil While Operating Levers on Steam Shovel

AUG 31 1925

Head and shoulders spattered with oil and white collar mottled with the same fluid, Mayor Curley stuck to his post at the controls of the steam shovel Erie today as, sharply at 1 P. M., it turned the first earth for the new Statler hotel in Park square.

Work began in earnest only a few hours after the final announcement that the Statler would build here. Before the day is over 50 trucks and 250 men will be busy removing the earth. During the week the job of razing the Selwyn Theatre and the other smaller buildings on the lot will get under way.

Present at the start of operations today, besides Mayor Curley, were Fire Commissioner Glynn, who also received liberal splashes of oil; Dwight P. Robinson, head of the engineering firm of that name, which will construct the big hotel; William J. MacDonald, real estate man, who has been largely responsible for the development of Park square; F. A. McGraw, in charge of operations for the Robinson; and James F. White of the contracting firm of that name, which will do all the excavating, wrecking and foundation work.

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Members of City Men's Union 149, at a meeting at 995 Washington street, yesterday afternoon voted to launch an intensive campaign, including an appeal to the public, to obtain \$5 a day for all city laborers. The men are now paid \$4.50 a day and the officers of the local claim the men and their families cannot live in accordance with decent American standards on this wage.

The action was taken following a report that the Lowell convention of the Massachusetts state branch of the A. F. of L. had unanimously indorsed a resolution of the laborers calling for a flat wage of \$5 a day. This report was made by A. H. Brown, president; Timothy J. Regan and James D. Reidy.

A demand for a \$5 wage was made by representatives of this local on Mayor Curley when the city's annual budget was being prepared some months ago, but as no provision had been made for the increase, the men were unable to attain their demands. In view of the continued upward trend in living costs, officers of the local have been instructed to renew their demands.

TRAFFIC



GOLDEN SMILE

won these silver cups for Miss Emma Hambro, 174 Hickborn st., Revere, who was picked as "Miss Revere" at the beauty carnival held by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Revere Post. Her prizes included a grand prize donated

WINTHROP GIRL TO SWIM CHANNEL

AUG 31 1925

Victorious in the swim from Charlestown Bridge to Boston Light yesterday, Irene R. Hessenius of Winthrop plans to try the English Channel next.

But that will be some time in the future, probably next Summer. Miss Hessenius was none the worse for her swim today, save for a slight muscular contraction in her right knee. Interrupting a hearty breakfast, she told a Boston Evening American reporter she would continue deep sea swimming this Fall to be ready for the supreme effort next Summer.

Although she never attempted swimming for distance before, she won the Mrs. James M. Curley Trophy by finishing ahead of a field of girls, making the long swim in 7 hours and 3 minutes.

Miss Eva Morrison of Revere was the only other girl to finish. She was fifty-eight minutes slower than Miss Hessenius. Mayor Curley will present the trophy offered by his wife today.

SETS OFFICIAL RECORD.

The Winthrop girl's mark is an

N. E. A. A. U. record. Rose Pitinoff did it in six hours and forty-seven minutes, but not under A. A. U. sanction.

There were two other starters, Miss Mae Elwell of Revere and Miss May Murphy of South Boston, but only Miss Hessenius and Miss Morrison finished.

Miss Elwell led for a part of the course but her pilots showed poor judgment, whereas Sam Richards, Miss Hessenius' pilot, selected the right course to the Light.

Miss Murphy complained of nausea and was taken out of the water when she was opposite the Revere Beach ferry slip.

TAKEN OUT AT NARROWS.

Miss Elwell was taken out of the water at the entrance to the Narrows. Because the tide had turned it was impossible for her to accomplish the performance.

Statler Hotel for Boston Now a Certainty

AUG 31 1925



Park Square Building Will Have 1300 Rooms

TRANSCRIPT.

Contract for This Combined Hotel and Office Building Was Signed on Saturday, Dwight P. Robinson, Inc., of New York, Being the Firm Chosen. Selwyn Theatre Will Be Razed and Excavation Will Begin Soon

THERE is doubt no longer concerning a Statler hotel for Boston. The contract for the 1300-room building was signed Saturday by E. M. Statler, president of Hotels Statler Company, Inc., with Dwight P. Robinson, Inc. Excavation work will begin immediately. In connection with the hotel there will be an office building providing 200,000 square feet of office space. This will be ready in the summer of 1926 and the hotel will be ready a few months later.

The new hotel is designed by George E. Post and Sons, New York, whose work is seen in Statler hotels in Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and St. Louis. Dwight P. Robinson, head of the contracting firm, is a former Boston man, and chief of the engineering and construction department of Stone & Webster.

For three years a Statler Hotel for Boston has been probable. It was in 1922 that Mr. Statler purchased 60,000 square feet of land in Park square, bounded by Providence street, St. James avenue, Arlington street and Columbus avenue. Recently the remainder of the space in this block, including the Selwyn Theater and a vacant triangular parcel between Providence street and Columbus avenue, was added, giving Mr. Statler a total building area of more than 80,000 square feet.

Everybody in Mr. Statler's confidence has known during the last three years that he was anxious to build in Boston when costs would warrant. There have been many discouraging interludes in the preparations. Since bids were received a few weeks ago Mr. Statler has been consulting contractors and sub-contractors and further investigating the probable trend of construction costs during the next few years. His announcement at a time when peace in the

building trades for at least two years seems promising.

The new building, fourteen stories high, will have a facade on the lower floors of Bedford stone or terra cotta, while the exterior above will be of light brick with stone or terra cotta trim. There will be ten guest room floors. A radio broadcasting station and studio will be located on the roof.

The office part of the building will occupy about one-quarter of the entire site. There will be thirteen floors of offices and store space on the ground floor. Interior corridors will connect the office building with the hotel so that the restaurant facilities will be available to office occupants. Mr. Statler has intimated that he may devote the top office floors to medical arts purposes.

The policy originated by Mr. Statler of building hotels in which every room has its own private bath will be carried out in the new building. There will be many finely appointed parlor suites and also a number of single rooms furnished with special luxury. A number of groups of connecting rooms will be located so that they may be used en suite when required. There will be a large number of moderate-priced rooms, according to Mr. Statler, who declared that he is particularly interested in providing for travelers who require first-class service and accommodations at a moderate expenditure.

Public rooms will be commodious enough to serve civic, social and convention purposes. The ballroom having a capacity of 1200 people and provided with a suitable stage, will be decorated in the French Empire period. A separate entrance on Columbus avenue will serve this room. In addition to the great assembly rooms there will be many smaller meeting places. The latter rooms include a banquet hall of English Georgian type, fifty by ninety feet, with

capacity for five hundred people, and four large private dining rooms.

On the ground floor the lobby will be reached by main entrances both from St. James avenue and Arlington street. There will be twenty-seven stores and shops on this floor, facing Providence street, St. James place, Arlington street and Columbus avenue. Simplicity of arrangement and spaciousness mark the planning of the three great rooms which are to occupy the entire width of the hotel between St. James avenue and Columbus avenue. These rooms, beginning at the St. James avenue entrance, are the main lobby, the palm room and the formal dining-room. A scheme of Italian renaissance decoration will be carried out.

A mezzanine lounge entirely surrounds and overlooks the main lobby. From the lobby itself there will be six high-speed elevators. Just off the lobby and slightly below its level will be the palm room, where afternoon teas will be served. The palm room will also serve as a foyer entrance to the formal dining room, which will have a seating capacity of six hundred persons. One of the hotel's two large organs will be located in this room.

On the Providence-street side of the hotel and connecting with the lobby will be another of the principal dining rooms. It is planned as a combination café, tea room and fountain room. Nearby will be the entrance to a large lunch room.

The library will be on the mezzanine floor on the St. James-avenue side of the building, and on this floor, along Arlington street, a large and splendidly equipped ladies' hairdressing and beauty parlor will be located.

The erection of the new Hotel Statler and office building will necessitate the demolition of the Selwyn Theater and the removal of the theater and the excavation of the entire block will be commenced immediately.

POST - SEP - 1 - 1925

STARTING HOTEL STATLER



Mayor Curley operating the steam shovel taking the first shovelful of earth from the ground on St. James avenue where the new hotel will be erected. The operator is shown assisting the Mayor. On the platform is Chief Engineer F. A. McGrath for the Dwight Robinson Company contractors.

TELEGRAM - SEP - 4 - 1925

POLICE HUNT OWNER OF CAR RESPONSIBLE FOR INJURIES TO CURLEYS AT SUMMER HOME

Garages, public and private, are being scoured today by Hull and Metropolitan park police for traces of an unlighted, parked machine into which Mayor James M. Curley's car, containing the mayor, Mrs. Curley and their children, Mary and James M., Jr., crashed, resulting in injury to the four of them.

The driver of the parked car, without waiting to ascertain the extent of injuries sustained by the Curleys sped off, leaving them to their fate.

Mrs. Curley suffered a broken nose. She underwent a rigid examination today to determine whether or not she suffered internal injuries. The mayor suffered a badly twisted leg, Mary bruises and abrasions and James M., Jr., badly cut lips.

The accident occurred on Nantasket ave., near D. st., in the Bayside section. The Curley family was re-

turning from a moving picture theatre to their home at Waveland.

Mary Curley was driving the car. An unknown machine, showing no lights, was parked beside the road and before the girl could apply the brakes, the mayor's car crashed into the rear of the standing machine. Mrs. Curley was thrown against the windshield, which shattered, sending a shower of glass over other occupants in the car.

The unknown driver sped off toward Strawberry hill. Residents rushed to the spot and assisted the injured. Drs. Harry Cahill, W. H. Sturgis and Martin English responded to an emergency call.

MAYOR BACK IN BOSTON SUNDAY

Injuries Received in Auto

Crash Still Painful

Mayor Curley will remain with his family at their Hull shore home until Sunday afternoon, when he is to come up to Boston to place a wreath on the Lafayette tablet, Boston Common, in recognition of the anniversary of the birthday of Gen Lafayette, as well as the anniversary of the battle of the Marne.

The Mayor will make a brief address on the occasion, to which officers and men of a French battleship now docked at Charlestown Navy Yard, the local French Consulate authorities and representatives of local French societies have been invited.

Mr Curley answered scores of telephone calls from solicitous friends through the day, although wincing occasionally from pains from injuries he received to his arms and legs in the crash.

Mrs Curley, whose worst injury is a fractured nose, will be obliged to remain abed for several days, he said. Dr Harry P. Cahill is treating her for the nasal fracture, and Dr Martin English, the family physician, is attending her injuries and those of James and Mary Curley.

James' lower lip is badly swollen, the inside tissue having been punctured in the collision. Miss Mary, driving the car, sustained painful cuts and bruises to the body.

The driver of the unlighted automobile into which the Curley car smashed has not been identified as yet, the Mayor said.

WARD SEEKING WATSON'S POST

Curley Aide Will Oppose Veteran Councillor

Michael J. Ward, one of Mayor Curley's secretaries, is going to battle the well-known veteran, James A. Watson, for the councilmanship in the new Ward 9, where both live.

Both men filed applications for nomination papers with the Election Commission yesterday as did Representative James W. Hayes of 7 Worcester street, also in the same ward.

Charles T. Foley of 22 Westover street, West Roxbury, well known head of the composing room of the Herald-Traveler, is going to try for the Council from Ward 20.

Other candidates for the Council who were announced yesterday, were Walter E. Jackson, announcer at Fenway Park, 82 Wheatland avenue, Dorchester, Ward 17; Matthew Lipman, 59 Brighton avenue, Allston, Ward 21; John J. Healy, a laborer in the delivery division of the postoffice, 33 Vassar street, Dorchester, Ward 14; Daniel Thompson, an adjuster, 16 Myrtle street, Jamaica Plain, Ward 19, and Thomas F. Phelan of the Boston Advertiser, 37 Rockford street, Roxbury, Ward 8.

CURLEY FIRED ROCK, CITY HALL NOW SAYS

Sensational Stories About Mayor's Purchasing Agent Rock City Departments

A bitter row between Mayor James M. Curley and Purchasing Agent Frank P. Rock, whose retirement from the Curley political family was announced a few days ago, preceded the presentation of Rock's resignation, according to statements which are being circulated by intimate friends of Rock.

They maintained today that he was partially "fired" by Curley while they conceded that his removal from the position of purchasing agent was actually due to the handing of his resignation. They said, however, it has been openly stated that the mayor and Rock parted only after an acrimonious quarrel which lasted for a considerable period.

As an explanation of his retirement from one of the best positions in the city government stressed his desire to actively engage in business in Florida. He is reputed to have made considerable money from business ventures in the southern state which he visited during a vacation period last February.

Street talk is that the Florida business deal is not yet of sufficient importance to warrant the retirement of Rock from the lucrative berth of municipal purchasing agent.

During his service in this department he had charge of the purchasing of material and supplies and the award of contracts aggregating several millions of dollars annually.

Announcement that Rock had resigned was received with consternation at City Hall. But the rumors which have attained wide circulation are regarded by city officials as explanatory of the retirement of the purchasing agent.

It is charged that the mayor found occasion to censure Rock and that Curley's words led to a torrid verbal exchange which reached its

climax when Rock penned his resignation, handed it to Curley and announced that he was "through." The resignation was accepted and it is said that no overtures were made by Curley to influence Rock to withdraw his resignation.

In the street talk of the row between Curley and Rock, the name of Chairman Charles L. Carr of the Finance Commission has been frequently mentioned. It has even been alleged that Chairman Carr has been delving into certain phases of municipal business which may develop into a formal investigation by the full membership of the commission.

The connection, if any exists, of Carr and the row between Curley and Rock, appears to be surrounded with mystery, but it was rumored this afternoon that the finance commission has practically decided to undertake a probe of specific matters of municipal business which have been casually investigated by Chairman Carr.

City Hall has been alive with rumors for the past two days and while there has been almost constant mention of a somewhat mysterious inquisitiveness on the part of Chairman Carr, the only pertinent fact which has been clearly set forth is that Rock has severed his connection with the Curley administration. His friends say that he was forced to resign, but supporters of the mayor are adhering to the claim that Rock foresees an opportunity to become wealthy in Florida and that the chance appeals to him more strongly than does the retention of the purchasing agent's berth.

HOTEL STATLER WORK IS BEGUN

Mayor Breaks Ground for
14-Story Structure at
Park Square

STEAM SHOVEL OIL
RUINS HIS CLOTHES

Mayor Curley ruined a collar, shirt and suit of clothes with splashes of oil yesterday, manipulating the steam shovel Erie in digging the first shovelful of dirt for the new Statler Hotel in Park square. "It was worth it, though," he said, "to be assured that Boston is to have this structure, which will mean so much commercially and has been decided on after so much uncertainty."

Work began in earnest only a few hours after the final announcement that Statler would build here. Before the day was over 50 trucks and 250 men were busy removing the earth. During the week the job of razing the Selwyn Theatre and the other smaller buildings on the lot will get under way.

GLYNN ALSO SPLASHED

Present at the start of operations yesterday, besides Mayor Curley, were Fire Commissioner Glynn, who also received liberal splashes of oil; William J. MacDonald, real estate man, who has been largely responsible for the development of Park square; F. A. McGraw, in charge of operations for Dwight P. Robinson Company, builders of the hotel, and James F. White of the contracting firm of that name, which will do all the excavating, wrecking and foundation work.

The Boston Statler as planned will be the second largest but most modern in the Statler chain of hotels de luxe, and will exceed by three times the size of any present Boston hotel. In connection with it, and forming an integral part of the architectural scheme, will be an office building providing 200,000 square feet of office space. It will rise on the Park square site purchased by Mr. Statler in 1922.

TELEGRAM - SEP-3-1925

CITY TREAS. BANKS ON SUPPORT BY MAYOR

CAMPBELL SEEKS TO MAKE NULL CURLEY'S BALLOT TRANSCRIPT

Files Bill in Equity Against Primary
Move to Enjoin the
Count

OCT 17 1925

CALLS METHOD UN-AMERICAN

Alleges That He Is Strongest Candi-
date, and That His Election
Is Probable

Francis A. Campbell, clerk of the Suffolk Superior Civil Court, and candidate for mayor of Boston, today brought a bill in equity in the Supreme Judicial Court, renaming Mayor James M. Curley as respondent, and asking for a temporary injunction to restrain the printing or mailing of a circular containing a straw ballot on which the name of Campbell may appear.

Mr. Campbell would have enjoined the counting of the mail and the publishing or the disclosing of the result. He says he does this in deference to the good will of those who nominated him for mayor and in appreciation of their confidence in him. He declares that he has brought before the people his fitness to assume the duties of mayor, that he has established a knowledge of the evils now prevailing in the Government of the city and of the needs required to bring about a closer union of the citizens and the Government.

Furthermore, Mr. Campbell declares that he now considers himself the strongest candidate and says that in all probability he will be elected.

On information and belief he alleges that Mayor Curley is actuated by the desire to injure and destroy Mr. Campbell's possibility of election in order to elect his own candidate by an unfair, unreasonable and un-American method.

The bill is returnable Oct. 20.

City Hall Pols Surprised by Mayorality Plans of Brother John

City Treas. John J. Curley will probably resign today. Formal announcement that he is a candidate for mayor will be made tonight or tomorrow.

His letter of resignation, prepared this morning, awaited the return of his brother, Mayor Curley, to his office in City Hall.

"The fact that I am presenting my resignation as city treasurer in order that I may be free to become a candidate for mayor without having it said that I am holding one city position while seeking an elective municipal office should be self-evident," said Treas. Curley.

His resignation had not been looked for. Admission that he had decided to formally announce to his brother that he wished to be relieved of the duties of the treasurer'ship was a startling surprise to City Hall politicians.

The decision of Treasurer Curley to run for mayor is said to have been influenced by voluntary promises of support made to him daily since The Telegram announced he intended to enter the contest.

Whether Treasurer Curley is banking upon the support which Mayor Curley will be able to throw to the mayorality candidate whose election he will favor has not been disclosed, but it is regarded as a practical certainty that the mayor has not only approved of the candidacy of his brother but has indicated that he will support him.

Politicians concede that John Curley will make a formidable candidate. He is not only popular with the residents of Roxbury, where he enjoys a valuable acquaintanceship, but enters the mayorality contest with

assurances of political support in the Roxbury wards which will give his candidacy an initial impetus which cannot be disregarded.

During his service as city collector and as city treasurer he has attracted wide attention because of the efficiency which he attained in the management of these two important municipal departments. He has also taken advantage of the opportunity to extend his acquaintance and he enters the mayorality contest with an intimate knowledge of municipal affairs and Boston people which is not surpassed or even matched by any of his opponents.

What effect the formal entrance of Curley into the contest will have upon the aspirations of Fire Commr. Teddy Glynn could not be ascertained.

It had been the intention of Glynn to discuss municipal politics with Mayor Curley for the sole purpose of inquiring into the chances of obtaining the active support of the mayor in the event that he becomes a candidate.

This afternoon it seemed to be the prevailing belief among city officials that if Mayor Curley is confronted by the necessity of choosing between his brother and Fire Commr. Glynn he will be certain to tell Glynn that circumstances compel him to exert his political influence in behalf of his brother.

CLARE - SEP-4-1925

CLAIMS FULLER IS NOT SINCERE

Curley Chides Governor for Phone Rates Move

Declares He Could Dismiss

Utilities Board Members

Cites Threat of Executive Against "L" Trustees

SEP-4-1925

Gov Fuller was accused by Mayor Curley of "doing a little political spoofing" in relation to the Public Utilities Commission's action in granting general rate increases to the New England Telephone Company, in a bristling statement issued by the Mayor last night.

Mr Curley called upon Gov Fuller to ignore the advice of the attorney general and to threaten the Public Utilities Commission with immediate removal unless it reviews the award in this case, as he threatened the Boston Elevated trustees with removal in the recent incident arising out of the selection of a third arbitrator.

Says Fuller Is Hoodwinked

"The telephone company is to be congratulated upon its success in taking into its camp as an ally Gov Fuller," the Mayor states.

"The attorney general in reply to a request for an opinion from the Governor advises His Excellency that he did not have jurisdiction to review the recent telephone rate increases as granted by the Public Utilities Commission, concerning which the Governor says, 'I regret that I cannot ask for the review of this case because the increase given seems to me to be exorbitant and beyond what the company actually needs for the conduct of its business.'

"I was not aware that anybody had suggested that the Governor had the power to review the actions of the Public Utilities Commission. It has been urged and shown that he has the power to compel the Public Utilities Commission to review their findings by the same methods employed by President Coolidge in the Haney incident.

Haney Incident Is Cited

"It cannot be said that President Coolidge has the power to review the decisions and findings of the United States Shipping Board, but he has shown by requesting the resignation of Commissioner Haney that he has a very effective method of imposing his will upon subordinate officials.

"Gov Pinchot of Pennsylvania a short time ago employed similar methods in the case of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit rate increases.

"Gov Fuller is the executive head of the Commonwealth. He admits that the recent telephone rate increases are 'unfair and unwarranted.' He can compel the Public Utilities Commission to review their findings and decisions by adopting the methods employed by President Coolidge and Gov Pinchot. Under the statutes of this Commonwealth the Governor with the consent of the Executive Council may cause the removal of any or all members of the Public Utilities Commission. Surely if the Governor's expression of the in-

justice done the public by this recent increase in telephone rates is to be believed, there is adequate cause for his demanding the resignation of certain of the members of the Public Utilities Commission, and in the event of their refusing to comply with his request seeking their removal by the consent of the council.

"The Governor sought no advice from the Attorney General when he threatened to discharge the Elevated trustees if they permitted a strike of the carmen. Let him now use the same weapon toward the Public Utilities Commission.

One Term Expires Soon

"The Governor should be reminded also that the term of one of the present members of the Public Utilities Commission expires this year. Will he reward him by reappointing him?"

"The Governor by this vacant gesture proves his own capacity for political ranting. If he believes the decision of the commission to have been made in good faith, and as the result of a most intimate knowledge of the necessities of the telephone company than that possessed by himself, then why has he been so prompt publicly to deplore the increase and to emphasize his want of faith, and 'misgivings' in the 'demand' of a corporation that, within a period of a few months, revised the estimate of its requirements upward from \$800,000 to over 10 times that amount."

"If the Governor is sincere, and would avoid the charge of political ranting it would have been more becoming of him to have defended his Commission in public and have administered privately his criticisms and rebuke of

TRAVELER - SEP-8-1925

DUNN RESIGNS CITY POSITION

TRAVELER

Quits as Commissioner of Soldiers Relief to Enter

ter Mayoralty Race

SEP-8-1925

Gen. John H. Dunn resigned his position as city commissioner of soldiers' relief today to enter the fight for mayor of Boston. He had previously announced his candidacy.

The announcement was made at a meeting in Young's Hotel. "I am not the candidate of any group, but of all the people," said Gen. Dunn to a group of friends gathered about him. "I have been requested to enter this contest by citizens from every section of the city, who have been active in my behalf for several months."

Gen. Dunn referred to his experience as chairman of the board of street commissioners, as a member of the city council, as acting fire commissioner, as acting superintendent of printing, as acting assessor and as acting schoolhouse commissioner, constituting 17 years of public service in the city.

Gen. Charles H. Cole, who has been talked of as a candidate for mayor, publicly withdraws his name from consideration, urges Maj.-Gen. Edward L. Logan to become a candidate and expresses the hope that other aspirants will lay aside their ambitions and also withdraw.

CLARE - SEP-6-1925

TO CELEBRATE WITH MEETING ON COMMON

Frey of Ohio Will Speak on Labor Day

SEP-6-1925

Band Concert and Address by Mayor Fill the Program

Organized labor in Boston will combine the Labor Day celebration and demonstration to a mass meeting at the Parkman Bandstand on the Common. The meeting will be called to order by Pres Abraham Pearlstein of the Boston Central Labor Union at 10:30, after a concert by the 101st Regiment Band.

John P. Frey, president of the Ohio State Branch, American Federation of Labor, and editor of the Molders' International Union Journal, will be the speaker. As the delegates, who attended the convention of the Massachusetts State Branch, A. F. of L., at Lowell last month voted to adopt the Ohio plan for workmen's compensation for injury and death, the address of Mr Frey will be of exceptional interest to union members.

Mayor Curley is also scheduled to speak. The meeting will be broadcast through WNAC. The committee in charge of the meeting is led by P. Harry Jennings.

MAYOR AND FAMILY IN CRASH

Curley, Wife, Daughter and Son Injured on Auto

SEP-4-1925

Scores of State and city notables visited the Waveland Summer home of Mayor James M. Curley today to express sorrow over the auto accident which made the Mayor, Mrs. Curley, and their children, Mary and James M., Jr., its victims.

Mrs. Curley's nose was broken and the Mayor and son and daughter received cuts and bruises.

Meanwhile the police of the entire Nantasket and Hull district are scouring the section in the effort to discover the man whose parked car, unlighted, was the cause of the accident.

The Curley car was upon the parked machine before Miss Mary had any warning whatever, and before she had a chance to turn aside.

The Curley party was returning from a motion picture theatre to their cottage at Waveland

AMERICAN

Q40BE-SEP-6-1925

CURLEY TO NAME HIS CHOICE SOON

Selection Between Glynn and Brother, Belief

Logan and Kellher Are Thought

to Await G. G. A. Action

SEP 6 1925

Walsh-Butler Preliminary

Seen in City Election

BY EDWIN F. COLLINS

Mayor Curley must settle for himself this week one of the Mayoralty campaign's most important issues and what, for himself, is the most vexatious dilemma that has ever confronted him—whether he had best "go through" in the campaign behind Fire Commissioner Glynn, or instead align himself with the candidacy of his brother, City Treas John J. Curley, or drop both and ally himself with some other movement already launched.

For a fortnight now, Mr Curley has listened to stories that he can't win with Glynn in such a field as is promised in the forthcoming contest. No one disputes with the Mayor that Glynn has attained immense popularity in his diligent campaigning through two years.

But so many have raised the question of the possibility of Mr Glynn's triumphing that the Mayor, who was reliably quoted as having positively committed himself privately for Glynn early last week, nullified this declaration with another last Thursday that he still is of open mind on the question.

Curleys Occasionally Split

The Curley brothers present easily the strangest combination in the politics of this part of the country, at least. By nature and in practical activity they are complementary to one another. Without his brother's cooler head and smoother tongue in some of the crises they have faced together the Mayor's career well might have been seriously impeded or altogether halted long ere this.

There have been disputes between them, heated after the traditional brotherly fashion, as to administrative policy and as to the most expedient course in emergencies. Both have positive personalities and yet, deep as are the differences of nature between them, they have steadily clung together.

Now, at this critical juncture of the Mayor's fortunes, when the Curley machine will be forced to wage the aggressive, harmonious battle against the field, in order to avoid the usual end of all local political machines, there arises the necessity for the Mayor to make this momentous decision as to which way the die shall be cast.

John's Claims Strong

Obviously, if the Mayor should leave the field to John Curley and quit town for the period of the contest, he would come near to yielding all hope of again himself becoming a Mayoral candidate, four years hence, if John won the election. Worse than that, James M. Curley could not, without some embarrassment

run again for the Governorship a year from now, supposing his brother John attained the Mayor's chair.

And yet, there are John's quite undeniable claims to consideration which have steadily been pressed upon the Mayor. John Curley left an enviable record behind him as city collector in the first Curley regime, and has ever bettered that record as city treasurer in this. It is urged. The Mayor is reminded that John Curley has an executive head and fighting abilities and could appeal to the people. John Curley's backers are sure that only behind him can the organization take the firing line in the oncoming campaign with its old solidarity, and its old will to win.

Logan's Decision Awaited

Neither the Curley nor the Lomasney leaders question that Judge Logan will announce his candidacy this week. They say this action will mean that Judge Logan has received from the "big Good Government Association" the "big wink" that he is to receive that organization's backing. Such action by Logan will probably be welcomed by the Lomasney camp, it is reported, because the Mahatma is already favorably disposed to the Logan aspiration.

But, for various reasons which will recur to everybody who follows local politics with any degree of attention, the Curley forces can never be put behind the Logan candidacy.

One of the direct effects of the Logan announcement upon the Curley wing of the democracy, it is admitted, will be to split it by provoking the candidacies of Gen John H. Dunn, Soldiers' Relief Commissioner and former Y-D colleague of Logan, and of City Councilor James T. Moriarty of South Boston, who would, like Dunn, expect to share honors with Logan in the Peninsula District.

Besides, Moriarty is perhaps the strongest candidate in Boston politics identified with the labor movement, and moreover, Gen Dunn would count upon splitting the soldier vote all over the

Three Others in Race

If this account of the matter seems to leave Registrar W. T. A. Fitzgerald, Sheriff John A. Kellher and Dist Atty Thomas C. O'Brien out of the running for the Good Government Association, it is only because both indorsement, it is only because both Curley and Lomasney themselves, now being discussed, are counting upon Logan as the G. G. A. nominee. Such influential men as Ex-Mayor Nathan Matthews, John A. Sullivan and James O'Connell are reported to be pressing hard for G. G. A. indorsement of Kellher.

The Democratic politicians do not believe that Eliot Wadsworth will come into the fight. Notwithstanding Charles H. Innes' remarks about the Mayor's ally upon his return from Europe yesterday, Democratic leaders fear the Mayor's fight may resolve itself into a preliminary to the Butler-Walsh Senatorial fight a year hence. Mr Walsh, now in Miami, was expected back in Boston last week, but it is not now known when he will return.

Butler-Innes Pact Seen

Gens Logan and Cole have always closely identified themselves with Walsh's fortunes. Despite the Innes disclaimer, it is the conviction of Democratic chieftains that there will be a Butler-Innes coalition behind the Nichols candidacy, even in the face of the deep dissension between these two dominant Republican forces.

The Democrats predict that not only will Charles L. Burrill make trouble for the Nichols movement, but that Alonzo B. Cook will soon enter the field and tend further to dilute the Republican strength.

As matters stand, or rather matters drift, everything waits upon action by the Good Government Association. As between Judge Logan or Sheriff Kellher, whichever enters the race first this week will be expected by the Democratic politicians to be coming into the fight with the G. G. A. colors. After this eventually, the alignments will begin and the fight which culminates in the Nov 3 election will be on, hammer and tongs.

POST-SEP-2-1925

RATE BOOST WILL STAND

SEP 2 1925

Benton Finds Fuller Has No Power to Review Case

Governor Fuller was advised yesterday that he has no power to revise or review the decision of the Public Utilities Commission, which granted the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company the right to increase service rates a month ago.

COMMISSION ONLY HOPE

This opinion was handed down by Attorney-General Benton, who had been commissioned by the Governor to make a survey of the laws of the State, to determine whether the chief executive might overrule the action of a commission appointed by himself.

The attorney-general explained that the only hope for a reduction of rates rested in the commission, which recently granted the increase. "The department itself may at any time hold a hearing, either upon its own motion or upon complaint, for the purpose of determining whether any of the rates are unjust, unreasonable, unduly preferential, unjustly discriminatory, in any wise in violation of any provision of law, or insufficient to yield reasonable compensation for the service rendered," said the attorney-general.

Fuller Writes to Attwill

Finding that he had no further power to investigate the action of the commission in granting the increase of rates to the Telephone Company, Governor Fuller sat down and wrote a personal letter to Chairman Henry C. Attwill of the Department of Public Utilities, expressing his displeasure in the action of the commission.

"I regret that in accordance with the opinion of the attorney-general," wrote the Governor, "I cannot ask for a review of this case, because the increase given seems to me to be exorbitant and beyond what the company actually needs for the conduct of its business."

Urges Early Reduction

"Had I been a member of your Commission, I should have viewed with some misgivings the demands of a corporation that within a period of a few months revised their estimate of their requirements upward from \$800,000 to over 10 times that amount."

"While the Attorney-General has set forth my limitations in this matter, I want to advise your Commission that the strictest scrutiny should be kept not only of the revenues of the telephone company but of their expenditures with a view to reducing the rates at the earliest opportunity."

POST - SEP - 7 - 1925

CLUBE - SEP - 8 - 1925

Lafayette's Memory Honored on Common



MAYOR CURLEY PAYING TRIBUTE TO LAFAYETTE
The ceremony of placing a wreath on the bronze memorial of General Lafayette, and also commemorating the Battle of the Marne, took place yesterday on Lafayette Mall in the presence of officers and crew of the French cruiser Ville D'ys, now in Boston Harbor.

In commemoration of the anniversary of the Marquis de Lafayette's coming to America and the great battle of the Marne in 1918, the city of Boston paid tribute. Mayor Curley placed a wreath on the monument to Lafayette on the Boston Common. Before thousands of people, the navy yard band, and the officers and crew of the French cruiser Ville D'ys, guests of the city at the celebration, the mayor delivered an oration in honor of the two historical events almost 150 years apart in which the Americans and French fought side by side.

Captain Perrier, commander of the French cruiser, replied in his native tongue which was translated by the French consul, J. C. Flamand. "The memory you have of Lafayette is that of the aid brought by France to the young American nation for the procuring of liberty," declared Captain Perrier. "The anniversary of the battle of the Marne is equally the anniversary of the salvation of liberty, and of the hour when France was helping the invader thereby giving time to the world to come to her aid." The celebration ended with the band playing first "Marseillaise" and then "The Star Spangled Banner."

DUNN EXPLAINS REASONS FOR BECOMING CANDIDATE

Brig Gen John H. Dunn, candidate for Mayor, intends today to offer his resignation as Commissioner of Soldiers' Relief to Mayor Curley, because, he said last night at an informal dinner at Young's Hotel, as head of that department he has absolute authority in dispensing public funds, in conformity with the laws governing municipal relief, and he does not consider it fair or proper to retain such powerful office while a candidate.

In general terms he made statement as to the platform on which he will stand in the coming campaign. "I am not the candidate of any group, but of all the people," he said. "I appreciate the responsibilities of the chief executive of the city, and believe that I am qualified to carry out the duties attached to the office. I have been requested to enter this contest by people from every section of the city, who have been active for the last few months in my behalf. From their contacts with the citizens they feel the general impression to be that my experience as a member and chairman of the Board of Street Commissioners—a department that has more particular, precise requirements than any other—has given me an adequate insight into the practical side of municipal affairs."

"My qualifications in this respect are such as are imperative at this time of contemplated street widening and other improvements—beyond doubt the biggest proposition that the next Mayor of Boston will have to handle."

"As a member of the City Council from 1895 to 1898, inclusive, I had a diversified training in municipal government."

"During my years of service as public official I have, at one time or another, been acting fire commissioner, acting schoolhouse commissioner, acting superintendent of printing, and acting member of the Board of Assessors."

"The experience attained in these jobs combined will be of material advantage to me as chief executive of this city."

"The people must judge me by the record I have made in 21 years of public service."

It was decided at last night's dinner that Dunn headquarters shall be established immediately and that the campaign will be launched.

GLYNN NAMES TWO AS ACTING CHIEFS

Aug 22 1925
Capts Hurley and Shepard Given District Berths

By order of Fire Commissioner Theodore A. Glynn, Capt Daniel J. Hurley of Rescue Company 1, Boston Fire Department, has been made acting district chief of District 5, while Capt William J. Shepard of Ladder Company 13 has been designated acting district chief of District 7.

It is announced that new fire alarm boxes will shortly be established at Popes Hill st and Houghton st, to be numbered 3458, and at Freeport and Connelley sts. to be numbered 3461. A pulley motor has been added to the equipment of Ladder Company 9, lungmotors to Ladder Companies 19 and 29, and an inhaler to Rescue Company 1.

The following information with regard to accidents is given out by the Fire Department:

"When any person who has been involved in an accident with fire apparatus calls at a fire station for the purpose of presenting a claim for damage, he should be directed to the Committee on Claims at City Hall, where he will be furnished a form for filing out his petition."

STATLER STARTS

With the turning up of the first earth by a steam shovel aided and abetted by the hand of Mayor Curley, yesterday afternoon, the actual work of creating a great Statler hotel in the Park square district was put under way.

The enterprise has had its beginnings and fillings of many kinds during the several years it has been talked of. At times it appeared that the hotel genius would not come to Boston at all; promises have been made only to fade from the landscape; plans have been printed, only to disappear into oblivion.

But now we see something tangible. Statler is really coming, and Boston is to have one of the great hotels of the country. "All's well that ends well."

POST - SEP - 1 - 1925

HEAR OF LABOR'S AIMS ON COMMON

SEP 8 1925
Impressive Address by Noted Ohio
Labor Leader--Mayor Curley and
C. L. U. Head Also Speak A-1



MAYOR CURLEY DELIVERING LABOR DAY ADDRESS.

Scene on Boston Common at the Labor Mass Meeting yesterday. He is shown at the microphone by means of which his address was broadcast by radio through the Shepard Stores.

Nearly 200 men and women braved the pouring rain and under dripping umbrellas listened to addresses at the Parkman bandstand on Boston Common yesterday morning at the mass meeting in celebration of Labor Day, held under the auspices of the Boston Central

Labor Union. The speakers were John P. Frey, editor of the International Molders' Journal and president of the Ohio Federation of Labor; Mayor Curley and President Abraham Pearlstein of the Boston C. L. U., who presided.

BROADCAST ADDRESSES

Editor Frey, who was the principal speaker, urged that the wage earner should have a determining control over his life in industry, attacked the courts for alleged unjust decisions favoring employers while denying the workers certain rights and privileges. He also advocated the Ohio plan of workmen's compensation insurance supported by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor as the best protection for the worker.

The Mayor in a brief but forceful talk eulogized Samuel Gompers as the greatest leader organized labor has ever had and responsible for the unity

now continuing in its ranks. He also praised the Harvard School of Business Administration, saying he believed it could solve the problem of seasonal employment which is so detrimental to working people in many crafts.

Thousands of persons enjoyed the addresses, and also the music furnished by the 101st Regiment Band, over the radio as broadcast by The Shepard Stores.

Mr. Frey's Address A-2

Mr. Frey's address, in part, follows: "The right to voluntary association is firmly established in the Declaration of Independence and in the Federal Constitution. The very forces which make civilization possible depend upon organization for their success, yet one of our greatest problems today arises from the brazen determination of some employers to prevent their employees from enjoying the right of voluntary association. They dare not publicly disclose their purpose, but mask their efforts under such misleading terms as an 'open shop' or the 'American Plan'—shops which are only open to the unorganized, under a plan which is in open, flagrant violation of American institutions.

"The non-union conditions which they establish create inequality of rights and of opportunities, and establish the employer as a master and converts wage earners into helpless servants. It is a non-union policy which the American trade union movement intends to destroy root and branch.

Flays Injunction Against Labor

"One of our movement's greatest problems is found in our courts of equity, which in many instances, are so subservient to the employer's desires that they issue injunctions to protect his interests with utter disregard of labor's rights and welfare. Much of the authority which our courts of equity exercise today is self-developed, self-assumed authority, an authority exercised in connection with labor disputes which flagrantly violates all of the basic rules of equity."

Regarding workmen's compensation Mr. Frey said, in part: "The action of your State convention in unanimously approving the workmen's compensation act supported by the American Federation of Labor should be helpful to all workers in the State, and I sincerely hope this law will soon be enacted in Massachusetts."

Chairman Pearlstein spoke of organized labor's greatest accomplishments in the past 25 years, and urged better workmen's compensation laws.

C-403E-SEP-8-1925

CURLEY FAVORS UNIONS FOR ALL

Labor Day-Speech Urges

All Earners to Join

Mayor's Attitude Is Declared

Unusual by Trade Leaders

GLOBE

John P. Frey of Ohio Scores

Rule by Injunction

SEP 8 1925

The call of Mayor James M. Curley, broadcast from Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common through WNAC, for every wage earner to join a labor union, featured Labor Day exercises of the Boston Central Labor Union yesterday.

This call came as a distinct surprise and caused widespread comment among labor leaders who heard it, and who declared that a message of this nature is never expected from a man in the position occupied by Mayor Curley, and a man who has never been a member of a labor union.

The meeting was held under the auspices of Boston Central Labor Union. Because of the rain, not more than 200 persons gathered to hear Mayor Curley and John P. Frey, president of the Ohio Federation of Labor, orators of the day.

Praises Harvard Research

Mayor Curley stated that the phrase "starvation wage," heard so often in the past, has given way to the phrase, "saving wage." He paid high tribute to the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, expressing the belief that the school will be a factor in solving the problem of seasonal unemployment.

Mr Frey in his address, said: "Under the shade of these trees there met in days gone by a group of trade union leaders who in later life occupied a foremost position in developing the policies which made our trade union movement the powerful influence which it is today. Among that group were George E. McNeill, John F. O'Sullivan, Maj Edward J. Kenney, Frank K. Foster, Ned O'Donnell, Frank Pickett and Thomas Tracey."

The action of the recent convention of the Massachusetts State Branch, A. F. of L., in voting favorably on the Workmen's Compensation law approved by the A. F. of L., was praised by Mr Frey, who said that in Ohio the law has been effective 12 years, every dollar paid for insurance by industry is re-

turned to injured workers or their families.

He said that in Ohio the disabled never become public charges.

Speech of J. P. Frey

"The American trade union movement has established the conviction that the wage-earner is entitled to a determining control over his life in industry, as fully as he is entitled to all other human rights which are the inheritance of free men," Mr Frey said.

"With political, religious and industrial freedom and independence, there are no problems affecting mankind which cannot be solved. No wage-earner can be a good trade unionist without being a thoroughgoing American. No wage-earner can be a thoroughgoing American unless he is a trade unionist.

"Our trade union movement exists because wage-earners were determined to establish industrial liberty, so that they could have that necessary control over their lives in industry, without which they would be helpless slaves of tyrannical masters.

"The right to voluntary association is firmly established in the Declaration of Independence and in the Federal Constitution. Yet one of our gravest problems arises from the brazen determination of some employers to prevent their employes from enjoying the right of voluntary association. They dare not publicly disclose their purpose, but mask their efforts under such misleading terms as an 'open shop.'

\$6 a Day Wage Is Seen

"The nonunion conditions which they establish create inequality of rights and of opportunities, establish the employee as a master and convert wage-earners into helpless servants. It is a nonunion policy which the American trade-union movement intends to destroy.

"One of our movement's greatest problems is found in courts of equity which, in many instances, are so subservient to the employer's desires that they issue injunctions to protect his interests with utter disregard of labor's

rights. Much of the authority which courts of equity exercise today is self-developed self-assumed authority.

"Government by injunction is rapidly developing. Its sinister growth is not only destructive of government by law, but of the priceless rights of human liberty. Judicial decisions which uphold the employer's right to voluntary association and which prevent labor from protecting its exercise of the same rights must be overturned by the use of the vote.

Abraham Pearlstein, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, presided. He spoke of the progress organized labor has made in bettering conditions of workers in this and other countries, and predicted a minimum wage of \$6 a day for all workers soon.

SPEAKERS AT LUNCHEON PRAISE CURLEY'S SPEECH

More than 100 guests, including officers from the French Naval vessel in the harbor, attended the annual Labor Day luncheon tendered by the Mayor of Boston to labor leaders yesterday at the Copley Plaza.

James T. Moriarty, president of the City Council, presided in the absence of Mayor Curley and, together with the speakers he introduced, praised Mayor Curley for expressing at Boston Common the opinion that every working man and woman should be a member of a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The speakers were Abraham Pearlstein, president of Boston Central Labor Union, and John P. Frey of Ohio, orator at the morning's exercises.

Frey Pearlstein thanked Mayor Curley on behalf of the Boston Central Labor Union for the manner in which he has handled matters relating to organized labor. He said that a fair request had never been refused by the Mayor and that many requests had been granted that were not fair to solicit.

Mr Frey pointed out that Boston is the only city in the country, which is host to labor men and women on Labor Day. He also praised Mayor Curley for his sentiments.

AMERICAN - SEP-8-1925
Glynn to Stay on Present Job
in Accordance With

New Plan

SEP 8 1925

Mayor Curley is behind General John H. Dunn in the soldier's candidacy for Mayor of Boston, say City Hall political sharps.

When the bewildered citizen who has nothing but his X to cast asks what then is to become of Fire Commissioner "Teddy" Glynn, generally supposed to be the Curley standard bearer, City Hall simply shrugs its collective shoulders, and insists that Curley will support Dunn.

Said sharps intimate that the fire commissioner will retire, will support Dunn, and will retain his present position.

The city teems with this new angle of the complex mayoralty fight. Strange as it may appear, the preliminary to this political duel began eight years ago, and the little village of Neufchateau, France, was the theatre of action.

The 101st Infantry was quartered there, preparing for its history-making work later.

DUNN SENT HOME.

Edward L. Logan, now General Logan, was then colonel of the 101st. Jack Dunn, now General Dunn, was lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment. William J. Casey, now head of the city's printing plant, was major of the first battalion of the 101st.

Everything seemed to be going along smoothly, at least in the eyes of the ordinary soldier. And then came the bombshell that went through the ranks like wild-fire. Colonel Dunn and Major Casey had been ordered home.

The subject was never broached, in the open at least, until the avalanche of mayoral candidates fell upon the city in a screaming horde.

The name of General Charles H. Cole was one of the first to be mentioned. Then General Dunn had something to say. If General Cole was in the fight then General Dunn would be in the fight. If General Cole was not a candidate then General Dunn would let the votes fly where they might.

LOGAN STARTS THINGS.

Then General Dunn was informed that there were rumors of General Logan's candidacy. Immediately he called to his side some of his staunchest adherents.

Just before he left for Tulsa to represent the local department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, General Dunn held another meeting. It was arranged that on his return from the convention he should be met at the South Station by a delegation of soldiers and private citizens.

They were to ask him to run for mayor, not only as a representative of the soldiers, but also as a man who had an enviable record in the city's service, and was entitled to run for mayor on that record.

City Council Fixes Nov. 10 for Hearing on Civic Light Plant

Question of Having It Before or After Election Starts Heated Debate—\$1500 More for Pickwick Defense Counsel

SEP 10 1925

HERALD

After one of the bitterest and wordiest wrangles of the year, the city council yesterday set Tuesday evening, Nov. 10, as the date for a public hearing on the question of whether Boston should establish a municipal lighting plant. The dispute was over the desirability of holding the hearing before or after election, for the project itself did not raise objection from any of the councilmen.

President Moriarty and Councilman Lane, arguing for the post-election date, declared that they did not want to have to listen to numerous candidates for public office turning such a hearing into personal rallies, seizing the opportunity which would be thrown wide open to them. Both councilmen said that the lighting question ought to be argued on its merits by citizens of Boston, not on its political phases by candidates.

VITAL ISSUE, SAYS WATSON

Councilman Watson, father of the municipal lighting movement here, contended, on the other hand, that the question, being a vital issue of the coming political campaign, ought to be threshed out before election. When it came to a vote only he and Councilmen Donoghue and Walsh were for the earlier date. Through Watson's efforts the fixing of the hearing date was left open for reconsideration and Watson announced that he would file a motion for reconsideration in order that he might vote now for the later date to show that his negative vote yesterday was purely in relation to the date and not against a public ownership hearing. Moriarty also made it plain that he favored public ownership, even to the extent of being willing to dispense with a hearing altogether.

After failing earlier in the day to win Mayor Curley's consent to provide money for hiring special counsel to assist the council in the lighting matter, Councilman Watson nevertheless prevailed on his associates to pass an order requesting the mayor to appropriate \$15,000 for this purpose in connection with the hearing. The mayor, while not announcing definitely that he would kill such a proposal, made it clear to a committee of the council that he thought the city's regular law department could handle any legal aspects of the case. In answer to Watson's suggestion that the council might go ahead and use money for counsel out of its contingent fund, the mayor said that in all probability the auditor would hold up payment and the specially hired lawyers would have to seek their fees in court.

LONELY OPPOSITION

Besides incurring President Moriarty's wrath for attempting what the presiding officer called "bar practice" Councilman Donoghue further w

associates in offering lonely opposition to a number of appropriations which he argued ought to have been deferred until salary increases were provided for city workers generally. The items, all of which were passed, included: \$10,000 for printing and postage in the drive against delinquent tax payers; \$25,000 for extensions of water service; \$8000 for a garage for the public works department on Hancock street; \$10,000 for additional heating equipment in Faneuil Hall market; \$50,000 for furnishing new headquarters of overseers of public welfare; \$50,000 for remodeling East Boston courthouse and police station 7; \$108,000 for regular use of park department from Parkman fund.

After subjecting Health Commissioner Mahoney to a minute cross-examination on the latest fashions in nurses' uniforms the council finally agreed to make available the \$3500 which he desired to put health department nurses in uniforms. Councilman Gilbody, the only member opposed, said that a number of nurses had complained that the uniforms would make them undesirably conspicuous. Councilman Watson suggested that the nurses' opposition lay in the fact that they wanted to go to matinees and couldn't very well attend if they were in uniform.

PICKWICK CASE TRIALS

The council was unwilling to appropriate \$1500 in addition to \$7500 already set aside for the defense of the two municipal employees tried and freed of blame in the Pickwick case until the law department explained why the extra sum was required and until assurance was given that municipal aid would be given to Martin Kane, cement inspector, most recently indicted in the case. Kane is paid by contractors, according to law, although selected by the city.

Without debate the council gave final reading to the loan order for \$300,000 for establishment of a park in Park square opposite the new Hotel Statler; also \$200,000 for making of highways; \$175,000 additional for the proposed fire headquarters at Tremont street and Shawmut avenue; \$14,774 transfer additional for Dorchester courthouse; and for the order authorizing the municipal auctioneer to cut the upset price for old police station 2 to \$100,000.

To the committee on ordinances was referred proposed amendments governing salary schedules at the Charles street jail and the creation of the office of a chief deputy sealer of weights and measures.

In spite of Councilman Watson's opposition the Elevated was authorized to run bus lines from Park square along Charles street to the Cambridge-Boston line and also from this line to Scollay square and to Bowdoin square. The council approved the exchange of land between city and state for improvements planned by both bodies near Castle Island.

ANOTHER STREET WIDENING PLAN

TRAVELER

Mayor Orders New Building Line Between Columbus Av. and Arlington Sq.

SEP 18 1925

Mayor Curley today started preliminary steps for a new street widening, directing the street commissioners to place a building line on the easterly side of Arlington street between Columbus avenue and Arlington square. Although the proposed improvement cannot be undertaken for a long time, the mayor was spurred to action by commencement of work by the Consolidated Gas Company in tearing down the gasometer at Columbus avenue and Arlington street.

The gas company proposes to build a 15-story office building on the site. If the building line is established the structure will be planned accordingly to be set back about 12 feet and the city will not have to pay as high damages for a land taking there as though some of the building had to be razed.

The mayor was enthusiastic as to the advantages in handling traffic which would result from such a widening, especially with presence of the new Statler Hotel nearby. He thought that the improvement would not cost over \$500,000 inasmuch as the Abraham Lincoln school, near Arlington square, already is set back 12 feet.

POST-SEP-17-1925

MAYOR TO BE AT DEDICATION

SEP 17 1925

Glynn's Resignation May Be Made There

+7 POST

Mayor Curley believes his condition is so much improved that last night he announced his determination to attend the dedication this afternoon of the new fire alarm station in the Fenway. He is scheduled to make the principal speech.

Fire Commissioner Glynn is also numbered among the speakers and in political circles it is expected that he may take the opportunity of utilizing the occasion to announce his resignation from the municipal service in order to devote his entire time to his candidacy for the mayoralty.

Mayor Curley made it known before he became ill that he would not regard with favor any of his official family becoming candidates for Mayor, unless they also resigned their city positions.

240BE - SEP - 12 - 1925

GOVERNOR AND MAYOR REVIEW LEGION PARADE

GLOBE

Despite Heat Many See Veterans, With Army, Navy
And Marine Detachments as Escorts, March

Promptly at 2:30 the Massachusetts veterans of the last combatant army of the United States began to assemble on Arlington st, ready for the parade, at 3 o'clock, in connection with the convention of the State department of the American Legion.

The massed colors of the different posts and the mingling of the colors formed a pretty and lively picture along Arlington st as the veterans and the military units which were to escort them formed for the march.

Leo M. Harlow, commander of the Massachusetts Department of the Legion, with his staff was busily engaged in getting the various bodies in their proper places in the line of march. First came, as usual, the mounted police, then Commander Harlow and staff, then the army and navy and Marine detachments which escorted the parade, the 101st Infantry, the 101st Wagon Train, the 26th Tank Company, the 101st Field Artillery and the 110th Cavalry followed. After these units, the Legion Posts of the State, many of the men in uniform, passed in review. At the end of the parade disabled veterans of the war were driven in automobiles, making a most poignant reminder of the war days. Bringing up the rear was the Legion Auxillary, many of the women being in white.

The heat failed to dampen the enthusiasm of spectators or participants, and there were many in line and many more to witness the parade.

Dr William H. Griffin of South Boston was the chief of staff, which was composed of the following members: Col L. H. Moses, Marine Corps; the officers of the State Department of the Legion; Eben Putnam, State historian; James A. Reardon, commander of George S. Shepard Post of North Easton; Past commanders of the Massachusetts Department, officers of the

American Legion convention committee and chairmen of all subcommittees of the convention committee.

Mrs Merle D. Graves of Springfield, president of the auxillary, led the women's division of the parade.

At City Hall the parade was reviewed by Mayor Curley and at the State House by Gov Fuller. The route of the pa-

EDWARDS OPTIMISTIC FOR AVIATION IN AMERICA

Optimistic prophecies regarding the future of American aviation made this

morning at the convention of the American Legion in Ford Hall by Maj Gen Clarence R. Edwards were:

Within 14 months we can have built an airship of 10,000,000 cubic feet capacity which will be safer to travel to France in than a steamship.

Boston today can become the chief air port of the United States, indeed of the entire world, if she will back up the men of vision who have studied the matter.

Gen Edwards first introduced Mrs Edith Nourse Rogers of Lowell, member of Congress-elect, with a touching tribute on her unceasing loyalty to the disabled veterans. Mrs Rogers later made the chief speech of the morning. He touched upon the legal troubles in the settlement of the Lotta Crabtree estate, of which he is one of the trustees.

He described a "fraud with the name of Crabtree and her half, and little other evidence of being Lotta's daughter, who was exposed by a magnificent decision of law."

Hist at Preferred Class

Gen Edwards dealt sparingly with any mention of Gen Mitchell, defining his ideas of what function of an army officer should be. "But," said he, "the outcome of the war was a preferred class, which may become an oligarchy and which certainly will entail a tremendous 'overhead'."

In introducing Gen Edwards, Commander Good, who was presiding, moved the delegates by saying: "Do not forget that the man who commanded us all, gave more than all. The Gold Star mothers lost their sons, but he lost his all, a daughter who also gave her all by her service in a hospital. It always makes me think of 'Love's Labours Lost'. He shall not be forgotten."

Mrs Rogers spoke very briefly. She said: "One of the things I like most about the American Legion is its big brother care of the disabled. When I go to Congress I am going to fight for you. I know it is thought that women can do a particular sort of fighting for the veterans. I wish you godspeed every one. Representatives of the G. A. R. and of the U. S. W. V. came to the platform and extended the greetings of their organizations."

Explains Veterans' Bureau

Capt William J. Blake explained the aims of the Veterans' Bureau, of which he is Massachusetts regional director, and said he expected Brig Gen Frank T. Hines, national director, within 10 days, to investigate further the delays, to N. P. Hospital situation. He said one could be erected in nine months. Essay contest prize winners appeared as follows: Earl A. Tompkins, Easthampton; Muriel Sears, Danvers; M. Catherine Casey, Lowell; Edith Turner, Arlington; Irene Hurwitz, Malden.

Though counting of the Australian ballots for the unopposed candidates, was long, the 10 Legion districts, elected their own members of next year's State executive committee, the ruling body in the Massachusetts Legion, as follows: Dominick B. Gaffey, North Adams; Harold L. Davis, Springhampton; Dr Ernest L. Woburn; Samuel B. Wood, Uxbridge; Herbert A. Baker, Norwood; Dr Wm H. Griff-

fin, South Boston; John Mansfield, Clarence; Arthur B. Stiles, Mansfield, Clarence W. Piper, Rickland. Richard F. Paul defeated Coleman C. Curran for second vice commander, 262 to 132. For third vice commander, Alexander C. Jaspersen defeated William J. Miller, 281 to 165. Dr Claude M. Fuess was elected historian by 313 to 47 over Dr Sidney S. Listerick. The following were elected delegates-at-large to the national convention: Brent B. Lowe, 230; James P. Rose, 274; Hugh H. Hickey, 281, and Henry Nichols, 222.

CALLS NON-APPROVAL PETTY AND POLITICAL

Mayor Curley yesterday resubmitted to the state civil service commission two nominations which that body has failed to approve, Raymond P. Delano as schoolhouse commissioner and G. Lincoln Dillaway as a member of the board of appeal.

Characterizing the motives of the commission in withholding confirmation as political and petty, the mayor suggested that on reconsideration the commission would express gratitude to him for offering opportunity to correct an error which it was "admittedly guilty of."

MAYOR'S STATEMENT

The commission has admitted to Delano and others, according to the mayor, that this nominee was honest and able to fill the position after 16 years in the real estate business and 10 as a lawyer with special knowledge of building conditions. "So far as I have been able to ascertain," declared Mayor Curley, "the one objection raised to the candidacy of Mr. Delano is that he was prominent in the Progressive party when it came within a few thousand votes of electing Charles Sumner Bird of Walpole as Governor, thereby threatening the continuance of the monarchical reign of the elect born of the royal purple."

"This, coupled with the fact that he had been a stickler at all times for honesty within the Republican state and city committee ranks does not appear to me sufficient or substantially enough as an objection to justify the commission in rejecting his appointment and consequently I am prompted to again submit his name."

The mayor was actuated by the same motives, he said, in resubmitting the name of Dillaway, whose name was submitted to him by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange as provided by law. Mayor Curley writes: "The one necessary qualification with the experience and character of this individual is the knowledge of realty values and building laws. Since he is secretary of the Massachusetts exchange, the question of his ability should be simple."

Joseph J. Crowley of Charlestown, prominent in the St. Vincent de Paul Society, was appointed by the mayor as an unpaid member of the overseers of the public welfare to succeed Joseph Feeney. On recommendation of the Technology faculty the mayor named Francis J. Turnbull of 354 Seaver street to the \$3200 position of supervisor of heating in the schoolhouse department. These duties were heretofore performed by former Schoolhouse Commissioner James J. Mahar, who was recently removed by Mayor Curley in the controversy which shook that department.

240BE - SEP - 13 - 1925

New YD Post Puts on Realistic War Touch

13
H-1
SEP 13 1925

By CARLYLE H. HOLT

Some 4000 members of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion, marching with the swing but without the precision they had in the Army—many of them carrying considerably more embonpoint, as the French have it, than formerly—paraded the streets of Boston in the torrid heat yesterday afternoon through cheering lanes of spectators. There was plenty of dash and color to the march of the veterans. They swung by with the old doughboy stride, with plenty of repartee for friends along the line and with perspiration streaming from them. One of the most striking features of the day was the heat. At the time the parade began, 3 o'clock, heat waves rose from the pavements and were reflected from the build-

ings. With masses of humanity packed on the sidewalks and the paraders filling the middle of the road the air fairly steamed with the heat.

The parade was almost on time getting away from its starting point on Arlington st, but various breaks in the line delayed it somewhat. When these were straightened out the march went through without interruption.

Parade Reviewed

At City Hall, the parade was reviewed by Fire Commissioner Theodore A. Glynn and City Councillor James T. Moriarty.

At the State House, Atty Gen Jay R. Benton and George Curran, member of the Governor's Council, with members of the Governor's military staff, watched the Legion go by.

The line of march was to Boylston st to Tremont st, to Winter st, to Washington st, to School st, to Beacon st and so to the disbanding point at Beacon and Charles sts.

Though short, the parade was a lively one and left none of the spectators disappointed. After Leo M. Harlow and his staff, the Army, Navy and Marine escort detachments and the National Guard units had passed, then came the Legionnaires by counties in alphabetical order, more or less, behind the massed flags which as usual formed a striking feature of the parade.

Heading the Berkshire delegation was the Pittsfield Post carrying the silver cup which the post had won by enrollment membership. Then

ing the... came Bristol, Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Plymouth, Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket and Norfolk.

Dressed as Witches

The Salem Legion, celebrating the award of the next convention to that city marched dressed as witches, with large black hats, red caps and black gowns and very small brooms, on which not even a ghost could safely ride.

The new YD Post of Boston, formed at the old YD Club on Huntington av, marched past wearing the light blue smocks and rakish dark blue caps affected by all proper members of the Latin Quarter, according to report.

This post put on a realistic touch of war. A truck was rigged up to represent a segment of a trench and machine gun nest. Barbed wire, with a German helmet and gas mask and several red poppies dangling in the wire, were directly in front of the machine gun.

Every few feet the runner let go a few rounds of blanks much to the thrill of the onlookers. Harold Page, old bugler, performed on his instrument in just the way he used to in France and elsewhere.

The Women's Auxiliary came in for a liberal share of applause. The members were arranged by counties. Most of them were dressed simply in white but with distinguishing decorations of yellow, blue or other colors.

Veterans From Hospitals

At the very end there were the cars carrying disabled veterans who have not yet, seven years after the end of the war, left the wards of the hospitals, except for occasional outings such as this.

THE ROSTER

Detail of Mounted Police led by Sergt Joseph Comerford of Station 16.
Chief Marshal, Leo M. Harlow.

Chief of Staff, Dr William H. Griffin.
Aids, George B. Stebbins, F. J. Bailey, F. J. Bagocius, John J. Martin, Thomas L. Gately, John J. Murphy, J. J. Dwyer, E. Edward Murray, Nicholas A. Fleming, Frank J. Scott, Matthew J. Boyle, Edgar H. Needham, Lawrence J. Lewis, George H. Lincoln, John W. Reth, Michael J. Mulken, Mark Bronson and Mark King.
Staff, Col H. L. Moses, U. S. M. C.; Francis J. Good, first vice commander; William McGinnis, second vice commander; Richard F. Paul, third vice commander; Dennis H. Haverly, adjutant; Ralph M. Eastman, treasurer; Rev D. Harold Hickey, chaplain; Dr Claude M. Fuess, historian; Charles T. Flynn, judge advocate, and Miss Sophie T. Harport, executive committee woman-at-large of State Department, A. L.; Eben Putnam, national historian, A. L.; Anthony Squillacotti, grand chef de gare, Forty and Eight; James A. Reardon, commander George S. Shepard, Post, A. L.; James F. J. Herbert, Edward L. Logan, James T. Duane, Charles H. Cole, William H. Doyle and Clarence R. Edwards, past department commanders.

FIRST DIVISION

13th Infantry Band.
United States Army detachment, led by Lieut Col F. E. Black.
I Company, Lieut McNickle, commanding.
K Company, Lieut Baillie, commanding.
Battery A, 9th Coast Artillery, Capt Bennett, commanding.
United States Marine Corps detachment, Lieut C. H. Hassemiller, commanding.
United States Navy Band.
United States Navy detachment, Lieut Hensen, commanding; Ensigns Straub and Trainer, platoon leaders.

SECOND DIVISION

101st Infantry Band.
Co A, 101st Infantry.
Co B, 101st Infantry, Capt Edward G. Lennon, commanding.
Co E, 101st Infantry.
Co H, 101st Infantry.
Co D, 101st Infantry.
101st Quartermaster Corps.
26th Division Tank Company.
3d Battalion Band of the 372d Infantry.
Co M, 372d Infantry.
110th Cavalry.
110th Artillery.

THIRD DIVISION

American Legion Band of Boston.
Massed colors.
Berkshire County Legion members, commanded by E. Leon Cadigan.
Cadet Band of Beverly.
New Bedford Post Band.

Bristol County Legion members, commanded by A. W. Monk Jr.
Worcester County Legion members, commanded by Samuel B. Wood.
101st Infantry Veteran Band.
Middlesex County Legion Members, commanded by Robert J. White.
Hampden County Legion Members, commanded by Clement Seavey.
Essex County Legion Members, commanded by John J. Darcy.
U. S. M. A. A. Band of Beverly.
Suffolk County Legion Members, comprising all posts of this district including firemen, YD and "Ad" Men's posts, with Kilty Band.

Float "No Man's Land."
Brocton Post Band.
Norfolk County Legion Members, commanded by Edmund R. Dewing.
Wounded veterans and gold star mothers in machines.
Gate of Heaven Band.
State Department of the American Legion Auxiliary led by Mrs Merle D. Graves, marshal and Miss Anna Mannion, chief of staff.
Middlesex County Members of the American Legion Auxiliary.
Suffolk County Members of the American Legion Auxiliary.

TRAVELER - SEP-18-1925

JOHN CURLEY MAY GIVE UP MAYOR FIGHT

Report He Will Drop Out and Logan Enter Contest

Political circles were buzzing with excitement today over reports that Gen. Edward L. Logan would enter the mayoralty fight and City Treasurer John J. Curley would get out of it.

TO ANNOUNCE DECISION

The YD leader, who has been on the fence for some time, may jump one way or the other today, it was stated by those close to him. An announcement of his intentions is expected to be issued by him late in the day.

Following the indorsement of the candidacy of Fire Commissioner Glynn by Mayor Curley, the latter's brother, City Treasurer John J. Curley, admitted he was considering whether he would drop out of the fight. He insisted, however, that the indorsement had nothing to do with it.

"I will have a conference with my advisers and settle whether I shall remain in the fight or drop out of it," he said. "I will not make any statement before Monday."

The city treasurer was plainly disappointed over the failure of the mayor to indorse him, though he sought to conceal it. While refusing to make a statement, he intimated that the much-sought-after endorsement might prove to be a boomerang.

HERALD - SEP - 18 - 1925

FORMER MAYOR WOULD RESPOND IF CALL COMES

Moriarty Scents Plot by
Lomasney to Rule
City Committee

SENATOR BACON IS
OUT FOR NICHOLS

Keliher Opens Headquarters—O'Brien Speaks
to Women

HAPPENINGS OF ONE
BOSTON POLITICAL DAY

Mayor Curley publicly indorses
Glynn.

Mayor's brother, apparently hurt,
says he is still in race.

John F. Fitzgerald agrees to run
if "proper call" comes.

Logan chiefs in final conference
before announcement.

Democratic city committee plans
to interview more candidates to-
night.

Keliher opens headquarters.

O'Brien opens speaking campaign.

Gasper Bacon comes out for
Nichols.

Moriarty says he will expose
"Lomasney plot."

Purcell to announce Sunday.

G. G. A. meets, but does nothing.

Coakley returns today to make
decision.

By THOMAS CARENS

Mayor Curley yesterday burned
his bridges behind him, and in the
classic surroundings of the Fenway,
where the palace which is to house
Boston's new fire alarm system was
in process of dedication, formally
designated Fire Commissioner Theo-
dore A. Glynn as the administra-
tion's candidate for mayor.

It was a bold move. In indorsing
Glynn, the mayor had to reject the
claims of his brother, John F. Curley,
who an hour later was asserting that
he is still a possibility as a candidate,
and intimating that his brother's an-
nouncement in no way delivers him or

his own friends in the Curley machine
to the fire commissioner. The mayor
also threw to the wolves such candi-
dates as Joseph F. O'Connell, John H.
Dunn and James T. Moriarty, who have
stood with Curley through thick and
thin, and had hoped for a declaration of
neutrality, at least.

FAILS TO CALM WATERS

The mayor had undoubtedly weighed
these conditions, but events had been
so shaping themselves in the last few
days, that he believed he could not
evade the issue much longer with se-
curity. Rumors of an understanding
between Martin M. Lomasney and John
F. Fitzgerald, with both of whom Cur-
ley has had feuds extending over the
years, had something to do with the
dramatic suddenness of his move. His
recent illness, which makes it neces-
sary for him to leave Boston for a
week or 10 days, was a contributing
reason.

But if the mayor expected that his
indorsement of Glynn would calm the
ruffled waters, he was doomed to dis-
appointment. The announcement came
at 3 o'clock and elicited howls of ap-
proval from members of Glynn's fac-
tion in the Tammany Club, which had
been drawn to the dedicatory exercises
by rumors that something was going
to happen. Before City Hall closed for
the night, however, the offices of City
Treasurer Curley were filled with other
members of the Tammany Club, who
loudly denounced the mayor, and an-
nounced their purpose to "stick by
Johnnie" to the finish.

As for "Johnnie" Curley himself, he
went right on signing payroll checks
when the news was brought to him,
agreed that it was a piece of news of
the first importance, but insisted that
it did not change his own plans. Would
he make a statement? He would not.

Would he announce his withdrawal as
a candidate? Emphatically, he would
not. His voice betrayed disappoint-
ment, and his smile seemed forced, but
he would not discuss the situation in
detail. He deprecated published re-
ports that the mayor had been influ-
enced by his wife, and that back of
the Glynn indorsement was some sort
of family disagreement. Such reports
were not true, he said.

FITZGERALD PREFERS HIS FIRESIDE—BUT

Meanwhile, not far from City Hall,
John F. Fitzgerald was receiving with
interest from a group of newspapermen
the story of the mayor's speech. Nor

was he surprised or disturbed. He
does not believe that Curley can put
Glynn over, and seemed to imply that
deep down in his heart Curley has his
own doubts on that subject. But as
to your own candidacy, Mr. Fitzgerald?
Ah! that was different. He knew
nothing but what he read in the news-
papers. The prospect is not alluring.
A mayor must work very hard. The
next mayor will have a lot of addi-
tional work, straightening out a num-
ber of little things which don't seem
just right now.

"But"—John F.'s "buts" are always
significant—"If the call comes I shall
not remain deaf. My party has hon-
ored me with two elections as mayor,
and with nominations for Governor and
United States senator. With all hu-
mility, I thank my fellow Democrats
for those honors. I would prefer to
go my way in peace, but if my party
should demand that I leave my fire-
side and plunge once more into the

maelstrom of politics, would I be
ungrateful were I to refuse?"
"But where's this demand coming
from?" asked one reporter.
"Where, indeed," said the ex-mayor,
"but from the only organized voice of
the Democratic voters, the city com-
mittee which—"
"But that outfit's a joke, isn't it?"
interrupted an irreverent interviewer
(undoubtedly a black Republican).

DEFENDS CITY COMMITTEE

"Joke! Most emphatically 'it is not.'"
Mr. Fitzgerald was very emphatic. "It
has been elected by the Democrats of
this city. It's members are the real
workers. It is handicapped because a
Republican legislature has taken from
us the right to run our own affairs. But
it is a real functioning organization. It
has demonstrated its efficiency in other
campaigns, particularly when John F.
Fitzgerald has been a candidate for of-
fice. I feel sure it is competent to handle
this situation, to draw the warring ele-
ments of our party together, and to se-
lect some leader who can defeat our
Republican friends and keep our party
strong for the future."

"Well, it won't have to look far," in-
terrupted another of the group, joining
in the delightful informality of the oc-
casion, "Lomasney and you control the

committee, so that makes you the fel-
low they'll pick."

"No, no, no," came the hasty retort.
"No one controls that committee. It
thinks and acts for itself. It has only
the welfare of the city at heart, just
as I have considered only the city's
welfare in all my years in politics. And
of course I cannot help it if—"

The ex-mayor's concluding words
trilled off into the air as he stepped
into his limousine. Bill Martin stepped
on the gas and he was whirled into the
night.

WHEN LOGAN LEADER GETS THE NEWS HE SAYS "WELL, WELL."

The scene shifts again. The curtain
rises to disclose a hotel room where
Gen. Edward L. Logan, Gen. Charles
H. Cole and other Logan-for-mayor en-
thusiasts are "in conference." "Charlie"
Cole agrees to speak for the campaign.
"No announcement today," he says,
"but perhaps tomorrow. What's the
news?"

"Curley's out for Glynn."

"Well, well," said Charlie.

"Johnny Curley and his friends are
hopping mad."

"Well, well," said Charlie.

"Your old friend Fitzle says he'll run
if the proper call comes."

"Well, well," said Charlie.

"City committee meets again Friday
night. Will Logan be there?"

"Well, well," said Charlie.

That meeting of the city committee,
incidentally, may provide some more
fireworks. William T. A. Fitzgerald has
announced that he will appear before
the committee and state the reasons
which prompt him to offer his services
to his native city. He expects to pre-
sent so convincing a statement in his
own behalf that no longer can his
opponents assert that the only Demo-
cratic leader enlisted in his cause died
20 years ago last month. The reference
is to Patrick A. Collins, who, according
to W. T. A., advised him many years
ago to groom himself for the mayoralty.
This is the first time W. T. A. has taken
the advice.

MORIARTY WHETS HIS KNIFE

President James T. Moriarty of the
city council will also go before the city
committee, and if he sticks to the pur-
pose he announced last night, he will
have something to say of the methods
it has pursued. He objects because
these meetings are limited to ward
chairmen, and insists that the entire
committee of about 240 members, be

submitted next page

SEP-18 1925

called into the discussion. He believes that the purpose of the smaller meeting is to aid the plans of Martin Lomasney in getting out of the committee an indorsement for John F. Fitzgerald.

"Twenty-six ward chairmen don't represent the Democrats of Boston," said Moriarty. "If they want to be fair why don't they let the members of the ward committees, who do the real work, have a voice."

Moriarty also said that he would pay his respects to the "false alarm fire commissioner," asserting that Glynn's friends violated the law on Tuesday by turning in a false alarm from Faneuil Hall to draw a crowd to the rally staged there.

SENATOR BACON FOR NICHOLS; O'BRIEN ADDRESSES WOMEN

Other bits in the day's news were:

Senator Gaspar G. Bacon, who has been mentioned as a candidate, announced that he would not run, but would support Malcolm E. Nichols because he is the "best fitted" of all the candidates. This was regarded as a move by the Nichols board of strategy to meet the announcement of Miss Frances G. Curtis's candidacy, and the rumors spread zealously by other candidates that Nichols had held up the order for his campaign printing.

Dist. Atty. O'Brien, opening his campaign before the Italian Women's Club in Dorchester, declared he would base his appeal to the mothers and fathers of Boston on his successful efforts to stop the circulation of cheap and obscene literature in Boston.

John A. Kellher opened headquarters and began to put his organization together to meet the propaganda which his old foes are already circulating.

The Good Government Association's executive committee held its weekly meeting, but adjourned without reaching any definite conclusion as to the situation.

Councillman James T. Purcell said he would have an announcement for the press on Sunday.

Daniel H. Coakley said he would return to Boston from Buzzards Bay some time today, would meet with his friends and would decide whether to run himself or to select some one else as the man to punish "those who drove Pelletier to his grave."

CURLEY'S INDORSEMENT

In indorsing the candidacy of Fire Commissioner Glynn Mayor Curley said in part:

"To you, Commissioner Glynn, during your term as fire commissioner have come great opportunities and it is gratifying to know that you have measured up to them. To those who would question your executive ability an alert, contented and efficient fire fighting force, second to none in America, is sufficient answer.

"To those who question your humane instincts, the two-platoon system and increased wage are sufficient answer.

"To those who would question your honesty and administration of a great trust, the fact that a state-created political agency for the smirching of the character of men who are affiliated with the political party of which you are a member has never condemned a single act of yours is sufficient answer.

"To those who might hesitate reposing in you a great trust because of your alma mater you can truly say that the Governor of New York, Al Smith, and the Governor of Massachusetts, Alvan T. Fuller, are fellow alumni of yours who have because of adversity matriolated in the hard college of experience and have passed the bitter degrees without loss

of heart or head.

"Boston needs these qualities which in you are so clearly defined and it now can be depended upon to acknowledge its obligation by conferring upon you, not as a special favor from the select few, but as an edict from the many, the title of mayor of Boston."

GLYNN OUTLINES THE POLICIES HE FAVORS

In responding, Commissioner Glynn said:

"As far as lies within my power, authority and influence, I shall continue the courageous and enlightened constructive policies of the present mayor and seek to preserve the peaceful and harmonious relations established between employers and employees, through which a building program unequalled in the history of Boston has been made possible, to the end that the betterment of all concerned may be conserved and the prosperity of the city be enhanced.

"I want to provide a seat for every pupil in permanent public schools, I

believe in liberal support for our mothers' aid policy, and I want to see a hospital for the chronic sick and a home for the aged poor established on the mainland. I favor a minimum wage of \$5 per day for all full-time employees. I believe fully in home rule for Boston.

"I favor the early construction of down-town traffic arteries and the removal of elevated structures in the interest of municipal beauty and the convenience, business and safety of the community.

"I favor the completion of the rapid transit tunnel for the Dorchester traffic and the construction of a new subway from Sullivan square to Forest Hills.

MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM

"I am a firm believer in and advocate of liberal expenditures for highways and public parks.

**CURLEY LIKENS
G. G. A. TO KLAN**

**Sole Concern to Keep Down
Tax Rate by Spurious
Economy, He Says**
SEP 11 1925

The Good Government Association is compared to the Ku Klux Klan in a scathing attack made upon the former by Mayor Curley in reply to the association's appeal for \$25,000 in popular contributions to educate the public upon the merits and demerits of the candidates for mayor and city council.

The mayor declares that the hope of the G. G. A., like that of the Klan, lies in its ability to foment dissensions, create quarrels and divide the people of Boston.

The reply of the mayor was made to a portion of the association's letter which he interpreted as a veiled assault upon him, his principles and his policies. The paragraph which the mayor particularly resented reads: "If the present opportunity to rid the city of its incubus of misrule and inefficiency is lost, it will indeed be a tragedy for Boston, and most inexcusably so if it

should be lost for lack of correct information furnished to the voters." Curley declares that the motives and aims of this robust organization "of Pharisees" are "mean, mercenary, and without a shred of morality or humanity."

SPURIOUS ECONOMY

Its sole concern, he continues, is to keep down the tax rate by a spurious economy which expresses itself in money unspent for the upkeep of the

city, resulting in neglected streets and parks, undermanned departments, scrimping of health and hospitalization work, and postponement of necessary public improvements, the result of which must inevitably be reflected by municipal stagnation.

Mayor Curley's statement goes on: "Good Government Association economy means an estoppel of Boston's vigorous onward march, a cessation of constructive enterprise, an idle population, with a low tax rate established for the benefit of non-resident tax dodgers and suburban carpet-baggers, with a weak and pliable mayor carrying out the decrees of the unholy 10 who comprise the executive committee of the Good Government Association."

"The public announcement that the Good Government Association proposes to devote its entire attention to the election of mayor, disregarding the council contests through fear of incurring the enmity of the numerous candidates, is an indication that the old Anglo-Irish policy of 'divide and conquer' provided a sufficient number of the Boston electorate can be fooled, will prevail."

The 12th annual conference of Massachusetts Planning Boards, called by Gov. Fuller, on behalf of the Department of Public Welfare and the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards, will be held in the Gardner Auditorium, State House, Oct 5 and 6. Timely subjects will be discussed by prominent speakers.

At 10 a m on Oct 5 Richard K. Conant, Commissioner of Public Welfare, will open the sessions and introduce Gov. Fuller, who will bring the greetings of the Commonwealth. William Roger Greeley, chairman of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards, will speak on "The Work of the Year."

Others who will speak are Edward T. Hartman, State consultant on housing and planning, "Accomplishments and Tendencies"; Arthur A. Shurtleff, "Metropolitan Planning," and Phillips Bradley, "Regional Planning."

Luncheon will be served in the Hotel Bellevue at 12:30. There the gathering will be addressed by Horace B. Gale and Charles W. Eliot 2d, who will speak on "The Billboard Situation" and "The Problem of Open Spaces," respectively.

Reconvening in the Gardner Auditorium at 2 o'clock, a business meeting of the Federation of Planning Boards will be held, and this will be followed at 2:30 by a discussion on "Protecting the City Plan," led by Philip Nichols, Alfred Bettman and George Brehm. This will be in the form of a joint meeting with the boards of survey and other municipal officials.

In the evening another session will be held, and Hon. Charles H. Beckwith will speak on "Principles and Application of Betterments." Edwin H. Rogers will discuss "Building Lines." Alfred Bett

man, chairman of the United City Planning Committee of Cincinnati, will tell of the functions of citizens' organizations in city planning and zoning.

Zoning will be discussed at the final session, the morning of Oct 6. George C. Gardner will speak on "The Experiences of Our City." W. Franklin Burnham giving a real estate man's point of view. Questions, experiences, court decisions will be included in the general discussion.

CURLEY SWAYS LEGION WITH BITTER CRITICISM

C-1
Declares "These Are Awful Days in
Development of National
Defense"

LAUDS COLONEL MITCHELL

SEP 10 1925
Governor Fuller Visits Convention
Three Times Before He Has
Chance to Speak

By Daniel Rochford

SENDING the seventh annual State convention of the American Legion of Massachusetts into an outburst of handclapping, shouting, stamping and whistling with his arraignment of the Administration at Washington for its attitude toward national defense, Mayor James M. Curley in Ford Hall this morning praised Colonel William Mitchell, until recently assistant chief of the Army Air Service, as one of the greatest patriots in our military history.

"These are awful days in our development of national defense," he said. "It takes a courageous man to speak out. I rejoice that in the Army of the United States there is one man that is not lacking in courage." Here the convention broke into bedlam lasting several minutes. The mayor resumed: "While the other Nations of the earth are gaining the supremacy of the air with the finest planes and decent appropriations, we are sending the bravest and best of our sons in rotten planes into the air."

Governor Fuller did not appear before the convention until 12.10. "I have been called over here three times," he said, "but each time oratory was holding forth. So I went back to the State House to see if we get any coal this winter."

The convention opened with "The Star-Spangled Banner" at 10.45 o'clock. Rev. D. Harold Hickey gave the invocation. Reports of convention committee appointments were read and Commander Harlow made his annual report, which was given to the delegates in printed form.

One of Few Non-Candidates

Mayor Curley's entry into the hall was signalized by general applause and his walk down the aisle, escorted by two uniformed policemen with rifles and the silk city banner which he subsequently presented to the Suffolk County commander, was a sort of triumphal procession.

"It is a pleasant duty as a citizen of Boston, one of the few citizens of Boston who is not a candidate for mayor," he said, in opening his address, "to welcome the American Legion to Boston. It was a privilege to be able to fulfill my offer made at Pittsfield last year to give you \$7500 from the city and I only regret I was unable to fulfill that other

that I was unable to fulfill that other... ender of a like amount as governor of the Commonwealth." Here he presented the flag which was acknowledged by Coleman Curran, county commander for Suffolk. Curran then presented the mayor with a plaque bearing the American Legion emblem and an inscription bearing the date and circumstances of the gift.

The mayor then proceeded to talk on the American Legion preamble, declaring that it should be read every day in every American school room. As he passed from article to article he launched forth into more or less extended remarks on particular subjects.

Department of Justice Cowardly

"It is difficult today to maintain law and order and the respect for it," he declared. "The Department of Justice in every community in the Nation is exemplifying cowardice. Here in the oldest, best established section of the country we have to spend one dollar every week for every family in the city for police protection. Eight million last year for a population of 880,000. What can we expect in communities where educational advantages are less pronounced?"

He then went on to decry national worship of wealth. "Poverty never destroyed a nation," he said. "Wealth is the danger. Here in America as we grow richer many Americans lose all respect for the rights of their fellows and for the best interests of their country."

Went to Devens to See His Son

"Yet we have in Washington a policy of economy which represents stagnation of national defense," he continued. "A short time ago I went up to Camp Devens to see the son of a great American who was in training there with my own son. I found the grounds a wreck and ruin. One building burned each week. Why, it looked like an abandoned mining camp. And all for the lack of a little money to fix it. I tell you it's not right. It's not fair to our boys we send there to take this patriotic training."

"We don't want war. We were the only Nation on earth that came out of the World War and didn't demand its pound of flesh. All we wanted and all we will ever fight for is the preservation of liberty. We don't want war, but, if it does come, let us avoid the needless loss of lives through our present unpreparedness."

In closing his address the mayor presented a gavel made from the wood of Faneuil Hall to Commander Harlow for the State American Legion. "Yours is the most necessary organization in America today," he said. "All the Cradle of Liberty stands for, the American Legion stands for and is ready to uphold and perpetuate." Followed by his escort and J. Phil O'Connell, director of public celebration who had come in with him, the mayor left the hall. Commander Harlow resumed the summary of his annual report until Governor Fuller returned from a conference at the State House.

Fuller Says No Credit Due

"We really ought to have two governors," the governor said. "One to do the work and the other to wear the high silk hat and make the speeches. But even if we did have two I should want to be the one to welcome the American Legion."

"No credit is due the governor of Massachusetts or any other official for his operation with the American Legion. That is what the people who elected him wish him to do. You have the credentials you won in the war with your service. Build on them the foundation of our future. As an ordinary, hard-headed Yankee, I warn you against ill-considered improvements in our Government. It is easy to

find fault. There is a need for changes imperfectly considered. It is to you young fellows to carry on the traditions and heritage which has been ours from our fathers and to maintain this nation as it is today—the one place above all the earth where you prefer to live and bring up your children."

"Send Him Out Again"

An amusing incident took place when State Treasurer William S. Youngman, known familiarly as "Billy" among veterans, came into the hall in the wake of Mayor Curley. Commander Harlow greeted him and held up his hand. "The State treasurer has just come in and brought

something with him. He has just brought in \$300 more for the endowment fund," he said.

"Send him out again," piped up some unnamed veteran from the front of the hall. Brigadier General Charles H. Cole, past commander of the State Legion, came in just before the governor and received loud applause. A Navy band, seated to the left in the front of the hall, played while the distinguished guests were escorted to and from the platform. A few visitors occupied seats in the balcony.

Commander Harlow read a letter from national headquarters which stated that Massachusetts had done better than any State in the Union in the endowment drive with the exception of California.

Elections to Be Close Fought

No new candidates for major office have appeared since last night. The much-heralded county caucuses were devoted more to resolutions and arguments than to consideration of candidates. Five hundred veterans packed themselves into the YD clubhouse on Huntington avenue for the program arranged by Russell Harmon, its president, and the officers of the new YD Legion post. Several hundred more attended the 40 and 8 convention which re-elected Anthony Squillacioti in Faneuil Hall. The streets were quiet soon after midnight and no general evidence of veterans existed.

The only decorations observable are the flags on the City Hall surrounding a large welcome sign. Both Revere Beach and Nantasket have been prepared for the delegates who go there during the balance of the week.

Revere Post has prepared strips of tickets admitting to all the attractions of the resort for Legionnaires. This afternoon the delegates and alternates were guests of the Braves Field management at the ball games. Tonight at 8.30 the military ball will be held in South Armory. County caucuses have been called at odd hours during the evening and tonight. In the county delegations the hottest fights are expected.

The probable outcome to date seems: Frank Good, commander; William McGinnis, senior vice commander; second vice commander a question between Richard Paul and Coleman Curran; third vice commander, probably William Miller. Voting is by the Australian ballot, but delegations are expected to vote solid in most cases.

Among the other guests and officials on the platform were President Mrs. Merle D. Graves of the Auxillary, U. S. Marshal William J. Keville, Past Department Commanders John F. J. Herbert and James Duane, Vice Commanders Francis J. Good and William McGinnis, National Historian Ben Putnam and Treasurer Ralph M. Eastman.

The department executive committee will meet at Room 158, State House, at 6 o'clock tonight.

POST - SEP - 13 - 1925

LEGIONNAIRES MARCH AS THOUSANDS CHEER

Veterans Swing Through Boston's Streets With the
Same Old Pep of Wartime Days---Gala Scene
Is Touched at Times With Pathos



THE SIGHT THAT STIRRED THE HEARTS OF THOUSANDS IN LEGION PARADE
The massed flags of the American Legion parade being carried past the State House by the same boys who carried the Stars and Stripes to victory in the World War. It was one of the prettiest sights in the parade yesterday.

With all the old-time pep and the best arranged parades the Huo has ever known. It was, indeed, more than a mere street event, for it was a get-together, a reunion, that brought shoulder to shoulder once more the boys in khaki, in blue and in olive drab, in the familiar formations of seven years ago. The line of march commenced in the Back Bay shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and led down through the business district. Boston loves a parade and yesterday throngs were present to applaud the men who marched.

It was the climax to the 'State convention of the Legion and the biggest and best demonstration of the kind that the Bay State organization has ever given.

Heat that sent the thermometer soaring did not daunt in the slightest degree the marchers, who had gathered from all parts of Massachusetts to participate in what proved to be one of the best arranged parades the Huo has ever known.

Sidewalks Jammed

High in the store windows in the retail store section were thousands of people who had paused in their work long enough to applaud the marchers. The sidewalks were jammed with humanity in the center of the city, although the sun's rays beat down with remorseless vigor.

though the sun's rays beat down with remorseless vigor.

Mayor Curley, on the advice of his physician, did not attempt to review the parade from the stand in front of City Hall, for the injury he sustained while driving in an automobile recently with members of his family does not permit him to stand any great length of time. His place was taken by Acting Mayor James Moriarty. On the reviewing stand at City Hall were four other aspirants for the office of mayor, Fire Commissioner Glynn, James Purcell, Brig.-Gen. John H. Dunn and Thomas C. O'Brien.

Reviewed by Attorney General

At the State House Governor Fuller was unable to occupy the reviewing stand and his place was taken by Attorney-General Jay Benton, beside whom stood George E. Curran of the Governor's Council.

Continued on page

SEP-13-1925

When the word to start was finally given everything moved with clock-like regularity. Chief Marshal Harlow, with his chief of staff, Dr. William H. Griffin, was in place. So was Mrs. Merle D. Graves, marshal of the American Legion Auxiliary Division, and her chief of staff, Miss Anna Man-

Mass of Color

Heading all was Police Sergeant Joseph Comerford and his squad of mounted officers, spic and span from Station 16. Then there came the rattle of motorcycles, as a detachment of dispatch riders whirled into place.

Down the street the other sections were forming in. A mass of color greeted the eyes everywhere. Here was the blue of the navy and the marines, there the khaki of the doughboy, elsewhere the multi-colored uniforms of the famous "40 and 8," the weird witch costumes of the Legionnaires from Salem, and the white and blue dresses of the women of the auxiliary.

It was, indeed, a gala scene, but one that was touched at times with a note of pathos. In the line, proudly wearing the Congressional Medal of Honor that had been given his son, "Mickey" Perkins, strode Mickey's father. He was among the leaders of the Suffolk County Council and there were times when the tears streamed from his eyes as he thought of the boy who could not join with his buddies in their holiday.

Appealing Pageant

Then there were the disabled veterans. They rode through the streets in big busses that had been provided. Many eyes became misty as the big coaches moved slowly along, bearing their freight of young men who had been broken in health and strength in the service of their country.

Such a parade it was, an unusual, and appealing pageant, that wound its way, to the blare of martial music, through the streets of Boston yesterday.

First, after officers and their staffs, came United States infantry and a band, to be followed by a navy band and members of the United States Marine Corps.

Following was the 101st Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard, and a band. As these organizations swung into School street, a band by the side of the City Hall reviewing stand swung into the spirited strains of "Yes, Sir, That's My Baby."

Then came more military units, all of which were a good prelude of what was to come.

Now a wonderful stand of colors passed. The light breeze that helped the paraders stand the almost unbearable heat fluttered the silken folds of the flags until the street was transformed into a riot of color. So beautiful was the effect produced that motion picture men rushed their cameras into position to make an imperishable record of the scene.

Then came the men from Berkshire county, a good-sized delegation, some of them wearing the caps of the "40 and 8" society and all holding streamers of ribbon.

Following, in rapid succession, came delegations of Legionnaires from Bristol, Worcester and Middlesex. Each delegation had its own band. In this section were men wearing the "tin" helmets that the World war made famous. It was mighty hot downtown, but the boys with the metal headpieces didn't seem to mind the torrid weather in the least.

Uniforms of Blue

Then came Hampden and Essex counties with a band between them, and then the Legionnaires from Beverly, with

their new uniforms with Sam Browne belts, the same uniforms of blue that attracted so much favorable attention at the convention in Ford Hall earlier in the day.

Then came one of the most colorful features of the parade, the Salem "witches." The members of the Salem Post hit upon the idea of witch costumes, and they carried it out even to the brooms on which they were supposed to ride. This delegation made a big hit.

An automobile float followed, in which were several women, and then came the Suffolk county division. In this lineup were several Legion Posts which made a remarkable display, including the Suffolk County Council, the Crosscup-Pishon Post and the Post composed of Boston firemen. The firemen had a big delegation and they marched in a manner that indicated that they had been carefully drilled.

Float a Hit

A band of Scotch bagpipers in this section also made a hit, as did a float by YD Post No. 290, entitled "No Man's Land." War time days came back to many in the line as the "put-put-put" of a machine gun was heard, this time firing blanks. Following were the Legionnaires from Plymouth, Barnstable, Nantucket, Dukes and Norfolk counties. Then came cars with disabled veterans and others.

FIRE ALARM SIGNAL HISTORY

SEP 18 1925

Glynn Speaks at Dedication of New Building

GLOBE

An interesting history of the fire alarm signal of Boston was given by Fire Commissioner Theodore A. Glynn, yesterday, at the dedication of the new signal building on Westland av in the Fenway. The commissioner told of the invention of the electro telegraph by Samuel Morse and the suggestion of its use in the Fire Department by Dr William F. Channing, a noted resident of Boston. He said that this idea was debated for six years before the City Council appropriated \$10,000 for the installation, by Prof Moses G. Farmer, a pioneer electrician.

"On April 29, 1852," Mr Glynn said, "the first alarm of fire was received over the first electric alarm system in the world, from a box on old St Mary's Catholic Church, at the corner of Cooper and Endicott sts." He then compared this with the present alarm system building, which houses the most modern equipment of any fire alarm station in the world.

Continuing, the commissioner said: "The first fire alarm station was in old Police Station No. 2, but as the city grew and the requirements of the service became greater, larger quarters were necessary, and on Dec 26, 1885, the fire alarm station was moved to the dome of the present City Hall, on School st. Here it remained until

May 29, 1900, when it was transferred to the present Fire Headquarters on Bristol st.

"Every move brought new improvements into the service, and while the station at Bristol st was equipped and maintained at a high standard, little thought was given to the exposure hazard and the future growth of the city. The quarters have become overcrowded and the system overloaded.

"To revert back to the days when electric fire alarm systems were in their infancy I would mention that the first system comprised 49 miles of wire, 41 boxes and 24 tower bells. Today we have approximately 3500 miles of telegraph conductors underground and about 225 miles overhead, connected with 1350 fire alarm boxes and 70 department apparatus stations. In the first 12 months of the first alarm system 185 alarms were received, and in the present year the number of alarms will approximate 8000."

John Withholds Decision Until Monday

GLOBE

Mayor Curley has received many telephonic pledges of support for Fire Commissioner Glynn, the administration candidate, he asserted this afternoon. Answering a question as to whether Commissioner Glynn might resign, Mr Curley said he didn't expect any such action by Glynn and that, besides, the Fire Department could not make the sacrifice of losing his leadership.

Replying to another query as to the likelihood of City Treas Curley bolting the Glynn indorsement, the Mayor said in his most musical tone that his brother John is far too sensible to kick over the traces in such fashion.

"John may have listened for awhile to the political will-o'-the-wisps and to certain portly persons with axes to grind. But, when the showdown comes, John will be found on my side, where he always has been. He's too level-headed to do anything else."

Brother John Laughs

When City Treas Curley was asked how he felt this fine afternoon, and what the chances were of his upsetting the nicely stacked Curley applecart, he enjoyed one of his good-natured, hearty laughs with the reporter. He added in serious tone, however, that he won't make his final decision in this matter until Monday. John Curley expressed confidence that he still has as good a chance as anyone in the field of being the long-sought "compromise candidate."

Addressing Mayor Curley as "the acknowledged leader of the Democratic forces in Boston," Representative James J. Twohig of South Boston called upon him, in a letter today, to circularize every registered Democratic voter in town, so as to learn the majority preference among candidates in the field, and then to force the withdrawal of all other Democratic candidates, so as to insure against the triumph at the polls of a Republican in November.

Unless some such action is taken, "Disgusted Democrats will vote for the Republicans as an act of reprisal for rotten Democratic leadership," Twohig wrote.

LAUDS HIM AT A. L. CONVENTION

GLOBE - SEP 16 1925

Mayor Curley registered complete approbation of Brig Gen William Mitchell of the aviation section of the army and his recent "courage in speech," in extending Boston's welcome this morning to the seventh annual State convention of the American Legion, which opened in Ford Hall.

Said he: "It takes a courageous man to speak up in these days, if he is a member of the army or the navy of the United States. I rejoice that one man is not lacking in courage. He realizes that the men of other Nations would rather fight than pay us what they owe us. In the meantime America is sending her sons in rotten planes through the air. Through it all this policy of harl-karl is going on in the Government.

I look to see Gen Mitchell's name go down through history.

"I look for a plan that will give America mastery of the air. We didn't demand our pound of flesh with the other Nations. We don't want war, but we don't want to lose our boys through lack of preparedness."

He decried lack of Americanism—consideration of the rights of others, regardless of race, color or creed—replaced by a "mad, selfish scramble for dollars, coupled with the preaching of economy, which, notably at Camp Devens," where he was one day last week, "was tending to bring about the stagnation of national defense."

Continuing, he pointed out that "The Incas in Peru piled up money until the Spanish thieves came. There were then no troops. And all the troops they could have mustered would not have been equal for defense to one regiment of the American Legion of Massachusetts."

Presentation of Flag

In opening Mayor Curley made humorous reference to his defeat for Governor. He said:

"It is a very great pleasure for me, one of the extremely few that is not a candidate for Mayor, to extend to you the welcome of the city.

"I regret having fallen a little short of expectations. A year ago at Pittsfield I volunteered that if this convention would come to Boston I would make one appropriation of \$7500 toward it as Governor of Massachusetts, and would persuade my very great friend, the Mayor of Boston, to contribute another of \$7500.

"I have only paid up half, so the best I can do is to present to Suffolk County Council of the Legion a silken flag of the city of Boston."

The flag was received by Chairman Coleman C. Curran of the Suffolk Council, who in return presented to

ty Council, the Mayor a Legion emblem in a lined leather case, about 2 by 2½ feet in size.

Later the Mayor drew from his pocket a gavel fashioned out of a newel post of Faneuil Hall and presented it to State Commander Leo M. Harlow, presiding.

The Mayor finished by saying he hoped at all times it would be his

"privilege to measure up to the standards of the preamble of the American Legion—the most necessary organization in the country."

He advocated, and said he hoped to see, the day when that preamble would be read every day in every schoolhouse in the land.

Mayor Curley was followed by Gov Fuller, who stated, after initial words of welcome: "I looked in the door, but I didn't want to interrupt words of oratory, so I ran back to the State House to see if we were going to have any coal this Winter."

Gov Fuller's Address

Then, declaring he was no orator, he launched into his address, which follows:

"The great patriotic order which you represent here today at this State convention is one that holds the respect and admiration of the citizens of our Nation. The patriotic service which you rendered in the tremendous struggle of the World War places you as not only patriotic in spirit, but in service, which, after all, is the great burden that civilization places on those who are to render real service along the pathways of its struggles and progress.

"You, therefore, occupy a position that is all your own. No other organization can usurp it. The American Legion is an institution, and it is a mighty fine institution for America.

"The spirit of your organization, its helpfulness in the thousands of communities throughout our country and the great constitution upon which it is founded, send a warm feeling of pride and affection through the heart of every American who realizes just what that will mean in the years that are yet to be, with service as your motto and your guiding star.

"Difficulties will continue to be the lot of mankind through the years, and the Nation that does not prepare its citizenship for service, sacrifice, honesty of purpose and action, noble ideals, and the maintenance of its best traditions, cannot long survive. Indeed, if it failed in these, it would be unworthy to survive, for its contribution to ideas and service which are essential and which endure would be entirely lost.

A Wonderful Opportunity

"The American Legion has a wonder-

ful opportunity to help safeguard and to perpetuate the great principles upon which America was founded and upon which it has gone forward since the days when your predecessors in arms at Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill, Valley Forge and Yorktown demonstrated beyond equivocation that a new force in the affairs of men and governments had taken a firm hold upon the new continent. Its resulting success and benefit to mankind the world over in the brief span of a century and a half is known in every country in the world.

"To you men, with such splendid credentials of patriotic service rendered to your country in the most crucial test of its history, we look with confidence for unselfish service and for the maintenance of those high ideals and traditions which have made American history glorious.

"Unless we realize that these fine traditions passed down to us are just as much an inheritance as the hills, valleys, monuments, and the great institutions, then we are indeed unworthy sons of worthy sires. America has always been a Nation of idealists since it was founded by our Pilgrim Fathers. Upon your organization, more than any other, must we depend for the maintenance of those ideals.

"As Governor of the ancient Commonwealth of Massachusetts, a Commonwealth always first to respond to the call of arms in defense of country or its ideals, it is a most pleasant privilege to welcome you to its capital city and to express to you in your annual convention assembled the warm greetings of the Commonwealth.

"You served in time of stress. May harmony, good will, and achievement mark your convention as one of the best you have ever held. It has been a pleasure to meet and work with your officers and representatives during the past year and I look forward to the same pleasant relations with the men whom you select today."

Drain Comes Tomorrow

Other speakers of the morning were Rev D. Harold Hickey, State chaplain, of Medford, who made the invocation; William S. Youngman, State treasurer, introduced by Commander Harlow as "the only Legionnaire in Massachusetts today holding State office, and Mrs Merle D. Graves of Springfield, State president of the American Legion Auxiliary.

The last named told some things about many circulars coming to homes, while husbands were away at work, from women's organizations promoting the destruction of veterans' preference. She cautioned the Legionnaires to discuss the matter with their women folk at their dinner tables this evening. She warned against indifference in the matter.

A wire from Brig Gen James A. Drain, national commander, was read by Commander Harlow, saying the former would arrive in Boston from Little Rock tomorrow, at 1 p m, Standard time.

TELEGRAM - SEP-18-1925

Curley Crowns His Career by Kicking His Own Brother Into the Discard and Giving His En- dorsement to a Straw Candidate Who Cannot Carry a Ward in Boston

SEP 18 1925

James Michael Curley is so well known to the people of Boston that his political tricks fool no one. Ever since Curley made his initial appearance in Boston politics, men who knew him well have maintained that the only person or thing close to him was his shirt. They meant that Curley, with his supreme ego, would never make a close friend, but would always remain a lone hunter. As time passed, seeing Curley in many public places, it became more and more apparent that Curley did not know the meaning of friendship; that he had friends only while they could aid him, and that, when friendship became intimate enough to place Curley under obligation, he framed an opportunity to destroy it.

HIS FRIENDS PASS QUICKLY

That is why Curley in his present administration has none of the intimates he had during his previous term. That is why Curley in his last year as mayor cannot speak to a baker's dozen of the men who were patting him on the back and calling him "Jim" in his first year.

But while people politically wise did not expect Curley to retain the friendship of political acquaintances, no one ever anticipated that he would wreck the prospects of his own brother. But he has done that! Since Cain struck down Abel in the first fight for public favor that history records, men have heard often of a brother standing in the way of another because of envy or jealousy or hate or anger, but seldom have men heard of a brother fighting a brother because of political expediency.

JOHN CURLEY STRUCK DOWN

Yesterday at noon John Curley, brother of the mayor, was a strong contender for the mayoralty. Today his candidacy is hopeless. Why? Because his own brother has repudiated him. James Michael has scorned his brother's appeal for support and has decided to endorse Little Teddy Glynn, the Butcher Boy, the most hopeless aspirant for public office in the city's history. Little Teddy Glynn's qualifications are few, indeed. In public office he betrayed an amazing ability to make noise and revealed little but a positive mania for ringing bells and sounding sirens. Yet James

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Michael selects Little Teddy and rejects the candidacy of his own brother.

There is a hidden reason behind Curley's astounding move, of course, but all the hidden reasons in the world cannot cover his callous indifference to his own brother's appeals.

FEARS FOR OWN FAME?

Perhaps the gossips are right. Perhaps it is true that James Michael has decided that if another Curley became mayor, his prestige as the most eminent son of the clan would be impaired. Other brothers have felt that way. Doesn't history accuse one king of France of locking his brother's face in an iron mask, that his own throne might not be imperilled?

John Curley deserved better treatment at the hands of his brother than he has received. He made Jim Curley and, but for him, Jim Curley today would be paddling about Roxbury, attempting to sell life insurance to all comers. Jim Curley can thank his brother, John, for everything he has and is. But for John it would be a tenement in Roxbury instead of the palatial mansion on Jamaicaaway, studded with the gems taken from the Rogers place at Fairhaven. But for John it would be a kitchen table covered with a red checkered cloth, instead of the great mahogany dining suite with the hand-carved chairs, the imported china, and the silver service that requires two maids to keep it from tarnishing. But for John the Curley abode would be lucky to have a sickly rubber plant, instead of the conservatory where orchids are blooming.

NOW HE IS REPAID

And, in return for introducing Jim to mahogany and solid silver and Sevres china and limousines, John gets a slap in the face and is told he is not big enough to be a candidate for the mayoralty.

It must be a shocking blow to John Curley!

He was father and brother to Jim!

It was John who kept the little house together in Roxbury.

It was he who led Jim by the hand into politics.

It was John who was the favored one in Irish circles and whose word was accepted as law in politics by the honest people who admired him.

And now John is slapped in the face!

John Curley has been paid a bitter reward for his lifetime of service. But he may be charitable and forgiving and may refuse to bear ill will toward the brother who has thrown him over for Little Teddy Glynn, the Butcher Boy.

JOHN NOT AN INGRATE

John Curley would not have done that to Jim. John Curley is loyal. He can call today upon an army of friends who have stuck to him through thick and thin for 25 years.

John Curley was a loyal son and brother. No boy ever loved a mother more. He proves that year in and year out when he pays a tribute to her memory by having masses offered for her—although he must remember the year when Jim, as mayor, couldn't attend the memorial mass because he was at Atlantic City.

The Telegram sympathizes with John Curley. It is hard enough in politics when old friends desert you without being given the terrible blow of having one's own brother turn.

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The Telegram expected little better from James Michael. The Telegram placed him in office, and The Telegram has never ceased to regret it.

Can you blame us?

And can you wonder that The Telegram is sickened when this man turns on his own brother?

But James Michael has gained little.

His game with Little Teddy, the Butcher Boy, will be spiked. He will not be able to use Teddy to draw Democratic votes from a real Democratic candidate. The Telegram will expose James Michael's game, and he will retire ~~from~~ the most discredited man in the city's history.

JAMES MICHAEL'S GAME

James Michael Curley has delivered his blast. Appropriately he chose to declare himself on the mayoralty at the dedication of the new fire signal station. Anything Curley says is strikingly like a fire alarm, for the only purpose of his words here is to notify the people that a new danger threatens, and that they must prepare to guard their persons and property from political catastrophes.

James Michael says he favors the candidacy of Little Teddy Glynn, the Butcher Boy, who became fire commissioner through Curley's favor, and who is familiarly known to every man, woman and child that uses the city's streets as the fellow who dashes pell-mell with sirens and bells attached to his automobile. Little Teddy has been James Michael's ballyhoo man. Of course, he cannot be elected mayor, and he knows it. Curley knows it, too. But Curley's game is to endorse a Democrat who cannot win. Curley knows that sooner or later a real Democrat, with ability to win, will become a candidate for the mayoralty. Curley knows that this Democrat will have every prospect of victory, and so, Curley endorses Glynn, hoping to divide the Democrats and elect a Republican.

It is little wonder that so many wise politicians insist that next year Little Teddy Glynn will remain fire commissioner. Giving Little Teddy that job will not be too high a price for a Republican to pay.

Curley's history from the beginning proves him to be without gratitude. The Democratic party cannot expect him to remember the favors he has received. Curley, ever since the last state election, has had a bitter hatred of the party organization, simply and solely because he ran 40,000 votes behind Senator David I. Walsh in Boston. Curley was conceited enough to believe himself as popular as Walsh. The mere fact that no one in the world, outside the walls of the Curley mansion on Jamaicaaway, agreed with him did not change his mind.

Curley feels that he would have an easier time to get back into the mayor's office, if a Republican were elected this year, than if he had to enter a free-for-all in four years and face a successful Democratic mayor. Curley knows that he has reached his limit in Boston. Last November's proved to him the fallacy of his scheme to seize the governorship; he must land in the mayor's chair again or retire. With that wild ambition steering him, Curley wants to see no Democrat elected, for he knows that Governor ~~will~~ intends to ask the Legislature to take him from the city.

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Legislature to come from the city
charter the unfair proviso which prevents a mayor succeeding himself. Once the Curley menace is removed, the Legislature will be willing to vote for that amendment. Curley knows that would mean eight years for a real Democratic mayor. And he cannot stomach the prospect of eight lean years with nothing but selling insurance or peddling sewing machines as a business prospect for himself. So he smiles at the thought of a Republican going into office, as a guarantee that he, himself, will succeed that Republican four years hence.

But James Michael and Little Teddy Glynn are doomed to bitter disappointment. Their little scheme will not operate. The people of Boston will not throw away their votes on Glynn, despite James Michael's desperate shrieks. The people have had enough of Curley and all his works and pomps.

TELEGRAM - OCT - 8 - 1925 James Curley vs John Curley

The most broken man in City Hall today is City Treasurer John J. Curley.

According to his friends he hasn't spoken to Mayor Curley since the latter sunk the political knife deep into his heart when the mayor declared for the candidacy of Teddy Glynn, who has control of the fire whistles and gongs.

Back Bay was delighted with today's message. Mayor Curley because they know well he has not kept his word to the old pledge card signers, and believe that his attitude will help the election of either Mr. Nichols or Mr. Burrill.

The Telegram from time to time will tell how many people James "Mishawum" Curley has given the political axe. He has succeeded wonderfully in putting "Siren Teddy," the fire fighter, in the political discard.

When Mayor Curley returns from his vacation it is said he will hold a series of teas which will be more or less exclusive. "Dukie" Phelan will pour.

Curley Attacks Economy Wave as Legion Cheers

TRAVELER
Mayor Curley made a scathing attack upon the government's economy wave before cheering hundreds at the State American Legion convention in Ford hall today when he deplored the lack of national defense and charged the government with sending the bravest and best of her sons in rotten planes through the air.

PRaises MITCHELL

"While other nations are gaining the supremacy of the air," shouted the mayor, "America is sending the bravest and best of her sons in rotten planes through the air."

"We have," he continued, "a man with courage to call out this harl-karl. The name of Gen. Mitchell will go down in history as one of the most far-sighted patriots in America."

"It takes a courageous man these days to speak up if he is a member of the army or navy. I rejoice there is in the army of the United States one man not lacking in courage." After waiting for the tremendous burst of applause to subside, he went on: "I rejoice there is one man who recognizes that, while America is the wealthiest nation in the world, it is sadly lacking in national defense, and that all the other nations who owe us money would rather fight than pay us the money. We still preach an economy that means stagnation in the national defense. Devens looks like an abandoned mining camp."

"I hope the voice of Gen. Mitchell will find a general response throughout the country, and I hope an air program will be built up that will be superior to all others. We don't want war, but in God's name let us be ready, without useless sacrifice of lives, if it ever does come."

SHORT-SIGHTED PLAN

Mayor Curley's broadside against the economy program and lack of national defense had the legionnaires standing cheering on their feet. It was as unexpected as it was apparently welcome. He mentioned no specific names in his scathing indictment, but his hearers knew whom and what he meant and frequently interrupted with spontaneous outbursts.

He declared here was the United States, the wealthiest nation in the world, which, because of a short-sighted policy, was allowing the army and navy to disintegrate, while other nations were launching full defense programs and also bending every energy to reign supreme in the air.

The mayor said, in effect, that the other nations were willing to owe us money, as they were prepared to fight, while this country sat supinely by like the dullard in the schoolroom.

Curley was escorted to the platform by Chairman Coleman C. Curran of the Suffolk county council and Dr. William H. Griffin. The convention gave him three cheers and a tiger. Curran presented the mayor a mounted legion shield, and he responded by presenting the council a large silken banner of the city of Boston, and a gavel to the convention made from Faneuil hall wood.

In opening his address, the mayor declared the American Legion was the most necessary organization in the country today, and said he hoped the preamble of the legion would be read in every school in America.

GOVERNOR SPEAKS

Gov. Fuller followed the mayor. He said that the world war service places the American Legion in a niche all its own that no other can usurp. But he added, "service" should remain their motto and guiding star. The Governor declared the legion has an unique opportunity to safeguard and perpetuate the great principles of the country, and said he looked for great achievements as a result of the present convention.

The convention officially opened with invocation by the Rev. D. Harold Hickey. State Commander Leo M. Harlow said that Mayor Walsh would be present later in the day to extend an official invitation to the convention to attend the Mardi-Gras festival at Revere Beach tomorrow.

President Miss Merle D. Graves of the American Legion auxiliary, United States Marshal William J. Keville, State Treasurer William S. Youngman and Past Commanders James T. Duanne, John F. J. Herman and Gen. Charles H. Cole were escorted to the platform amid cheers.

In submitting his annual report, Comdr. Harlow said the proposed new veterans' hospital was sadly needed.

ILLNESS KEEPS CURLEY HOME

SEP 14 1925
Mayor Is Still Suffering
from the Effects of
Auto Crash

Mayor Curley did not return to City Hall today, as he had planned. Mrs. Curley said he will be confined to his bed several days.

The mayor was taken ill Saturday with nervous indisposition, a result of his recent auto smash-up. Dr. Martin English, who is attending the mayor, said today his condition is not serious.

Mrs. Curley, whose nose was broken in the smash-up, was able to be around the house over the week-end.

POST - SEP-18-1925

MAYOR WILL BACK GLYNN

News Comes as Bomb-Shell in City Campaign---May Cause Bolt--- Ex-Mayor Still Waiting

BY ROBERT T. BRADY

Mayor Curley yesterday gave his endorsement to Fire Commissioner Glynn as a candidate for Mayor and thereby caused the biggest upheaval to date in the city campaign.

The Mayor's statement of his position, coupled with his assertion that it is "like taking candy from children to elect Glynn Mayor," caused consternation in certain groups of his own political family, with the Mayor's own brother, John J. Curley, and one of his other leading lieutenants, Thomas F. Curley, threatening privately last night to bolt the Curley machine for all time.

It occasioned a sharp rise in the stock of Malcolm E. Nichols, leading Republican candidate for Mayor. Among the friends of Nichols it was interpreted as further evidence of a split among the Democrats so wide and so deep that they regard the election of Nichols now as very probable.

On the other hand the Democrats took great satisfaction in the fact that Nichols will have his troubles with Alonzo Cook and Miss Curtis who may take thousands of votes away from him.

There is no question that the Curley action gave remarkable impetus to the Glynn campaign. It puts the fire commissioner in the position of being well up in the list of possibilities and makes him one of the central figures to be reckoned with in the already badly split field.

Brother Sought Support

It is said that up to noon yesterday John J. Curley sought to induce the Mayor to support him, and that shortly before the Mayor left for the dedication of the new fire alarm headquarters in the Fens, a conference between the two ended without the Mayor telling his brother that he intended to declare for Glynn.

Supporters of Glynn assert that the boom for John J. Curley was inspired by Thomas F. Curley and that it was seriously embarrassing the Mayor in his relations to the present campaign. Whatever the final action of John J. Curley may be, and despite the general belief that in the end he will not have

an open break with the Mayor, it is clear from the present John Curley-Glynn feud that the fire commissioner will not have the whole-hearted support from the entire organization of the Mayor.

Blow to O'Connell

The Mayor's announcement for Glynn came also as a bitter disappointment to friends of former Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell, who believed that the Curley influence would be directed towards clearing the field for him as far as possible and that he would finally be endorsed as the candidate of the Curley machine.

The endorsement of Glynn took much of the ground from beneath the feet of General John H. Dunn, who resigned his position as street commissioner a few weeks ago to enter the mayoralty fight. While it has been said that the Dunn candidacy was conceived in hostility to General Edward L. Logan, it was supposed by Dunn supporters that he would get material backing from Mayor Curley in his mayoralty fight.

Mayor Curley and Fire Commissioner Glynn have been close to each other in political fights for years, sometimes together and sometimes in a bitter clinch. There have been times in the days of the Tammany Club activities in old Ward 17 when Glynn was beaten for election to the House, although he had the backing of Curley. Of late years, however, the two have been intimately associated in politics and in 1921 it was Glynn who was selected by Curley to negotiate for him in the conferences which finally resulted in the withdrawal of the late Joseph C. Pelletier from the mayoralty campaign, thus making possible the defeat of John R. Murphy by Curley.

Ex-Mayor Waiting

The Curley action was the outstanding feature of the campaign yesterday. Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald was shy on discussing his own candidacy and he will make no announcement regarding the situation for some time yet. He said yesterday that he would not be a candidate except as a matter of duty to his party and his city, but if it should appear that with his great strength in Dorchester, his home territory, and his following in the North and West Ends, East Boston and Charlestown, where he would have the support of Martin Lomasney, his candidacy would help to straighten out the present tangle and prevent the turning of the city over to the Republican party, then he would get into the fight and battle from one end of the city to the

other.

Sheriff John A. Kellher announced yesterday that he will open headquarters Monday on the seventh floor of the Lawyers' building, 11 Beacon street, and that his campaign activities will be run off with a bang from then until election day.

William T. A. Fitzgerald and City Councillor James T. Moriarty are the two candidates who have been invited to appear before the Democratic city committee at its meeting in the American House tonight. Both have accepted the invitation.

State Senator Gaspar G. Bacon, who has been mentioned frequently as a candidate for Mayor, yesterday took himself definitely out of consideration and announced his support of Malcolm E. Nichols.

District Attorney O'Brien continued active campaigning by speaking before the Italian Women's Club at 30 Bellevue street, Dorchester, and expressing pride at what he has been able to accomplish to prevent the sale and distribution of indecent and immoral pictures in the city.

AMERICAN - SEP-9-1925

GOO GOO PLEA FOR CASH STIRS CURLEY HUMOR

"Will Minot Broke Again?

Must Play Poker!" His

Honor Deduces

Today being bright and sunny overhead, and goodly in the main, the Good Government Association unleashed its annual cry for gold.

The appeal was in the form of a circular over the signature of William Minot, treasurer, and into whose hands should one fall but those of Mayor Curley. None other.

"Well! Well!" said the Mayor musingly when he had finished reading it.

"Well! Well! Will Minot broke again. It seems that he is always in need of money. He must be a poker player."

It was an odd coincidence that the Mayor's reflective utterance came just after he had skimmed through words in the circular which said:

"If the present opportunity to rid the city of its incubus of misrule and inefficiency is lost it will indeed be a tragedy for Boston, and most inexcusably so if it should be lost for lack of correct information furnished to the voters."

The Goo Goo's want \$25,000—and election only eight weeks away!

SEP 9 1925

TELEGRAM - SEP-18-1925

GLYNN GETS HIS SUPPORT IN HUB RACE FOR MAYOR

Curley Fails to Go Full Distance As He Flops Over to the Fire Comm'r

Fire Commr. Teddy Glynn is wearing the political chapeau of Mayor James M. Curley.

It was publicly bestowed upon him yesterday as the scintillating climax of a Glynn rally which was originally billed as the formal dedication of the new \$500,000 fire alarm signal station in the Fenway.

The bestowal ceremonies savored of the melodramatic, but they failed to arouse the clamor and the enthusiasm which had been anticipated. The small audience was disposed to be as chilly as the atmosphere and there was none of the hurrah and the manufactured enthusiasm which characterized the Faneuil Hall reception to the commissioner.

Glynn adherents expressed complete satisfaction with the thoroughly formal action of the mayor after they had listened to his classification of the fire commissioner with Gov. Smith of New York, Gov. Fuller of Massachusetts, and of course, with himself.

That Mr. Curley failed to go the entire distance in lauding Glynn as a mayoralty candidate was apparent

from a study of the carefully chosen phraseology which he employed. He appeared to have deliberately evaded such words as "I'm with you," and he diplomatically left a route uncovered which will provide him with an avenue of escape prior to Nov. 3.

The addresses of both the mayor and the fire commissioner showed indications of careful preparation. They combined artistically. The mayor praised Glynn, emphasized his possession of executive ability, stressed his humanitarian qualities, credited him with such honesty that his official acts have never been smirched by the finance commission, and terminated his address with the prediction that Boston could well recognize his public service by conferring upon him the rich

town traffic arteries, the removal of Elevated structures, the completion of the Dorchester tunnel and the construction of a new tunnel from Sullivan sq. to Forest Hills.

He summed up his platform with a profession of unswerving allegiance to every Curley administrative policy.

Just before the bestowal, whether temporary or permanent remains to be discovered, of the Curley crown upon the political brow of Commr. Glynn, Mrs. Curley was escorted to a seat alongside the mayor. She clapped vigorously when the mayor discussed the Glynn candidacy and her attitude was proof of the claims that she influenced the mayor to forsake his brother and bestow his support upon the fire commissioner.

While the politicians were conspicuous by their absence, the presence of the mayor's social mentor, George E. Phelan, atoned for the void created by the decision of politicians to keep away. Mr. Phelan was faultlessly attired and acted as the personal escort of the mayor. He occupied a position of vantage on the platform just in front of Gen. Charles H. Cole, Mayoralty Candidate Charles L. Burrill and Councillor Jerry Watsen.

prize of mayor.

Mr. Curley specifically assented that the election of Mr. Glynn will not be "a special favor from a select few, but the edict of the many."

Throughout his address, which he read from manuscript, Mr. Curley laid emphasis upon the accomplishments of his administration, as far as the expansion and development of the fire department has figured, but in discussion Glynn's mayoralty candidacy, the mayor chose to speak in generalities and to keep far away from the employment of a personal pronoun.

The rally failed to draw a crowd. Even though it had been advertised that the mayor would publicly endorse Glynn, and though it had been broadcasted that the mayor had spoken of the ease with which Glynn would be elected as "like taking candy from a child."

In its initial stages it was what it was supposed to have been—the dedication of the new building—but the mayor converted it into a Glynn rally. The fire commissioner, apparently through pre-arrangement, joined heartily with his boss in trying to make the affair a success.

Both Curley and Glynn were armed with manuscripts and both were careful that they did not stray from the words which had been prepared in advance.

Glynn announced his platform as the crowning climax of the rally. He knelt at the Curley altar and bowed to him as the master of his destiny. Then he committed himself to the erection of sufficient schoolhouses to provide a seat for every pupil; to support of the

MAYOR CURLEY KEEPS TO BED

Likely to Be Confined for
Several Days

Mayor Curley was still confined to his bed late last night, and according to Mrs. Curley, faces the prospect of being there several days more. His plans to return to City Hall tomorrow are definitely off.

The Mayor was taken to his bed Saturday just as he had started for City Hall to review the American Legion parade. Dr. Martin English reports the Mayor's condition is not serious, but that he is suffering from nervous indisposition, due to his recent auto accident.

Mrs. Curley, whose nose was fractured in the accident, is now up and around the house. She says that she is feeling very much improved.

40BE-SEP-18-1925

ARLINGTON-ST WIDENING PLAN

SEP 18 1925
Razing of Gasometer Gives
Him Chance, Mayor Says

Learning that the Boston Consolidated Gas Company has begun razing operations on the half-century-old gasometer across Arlington st. from the Cadet Armory on Columbus av., Mayor Curley quickly decided this afternoon to send the Street Commission engineers to the scene to make takings in connection with a plan he has long had in mind to widen Arlington st in that section, at a cost that may exceed \$500,000.

This will have been the fourth street widening launched in the four years of the Curley Administration, Province st, Court-Cambridge sts, Dock-sq section being the first three.

The Mayor informed the reporters that the Gas Company intends erecting on the site of the gasometer a 15-story office building.

Arlington st at this point (or old Ferdinand st) is now about 40 feet wide, and the plan he has had in mind since the days when he had a row with the late Laurence Minot when Mr Curley was an Alderman, contemplates widening it to 70 feet. The original Arlington st is a 70-foot thoroughfare.

When the Abraham Lincoln School Building was erected in what is now Arlington st, at the head of Fayette st, a 12-foot setback was made, and this can now be absorbed in the widening. Heavy takings will be made of the present gasometer site, and it is expected that takings will have to be made on the westerly side of the thoroughfare, across from the Lincoln School.

Mr Curley mentioned the benefit this widening will work for the new Statler enterprise in that section, in connection with which he has already donated a \$300,000 public square in the vicinity. The widened Arlington st will make a new east-west thoroughfare at a point where it is now needed, considering traffic congestion further downtown, the Mayor believes.

The heaviest takings will be on the left hand side of the street, proceeding to the east and south, starting from the gasometer. The properties in the adjoining blocks, fronting Melrose, Winchester and Piedmont sts, are controlled mainly by the Otis Norcross and Moses Williams estates.

The Statler interests filed with the Building Department today their plans for a \$6,000,000 structure, exclusive of finishes and fittings, and paid the maximum construction fee to the city of \$1000.

POST-SEP-14-1925

POLITICS? SSH! DON'T MENTION IT

Tammany Club Has
Outing, But Something's Wrong

SEP 14 1925

Stop and think of Johnson without his Boswell, Waterloo without Napoleon, army aircraft without Colonel Mitchell, summer showers without rainbows, the North Pole without ice, Charley Chaplin without his mustache or Vice-President Dawes without his underslung pipe—and you'll have some idea of the annual outing of the Tammany Club of Roxbury held at the Gargin Farm, Natick, yesterday.

CHEERING MISSING

No three cheers and a Tammany tiger for anyone for Mayor rent the air. No familiar stump figure touched off a stick of red fire and in stentorian tones shouted, "My fellow citizens, I am here tonight—." And no club member buttonholed another club member and asked him to cast his vote for Bill Whosis and Edgar Sos-and-So.

Well, what about it, you may ask. Listen. Boston is on the eve of one of the hottest mayoralty fights in its history. Picking your favorite candidate is like the father of quadruplets trying to think up names for all the babies. Yet no one mentioned politics at the Tammany outing yesterday.

John Curley, city treasurer and brother of the Mayor, was at the outing. He has a summer home on the farm where the outing was held. Fire Commissioner Theodore A. Glynn who, like John Curley has been widely talked of as a potential candidate for Mayor, was there. There, too, was Judge Thomas Riley of Malden, a beacon light of Democratic State politics. Former Senator Thomas Curley. Former City Councillor Dan MacDonald and others. Still no one mentioned politics at the Tammany outing yesterday.

All Kinds of Sports

More than 300 members were present. They journeyed from the clubhouse on Dudley street, by automobile

to the outing grounds. There was fun galore—baseball games, fat men's dashes, longer runs for the thinner fellows, barnyard golf, old-timer's sprints and story-swapping contests under the shade trees. But no one mentioned politics at the Tammany outing.

Political dopesters thought that John Curley might announce his candidacy for Mayor. Those who believe in political rumors had almost decided that Teddy Glynn would shy his hat into the ring. The least one could expect is that some member of the gathering might inquire who Tammany would support for Mayor. And no one mentioned politics at the Tammany outing.

There were stories with laughs and fond memories of the good, old days. They had nothing to do with the present, coming campaign for Mayor. All that the club members would admit about the fall mayoralty contest is that there is a law which prevents a mayor from succeeding himself in Boston, a rule because of which James M. Curley, their hero and idol, cannot be chief executive the next four years. So there was no mention of politics at the Tammany outing yesterday.

TRANSCRIPT-SEP-15-1925

CITY HALL AVENUE POLICE
STATION SOLD AT \$104,600
SEP 15 1925

ONLY TWO BIDDERS COMPETE AT
AUCTION OF QUARTERS WHICH
HAVE BEEN VACANT SINCE MILK
STREET STATION WAS FINISHED

"\$104,600.—Going once, going twice. Third and last call.—Sold to that gentleman, there," said City Auctioneer Edward W. Foye, pointing to Robert M. Dobbins. So the old City Hall avenue police station passed out of the hands of the city this noon into private ownership. Mr. Dobbins said that the police station will be torn down and the property improved, but other than that he could make no announcement. Only one other bidder competed with Mr. Dobbins, though there were nearly forty men around the door of the old police station during the ten minutes that the sale was in progress. The other bidder was William K. Keyes. He pushed up the price from the original bid of \$100,000, the upset price, by easy stages of \$50. When \$103,600 was reached, Auctioneer Foye thought that Mr. Keyes had dropped out, but the latter insisted that he was still in the running, that in fact he had offered \$103,650, and the bidding was resumed once more. His limit was reached, however, at \$104,650.

The land on which the building stands is assessed for \$121,700, and once before, on April 23, an attempt was made to auction off the property with that figure as the upset price. No bids were received, however, and the amount that the city was willing to accept was decreased. The station has been unoccupied since the completion of the new police station on Milk street.

CURLEY SUPPORTS GLYNN FOR MAYOR

38079

**Hope of Democratic Harmony
Nipped by Move—Lomasney
Likely to Back Logan**

**Coakley and Fitzgerald Yet to
Decide Plans — Glynn
Platform Is "Curley"**

By EDWIN F. COLLINS

Mayor Curley's declaration yesterday for Fire Commissioner Glynn sunk without warning the harmony program which Martin Lomasney was attempting to engineer through the Democratic City Committee.

Thus Lomasney is apparently again unwillingly thrust into the arms of the Good Government Association, and, provided a promised statement from Gen Logan today puts him at last into the race, Lomasney will be found behind Logan on Nov 3, along with Daniel H Coakley.

Curley's refusal to make common cause with Lomasney in this trying hour for the Democracy dynamited any chances Lomasney may have had of securing a unanimous indorsement for John F. Fitzgerald by the City Committee. If the Mahatma tried now to stampede the committee toward such an indorsement, all the anti-Lomasney, anti-Fitzgerald forces in its ranks of 200 members would howl down the effort.

Coakley in Flight, Too

Mr Coakley was confined to his Buzzards Bay home yesterday by a cold, which forced him to give up his intended visit to Boston. When informed over the telephone last night of Curley's action, Mr Coakley said:

"I don't think that the electorate will be satisfied to rest its choice between Curley and Fitzgerald. As between these two, it's getting too much like a 'continuous performance.'"

Asked whether, if this turns out to be the main tent show, he would feel himself impelled to enter, Mr Coakley answered: "I haven't any doubt that I'm in the fight now."

John F. a Bit Evasive

Peppy, amiable and affable as ever, John F. received reporters at the Quincy House last night, upon returning from

New York, and gave them the usual eloquent breeze. Between the lines, one gathered that, like Barkis, John F. is still willin', but that he isn't going to rush in where angels now fear to tread. Such a move must avoid the appearance of impulsiveness, and besides, there must be the proper stage setting, Mr Fitzgerald made it understood.

Then he spoke about "the call of the people," and when a reporter asked him if he would construe a Democratic City Committee indorsement now as such a popular call, everybody laughed, but there was no answer.

Curley Break Is Seen

The Mayor's preferment of Glynn over his brother, John, is bound to create hard feeling between these Curley factions. Only time will tell whether this split can be healed sufficiently to put the best part of the Curley strength behind the candidate at the polls, without which his cause might be hopeless in such a mixed field as is promised.

With the pallor of sickness still upon him, the Mayor made his unequivocal avowal for Glynn in the dedicatory exercises at the city's new Fire Department alarm headquarters in the Fenway. Five hundred persons listened intently to the Mayor as he read, with deliberate emphasis, his avowal for Glynn.

Present were Mrs Curley and their daughter, Mary; Mrs Glynn and "Teddy" Jr, Gen Charles H. Cole, Logan campaign manager, who is an ex-Fire Commissioner; candidates Charles L. Burrill and W. T. A. Fitzgerald, Mr and Mrs D. E. Coleman.

The Mayor's Avowal

After generalizing upon the alarm headquarters in his address, the Mayor turned to face Glynn, seated near the speakers' table, and said:

"To you, Commissioner Glynn, during your term as Fire Commissioner, have come great opportunities, and it is gratifying to know that you have measured up to them. To those who would question your executive ability, an alert, contented and efficient fire

fighting force, second to none in America, is sufficient answer.

To those who question your humane instincts, the two-platoon system and increased wage is sufficient answer.

To those who would question your honesty, the administration of a great trust, the fact that a State-created political agency for the smirching of the character of men who are affiliated with the political party of which you are a member has never condemned a single act of yours is sufficient answer.

Cites Smith and Fuller

To those who might hesitate imposing in you a great trust because of your alma mater, you can truly say that the Governor of New York, Al Smith, and the Governor of Massachusetts, Alvan T. Fuller, are fellow alumni of yours who have, because of adversity, matriculated in the hard college of experience and have passed through its bitter degrees without loss of heart or head.

Boston needs these qualities which in you are so clearly defined, and it new can be depended upon to acknowledge its obligation by conferring upon you, not as a special favor from the select few, but as an edict from the many, the title of Mayor of Boston."

Secret Well Kept

Although the Mayor's words must have surprised many, the applause from this audience, made up mainly of persons having a Curley administration interest, was almost unanimous.

Mr Curley kept the news of his fatal decision pretty well within the circle of the "kitchen cabinet." No word of it was obtainable from any of the customary leaky sources up to noon yesterday, when Commissioner Glynn spent an hour alone with the Mayor.

Asked as late as Wednesday night whether he would declare for Glynn yesterday, the Mayor, usually quite frank when questioned directly, replied that he "hadn't thought of it."

Candidate Glynn now stepped out front again and read his platform, which, to summarize it in a line, commits him to "carry on" in the well-established lines of what the Mayor himself is proud to call Curleyism.

Glynn Reads Platform

"As Fire Commissioner," he began, "it has been my good fortune to know personally a majority of the workers employed by the city, to learn the character of their work, their loyalty to their service, and something of their

hopes and fears. It is my purpose, as Mayor, to continue towards them that just and generous treatment they have received during the past four years.

"As far as lies within my power, authority and influence, I shall continue the courageous and enlightened constructive policies of the present Mayor and seek to preserve the peaceful and harmonious relations established between employers and employees through which a building industry equalled in the history of the world

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TELEGRAM - SEP-22-1921

SEP-18-1921

THE COLLAPSE OF CURLEYISM

Now that a complete investigation of the Strandway affair is assured, and now that the courts will determine if the finance commission's astounding charges are based on fact, the Curley administration will have its hands full defending its own record and James Michael will have little time to promote the candidacy of his heir apparent, Fire Alarm Teddy Glynn.

The people of Boston are tired of the continual investigations and rumors of investigation which have marked the Curley administration. The people know that to elect Glynn would be to continue every Curley policy and to subject the city to four more years of turmoil and accusation. Coming when it does, the Strandway affair puts the last nail in Curley's political coffin and destroys the last flickering spark of life remaining in the Glynn candidacy.

Glynn, from the beginning, made no effort to appear as an independent candidate. He wanted everyone to know that he was James Michael's choice, that he was the favored son of the Curley dynasty, and that he proposed to continue James Michael's policies. As Curley's man, Fire Alarm Teddy must stand or fall with his chief and, judging by Monday's events, nothing better than a fall can be expected. Fire Alarm Teddy could not be anything but a mouth-piece for Curley. All Teddy knows about politics, he learned from James Michael, and all he has done during the four past years is obey his master's voice. Everyone politically wise understands that Fire Alarm Teddy never questions Curley's motives; he receives his orders and obeys without asking why.

Curley had a splendid plan arranged in the Glynn candidacy. If he could put Fire Alarm Teddy over, there would be four more years of Curleyism and the city would be administered from Jamaica Way. Teddy would not dare drop any of the Curley satraps from their public offices, and he would have to continue to give Curley's friends the run of City Hall. Curley knew all this when he groomed Teddy, and he knew, too, that should the Glynn candidacy collapse it would at least aid the Republicans and, perhaps, place the Republican candidate in the mayor's chair. Doubtless it was the same to Jim, whether Teddy or a Republican proved to be his successor. He would be "in right," either way.

Now the Curley plot has been so shattered that Jim feels compelled to take another vacation, although he has spent more time away from City Hall than in the building during the past four years. One cannot wonder that James Michael feels badly at the wreckage of his carefully laid plans. The Glynn candidacy is laughed at everywhere but in Winthrop, the Newtons and Nova Scotia, and now the courts put their approval on the demands that acts of the Curley administration be investigated. Curley must realize that the people are tired of administrations which close with courts and investigators probing

been made possible, to the end that the betterment of all concerned may be conserved and the prosperity of the city be enhanced.

"The platform and policy to which I pledge my efforts can only be materialized through the support of the public; they are simple and easily understood; and their success depends upon the interest and confidence of the people which I will constantly seek to merit.

For \$5 Minimum Wage

"The future of the city and State is dependent on the care and training of the youth of today. I want to provide a seat for every pupil in permanent public schools, and enough school buildings to make this possible; and I want teachers whose rewards shall be commensurate with the high importance of their work. An educated democracy is a guarantee of the safety and permanence of the Republic and its institutions; and that guarantee lies in our school system.

"I believe in liberal support for out-mothers' aid policy; and I want to see a hospital for the chronic sick and a home for the aged poor established on the mainland.

"I favor a minimum wage of \$5 per day for all full-time employees, with a standardized, sliding scale system of payment for all salaried employees.

He Urges Home Rule

"I believe firmly in home rule for Boston and the formulation of a legislative program designed to secure that end, through which the burden of taxation shall be justly distributed, that wealthy tax-dodgers may be compelled to bear their equitable share of the tax load, which through special enactments and legislative favoritism is now borne by the home-owner and the tenant.

"I favor the early construction of downtown traffic arteries and the removal of Elevated structures in the interest of municipal beauty and the convenience, business and safety of the community.

"I favor the completion of the rapid transit tunnel for the Dorchester traffic and the construction of a new subway from Sullivan sq to Forest Hills.

"I am a firm believer in and advocate of liberal expenditures for highways and public parks.

For Memorial to Soldiers

"I favor the erection of a municipal auditorium as a permanent memorial to the heroic dead of all our wars.

"I am a hearty supporter of the continuation of the health and hospitalization policies of the present Mayor through liberal expenditures, to the end that Boston may be made the foremost of American cities along these lines, since upon the health and strength of our people depend their industrial efficiency and competency in every other line of human activity.

"Upon this brief platform I base my appeal for the support of my candidacy; and I will bring to the Mayor's office the qualities that have made my incumbency of the fire commissionership successful—honesty, zeal, a knowledge of municipal business, executive ability and a willingness to cooperate with every man and interest that seeks the betterment of Boston.

"It is for my fellow-citizens to measure my fitness for the office I seek, weigh my ability and experience, and accept or reject me."

Word From Logan Today

Maj Edward J. Sampson of the Logan camp informed the Globe man last night that a Logan announcement is to be issued today, but added that he could not, in advance, disclose its character. Gen Logan has apparently been

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with
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SEP-22-1925

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and searching. He must realize that he has been given two trials as mayor and that each trial left the same bad taste in the public mouth. He must realize that the people would not give him a third term, if he were the only candidate in the field at an election, and that they know Glynn means Curley and that to elect Glynn would be to place a Curley puppet in the mayor's chair.

How will Fire Alarm Teddy take his licking?

Instead of attempting to make a record in office, he chose to be Curley's office boy, and he deluded himself into thinking that Curley could hypnotize the voters into accepting as mayor anyone branded with the Curley mark. Now Glynn has a sorry awakening. If he has any political intelligence, he must comprehend that the Curley brand is more of a handicap than a help and that to be known as Curley's man means ignominious defeat.

The Strandway affair is all that was needed to embalm Fire Alarm Teddy. He is as dead as last season's straw hat. Whether he knows it or not, everyone else does. That is why you see a mad rush away from him. Even Curley's frantic demands that city employees stand by cannot save Teddy.

The Republicans had better place another straw candidate in the field. Glynn will not draw flies at the polling places. As an ally of Nichols, he is worthless today.

TELEGRAM - SEP-22-1925

\$200,000 PAY GRAFT CHARGE IS BIG ISSUE

SEP 22 1925

Other Candidates for Mayor Seize It; Judicial Probe Under Way

Injection of the Columbus Park filling scandal into the mayoralty campaign and the threatened grand jury investigation of allegations of illegalities, including the overpayment of more than \$200,000, in connection with the handling of this project were outstanding political developments today.

Opponents of Curley, who include every candidate for mayor with the exception of Councillor James T. Moriarty, who is looked upon by some political judges as a "decoy," have already started to hurl the Columbus park affair at Curley's head.

For the moment his hand-picked candidate, Glynn, has been forgotten and, through the timely action of the Supreme court, public attention has become fixed upon what some men in public life predict may develop into the worst municipal scandal in the history of Boston.

The judicial inquiry which the Supreme court has ordered will have no relationship with the mayoralty campaign. If Dist. Atty. O'Brien asks the grand jury to probe into any charges of criminal wrongdoing, it will be difficult, if not impossible,

to differentiate between the official actions of the district attorney and his activities as a mayoralty candidate.

E-2
Because Mr. O'Brien is a mayoralty candidate, he cannot well ignore the opportunity to make political capital of the Columbus park scandal and, because he is district attorney, he cannot refuse to take official cognizance of any charges of wrongdoing which are substantiated by evidence.

His opponents can whale away to their heart's content at Curley and there is a certainty that "Columbus Park" will be hurled at him even before Curley begins active campaigning for Glynn.

Glynn is not regarded as much as a candidate for mayor, as he is looked upon as the man picked by Curley to be forced upon the voters.

As everything is considered fair in politics, the mayoralty candidates openly confess that Curley cannot complain, if they make campaign material of the Columbus park affair, regardless of what Dist. Atty. O'Brien does officially about the matter.

It appears to be no more than a political coincidence that the Supreme court made known its decision at the time that Curley was preparing, during a week's vacation trip, the material which he will use in his effort to influence the election of Glynn.

As he was absent from the city yesterday, no one connected with his office was able to tell what action would next be taken by the city to avert a complete investigation of the Columbus park issue.

There can be no effective measures now taken to frustrate the will of the Supreme court.

Every fact in connection with the alleged scandal will be presented in court proceedings and, if the facts even approach the predictions made by city officials who claim to be versed in the history of the filling project, there will inevitably be opportunity to make use of the facts in the mayoralty contest.

The Columbus park filling attracted the attention of the finance commission many months ago and the most serious declaration of the commission concerned the alleged overpayment to the Coleman Co. of more than \$220,000.

E-3
The city paid for 350,000 cubic yards of fill and the finance commission claims that less than half such an amount was furnished.

The effect of the Supreme court

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SEP-22-1925

decision upon the Glynn campaign was plainly apparent yesterday. As soon as the import of the decision was digested by supporters, who are residents of Boston and not voters in Winthrop and Chelsea, they began to discuss the probability of harmful campaign effects. Their apprehension confirmed the general belief that Glynn is basing his hope of election solely upon the ability of Curley to put him over.

With the probability of Curley having his hands full defending his action in the Columbus park matter, some of Glynn's friends were fearful that he would be shipwrecked. They seemed to have formed definite judgment that the Columbus park issue was a political disaster in which their candidate would be lost in spite of the fact that he had absolutely no connection with it.

The chagrin of the Glynn forces was matched by jubilation among the rest of the candidates. They had acquired unlooked for political weapons and the zeal with which they sharpened them forebodes political trouble for Glynn's mentor.

AMERICAN - SEP-22-1925 **CURLEY SEEKS U. S. PHONE PROBE** F-1

Charges Combine Is Violation of Clayton Anti-Trust Act; Cites "Stock Juggling"

The war against the high rates of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company reached a climax with the filing with the Interstate Commerce Commission of a complaint brought by Mayor James M. Curley for the City of Boston.

The complaint, carefully drawn by Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan, and Asst. Corp. Counsel Samuel Silverman, charges violations by the telephone company of the Interstate Commerce Act and the Clayton Anti-Trust Act.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP.

The complaint reads in part: "The said American Telephone and Telegraph Company is the owner of 53 per cent. of the stock of the said New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, and by virtue of said ownership the said New England Telephone and Telegraph Company is owned and controlled by the said American Telephone and Telegraph Company and is in reality a subsidiary of the said American Telephone and Telegraph Company."

"That all the rates and charges for telephone service between the territory of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Com-

pany and all points outside thereof are fixed and created either directly or indirectly by the said American Telephone and Telegraph Company

UNLAWFUL RESTRAINT.

"That by the terms of said Memorandum Agreement and by the terms of said Supply Contract each of the several subsidiary companies in the Bell System acquires only the right of use of the patented telephone apparatus and equipment supplied and furnished to it by the said Western Electric Company and never acquires absolute title thereto, and each of said subsidiary companies is perpetually obligated to pay to the said American Telephone and Telegraph Company royalty charges for the use of said patented apparatus and equipment in addition to initial charges therefor."

"That the said Memorandum Agreement, together with said Supply Contract, constitutes a device, scheme and plan of the said American Telephone and Telegraph Company acting collusively with and through its said subsidiaries in the Bell System and with and through the said Western Electric Company, in unlawful restraint of trade and commerce, and has resulted in the creation of a monopoly in the manufacturing of telephone apparatus and equipment in violation of Sections 2 and 3 of the Act of October 15, 1914, entitled 'The Clayton Antitrust Act.'

SAY CHARGES UNJUST.

"That by reason of the facts stated in the foregoing paragraphs the

complainants herein and other users of and subscribers for interstate and intrastate telephone service and traffic have been subjected to the payment of rates and charges for such telephone service or traffic which were when exacted and still are:

"(1) Unjust and unreasonable, in violation of Section 1 of the Interstate Commerce Act; and

"(2) Unjust and discriminatory, in violation of Section 2 of said act; and

"(3) Unjustly preferential and prejudicial, in violation of Section 4 of said act; and

"(4) Unduly and unreasonably preferential and prejudicial as between persons or localities in intrastate commerce on the one hand and interstate commerce on the other hand, in violation of Clause 4 of Section 13 of said act."

"Wherefore, the complainants pray that the defendants may be required to answer the charges herein; that after due hearing and investigation an order be made commanding said defendants and each of them to cease and desist from the aforesaid

HERALD - SEP-22-1925

Today Will File Charges with I. C. C. Against N. E. and American Systems

FAIR INTERSTATE RATES DEMANDED

SEP 22 1925

The city of Boston will file today with the interstate commerce commission at Washington a formal written petition and complaint, in the name of Mayor Curley, against the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and the parent American Telephone & Telegraph Company. Among the charges are monopolistic collusion, with violations of the interstate commerce act, and the Clayton anti-trust act. Covering about 25 typewritten pages, the petition sets forth these broad charges, backed up in detail by the complaints put before the Massachusetts public utilities commission at the recent hearings.

The petition was put in the mail last night. Corporation Counsel Sullivan and his assistant, Samuel Silverman,

will go to Washington next week to press for prompt action in the matter. Mayor Curley issued a statement to the effect that he had given Gov. Fuller time enough to act to relieve the situation, but had given up hope that the Governor would take the same energetic stand as in the case of the Elevated trustees, even though his excellency admitted that the telephone increases were unfair and uncalled for.

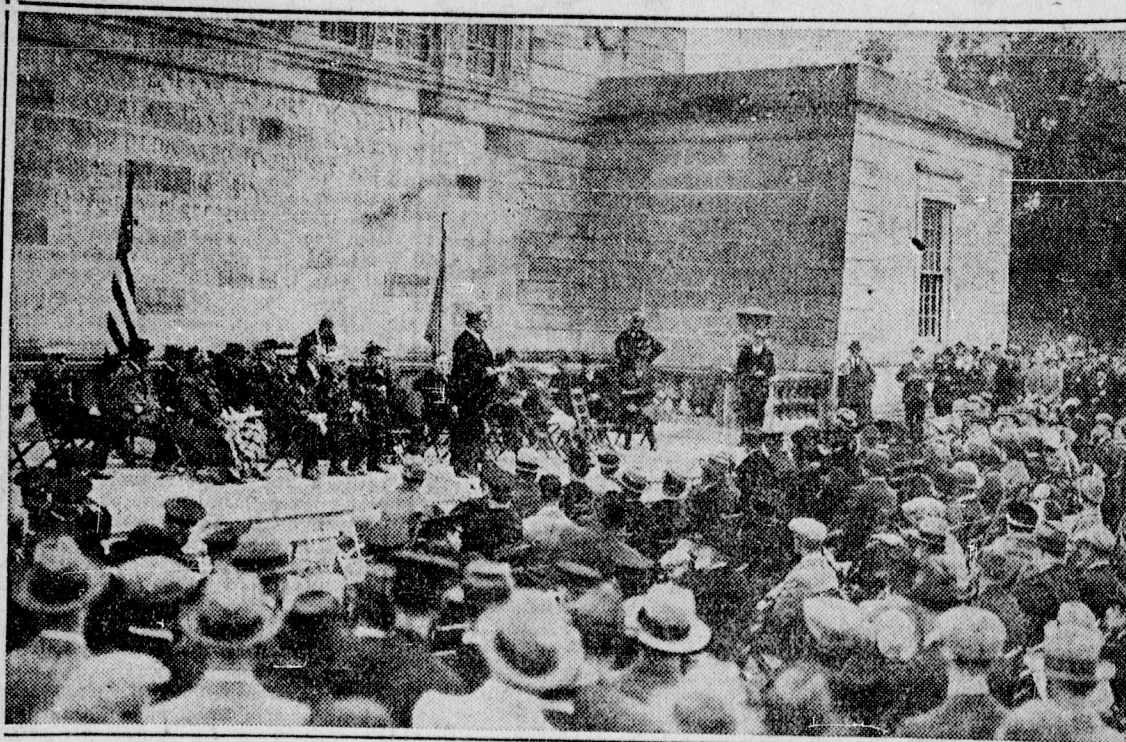
The mayor's petition urges the interstate commerce commission to fix reasonable and just interstate rates and charges for New England Telephone & Telegraph Company as between the New England states, to further correct all abuses and violations of the interstate commerce act and the Clayton anti-trust act now being committed by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, and all the other allied system, and to make such further orders as the commission may consider proper and necessary.

WOULD REQUIRE INQUIRY

Corporation Counsel Sullivan said that the establishment of proper interstate rates between Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island by the interstate commerce commission necessarily requires an examination into the revenue and expenses of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. and a valuation of its plant, in addition to this, a determination of essential matters which the Massachusetts public utilities commission refused to go into, namely, the amount of revenue collected by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. through the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. for toll calls, the cost at which the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. is rendering toll service to the American Telephone Co., and an investigation into the 4 1/2% license contract. If the interstate rates are ordered reduced, he said, and the 4 1/2 per cent. license contract declared void, the local intrastate rates of the New England Telephone & Telegraph companies in Massachusetts must necessarily be changed and reduced because a great burden and expense to the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.

FIRE ALARM BUILDING DEDICATED COMPLETING PREVENTION PROGRAM

Curley, Glynn and Others Review Department Past At Exercises Held in Open in the Fenway



GLOBE

MAYOR CURLEY SPEAKING AT DEDICATION CEREMONY

SEP 19 1925

Dedication of Boston's new fire alarm building in the Fenway, at which Mayor Curley announced his indorsement of Fire Commissioner Theodore A. Glynn as his successor, was marked by historical sketches of the Fire Department.

For some time before the opening of the exercises the 101st Infantry Veterans' Band played selections. When Mr Glynn, who acted as chairman, came upon the stand, "Tammany" was played.

On opening the exercises Commissioner Glynn gave a brief history of the Fire Department and fire alarm system.

Glynn Hails Achievement

"The dedication of our new fire alarm signal station," said the commissioner, "is a matter of vital interest to the city of Boston, for in it we see the crystallization of one of the greatest advancements in adequate fire protection ever made in our city. Nothing has been spared to give to this city the most modern and best equipped fire signal station in the world."

"The fire alarm office of a large metropolitan fire department has been well described as the new nerve center of the fire-fighting force, and it is indeed proper, in a city the size of Boston that this important factor in the

ment signal station marks the concluding chapter in a comprehensive program of fire prevention inaugurated in 1914 and now after the lapse of 11 years completed.

"It is, however, but one link in a sturdy chain including complete motorization of the entire department; complete installation of high pressure fire service, improved housing and humanitarian betterment for members of the department, both in hours and wages."

"The fire alarm signal station represents a total cost for building of \$329,249.27 and for fire alarm equipment and architects' services \$222,131.20; a gross total of \$551,480.47."

"The high pressure fire service, the most important adjunct for protection in the high value district of the city, at the end of this year will comprise approximately 17 miles of mains, with approximately 475 hydrants. Of the total 17 miles of mains 14 were installed during my two administrations."

"Justification for this outlay and for the scheme in general has been shown frequently by the ease through which dangerous fires have been extinguished in the district where high pressure mains are laid."

Two Platoons Installed

"The two-platoon system was put into effect in the Fire Department under date of Feb 1, 1924. Under the provisions of the system 200 additional men were added to the forces of the department—23 officers and 177 privates. The

Councillor "Jerry" Watson, Police Commissioner Herbert Wilson, Mrs James M. Curley, Miss Mary Curley, Richard Donahue, assistant superintendent of fire alarms; John H. Mahony, chairman of the Schoolhouse Commission; Councillor Mitchell and Theodore A. Glynn Jr. After the exercises the building was thrown open for inspection. Refreshments were served.

Site Far From Danger

The building is situated on Westland av in the Fenway and the site was decided upon only after many conferences and consultations. It was selected as offering a minimum of danger from fire which might cripple the alarm system. To obtain such a location was impossible without invasions of the park area of the city, it was decided.

For privacy the entrance is on the northwest side, off the main drive; the entrance from the park front was omitted so that no architectural feature would conflict with any monumental development later to be made of the plot. On this side of the building is the inscription: "Erected by the citizens of Boston to fortify and extend the principle of organized resistance to the scourge of fire. Consecrated and dedicated to the service through which this principle is no nobly perpetuated."

The entrance lobby is treated simply in limestone with marble tile floor and beamed and coffered ceiling. It is the only portion of the building to which the public will be admitted in the future.

Contd
next page

SEP-19-1925

safety of the lives and property of the citizens should be isolated and protected to the highest degree. We are here today to dedicate this structure to the service of safety."

Rev William H. Dewart, DD, gave the invocation, and F. E. Cabot, secretary of the Boston Board of Underwriters, gave a reminiscent talk on the department.

Mayor Curley's Address

In his address, Mayor Curley said: "Boston's progress along the lines that make for human welfare either through improved health or added educational opportunities is being here written through the skill and genius of architect and artisan."

"The institutions that greet our eye, whether dedicated to health, science, art, education, or utilitarian purposes, whether erected by philanthropic, municipal or other agencies, are intended to serve a common purpose, the public weal."

"Rightly interpreted they unfold the true purpose of government, the wise, economical and efficient expenditure of public money for conservation of life and the promotion of human happiness."

"The student of government has long been familiar with Boston's historic treasures representative of her brave and glorious past and in her new treasure field today finds institutions pleasing to both mind and heart marking the unfolding of a new chapter of service which furnishes encouraging hope for her future."

Last Step in Program

"The dedication of this Fire Department

total additional outlay in the first year in which the system was in operation was \$317,000, this figure being made up of additional salaries amounting to \$304,000 and the cost of equipping the new men in uniforms, namely \$13,940.

"Provisions were made in the budgets for 1924-25 and 1925 to increase the minimum and maximum pay of privates in the Fire Department. Before these provisions were made these men entered the service of the city at \$1400 per year and advanced by yearly step rate increases of \$100 until the old maximum of \$1800 was reached. On Aug 1, 1924, these two amounts were advanced respectively \$100. On July 31, 1925, another \$100 was added."

"Engineers and assistant engineers in the department also benefited by this increase, so that in all 1230 men were affected."

Tribute Paid Chief Tabor

After Richard Shaw, architect of the building, Thomas O'Connor, the builder; Supt George L. Pickett of the fire alarm and Chief Daniel Sennott of the Fire Department had been introduced, Mayor Curley presented the keys of the building to Fire Commissioner Glynn.

A touching incident was the request of Chief Sennott that the audience stand for a moment in silent tribute to Chief Tabor, who died last year.

The exercises were held in front of the eastern side of the building, where there is a sort of platform arrangement and which faces Westland av. Among those present were Charles Burdill, Republican and candidate for Mayor, who shook Mr Glynn's hand;

and was treated so that the historical photographic records of the development and growth of the department may be shown.

No Echoes in Room

From the lobby leads the commissioner's office, the central operating room and the corridor to the offices and men's quarters. The central operating room, the heart of the structure, is 50 feet wide and 80 long and contains the delicate apparatus on which are received and transmitted the alarms turned in at all boxes. Here, also, is located radio equipment and the apparatus connecting with adjacent cities and towns. This room is 28 feet high and the acoustics have been so studied that no echo can cause confusion in reception.

Surrounding the central operating room on three sides of the building are rooms for the superintendents, drafting, lockers, a dormitory and mess hall. A greater portion of the basement under the operating room and rear offices is occupied by battery racks. This room is treated with enamel brick walls and acid-proof floors. It is artificially ventilated to carry off any fumes or gases that may generate there.

Adjacent to the battery room is the cable room, the point of entrance for all conduits, which is balanced on the opposite side by the generator room, containing the necessary equipment for operation of the entire service in event of failure of the present agencies. Here, also, is located the heating and ventilating apparatus for the building, and the repair and supply rooms. The boilers are oil-burning.

GLOBE - SEP-24-1925

QUINCY MARKET COPPER BOUGHT BY CONTRACTOR

Supt Englert Asserts Most of Roofing Was Reused, Total Scrapped Being Worth \$96

SEP 24 1925

Supt of Public Buildings John P. Englert issued a statement through the Mayor's office today stating that practically all the copper removed from the Quincy Market's old roof has been accounted for.

Supt Englert, still ill at his Jamaica Plain home, stated that the John Bowen Company, contractor in charges of the restoration, has removed the copper, which was reported to have been stolen, and that the city has charged the value of this copper off against the concern's \$150,000 bill for renovation and repair of the roof.

Mayor Curley told the reporters that a man named Briggs had offered to sell to Lester Murphy, Finance Commission agent, some copper fittings that had been removed from the structure, but that Briggs was speaking for the actual owners of this copper, which was not city property.

Supt Englert further stated that 75 percent of the structure's copper gutters were salvaged and reused, and that 25 percent of the apron sheathing was reused, the total copper scrapped amounting in value to \$96.

Mr Curley informed reporters that the city is about to close a deal with the

Fruit and Produce Exchange, by which that organization will take a long lease of Quincy Market's upper floor, at a price of 75 cents per foot, after the city expends \$10,000 for a heating plant for the building.

CITY HALL IS TO BE CLEANED OUTSIDE, AT LEAST EIGHTEEN YEARS OF GRIME IS TO BE SAND-BLASTED FROM THE EXTERIOR WALLS

SEP 21 1925

Mayor Curley is not going to wait for the next administration to "clean up City Hall," at least on the outside, and has approved a contract with Maurice M. Devine to sand-blast the exterior and point it. The work, according to John Englert, superintendent of public buildings, will start next week and will require about ten days. It will cost \$1100. Mr. Englert says the exterior walls have not been cleaned for eighteen years.

POST-1925

WOMEN PLEDGE GLYNN VOTES

League Vote Support to Mayoralty Candidate

Two hundred women voters, all of them members of the "Women with Glynn" league, last night met at the Parker House and decided to call upon the fire commissioner at his Bristol street office this morning and present him with a resolution pledging their votes for him in his candidacy for Mayor of the city.

Meanwhile, Fire Commissioner Glynn himself was addressing a meeting of 250 men supporters at the American House. There he told his followers to be not angered when the opposition styled him a "butcher boy." The fire commissioner confided that he was proud of having been a butcher boy. He confessed that at one time he was merely an order boy. But that is going to help, rather than hurt, him in his campaign, he said. For on Monday night when he starts his campaign at a rally at Hampden and Chadwick streets, every woman to whom he delivered a leg and loin of lamb as a boy, will be at the corner to bid him God-speed and good luck in his battle.

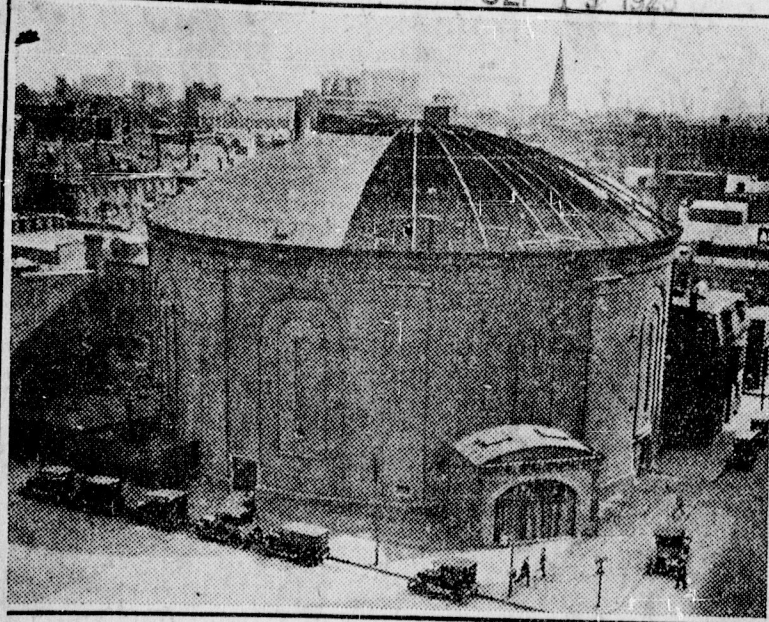
240BE-SEP-19-1925

WILL WIDEN ARLINGTON ST WHEN GASOMETER IS RAZED

Mayor Curley Plans to Make Thoroughfare 70 Feet Wide
At That Point at Cost of About \$500,000

38079

SEP 19 1925



GASOMETER ABOUT TO BE DEMOLISHED

Mayor Curley, learning of the intention of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company to tear down the old gasometer across Arlington st from the Cadet Armory on Columbus av, yesterday decided to send engineers to the scene to make takings in connection with a plan he has in mind to widen

Arlington st in that vicinity. The cost of the projected improvement will be more than \$500,000.

The Mayor said the gas company intends to build a 15-story building on the site of the present gasometer. Arlington st, at this point, is about 40 feet wide and Mayor Curley plans to have it widened to 70 feet.

HERALD-SEP-16-1925

127,000 ENTER PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Five New Buildings Fail to
Afford Surplus of
Accommodations

SEP 16 1925
WEST END MOTHERS
PROTEST ONE CHANGE

Despite the fact that Boston this year provided five new school buildings, one of them, the Dorchester high school for boys, at a cost of \$1,239,134, they were one and all

new and old, stormed yesterday on the first day of school by a swarm of boys and girls numbering approximately 127,000, an estimated increase of 2000 pupils over last year. The familiar "portables" are still much in evidence.

Other provisions were made with a view to caring for the yearly increase in attendance which forms the school authorities' perennial nightmare. Among these was a reorganization of attendance districts and reclassification of some buildings. In most instances this worked well and was largely concerned with the West end. The principal change was conversion of the Washington school, an elementary grade building, into a junior high school with a view to relieving congestion at the English high school.

ITALIAN MOTHERS PROTEST

This, while it had the desired effect, had another neither foreseen nor more welcome because of its unexpectedness. It so happens that a large part of the attendance affected is drawn from the Italian district and necessitates not only a walk of three or four more blocks

on the part of the budding Americans, but forces many of them to actually cross a street car track.

This in the opinion of their mothers, more than shouldering uncalled-for exertion on their offspring, actually exposes them to unaccustomed dangers. At least that was the point they tried to make when rising in righteous wrath they descended on school committee headquarters yesterday morning. Several hundred strong they came, armed for the fray with youngsters ranging from 10 months to 10 years. Most of these latter got separated from their parents in the ensuing scenes and for some time kept things interesting for the entire office staff.

In some unknown manner, Michael J. Downey, assistant superintendent of schools, was selected as the goat and ere long was the invisible nucleus of a swarm of arguing, gesticulating women, all talking at once in a torrent of broken English and Italian, the former verbal and the latter both that and manual.

Exhaustion alone stopped them, they began to disperse, and turned to hunting mislaid families. For an hour the office resounded to calls for Giovanni, Giacomo, Tony, Rosalita, Angelo and Angela and the like, while every elevator in the building ran steadily getting them out. Finally Mr. Downey emerged, red of ear, moist of face, but still smiling and wondering what it had all been about.

OLD TIME SCENES WERE MISSING

This scene, however, was the exception to the rule, for the day of dread over returning to school seems to have gone the way of many other fond memories of our own childhood. Yes—school methods have changed. Even tears from wee beginners were rare, for the teacher today knows child psychology. Another once familiar note now missing is the once eye-striking array of gaudy hair ribbons with great bows, for bobbed heads, boyish or Dutch, brook no such flaunting decorations. They stand on their own.

Observations made yesterday would indicate that Boston is well provided for this year in school buildings. The schoolhouse commission has invested more than \$500,000 in preparing them for use, and believes there will be room for every pupil.

According to figures given out at school committee headquarters, the increase of 2000 is distributed about as follows: Teachers' college, 125 to 150; high schools, 450 to 500; ninth grade, 200 to 300; grades 1 to 8, 690 to 800; kindergartens, 500 to 600; special classes, 100 to 150.

It may be noted that the largest increase occurs in the grammar grades.

FIVE NEW BUILDINGS

In order to provide for this vast army the school committee had five new buildings completed during the summer. Of this group the Dorchester high school for boys, built at a cost of \$1,239,134, is the most important. While part of this building was used last June, the school as a whole, was occupied yesterday morning for the first time. It has a capacity of 1400 boys.

The old Dorchester high school will for the future be known as the Dorchester high school for girls. It is expected the new building will relieve much of the congestion in this district. It is thoroughly modern and has a splendid assembly hall.

CURLEY ASKS FEDERAL INQUIRY ON TELEPHONE

Violation of Interstate Commerce and Anti-Trust Laws Charged

Sullivan Alleges American Company's Control Raises Rates Here Unjustly

SEP 23 1925

Accusations of sensational character against the working agreement between the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Bell System are made in a petition and complaint filed yesterday by Mayor Curley with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington.

After outlining what he believes to be the monopolistic character of the telephone business as now conducted Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan asks for an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission into alleged violations by the American Company of the Interstate Commerce act and of the Clayton antitrust act.

Mr Sullivan and Samuel Silverman, his assistant, will go to Washington next week to urge speedy opening of the hearings by the commission. The Mayors of many of the Nation's largest cities have expressed eagerness to join with Boston in this fight against alleged monopolistic control of the whole telephone industry in the United States by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The Boston petition contends it was because of this control that local telephone users were recently forced to stand heavy schedule increases.

Says He Waited for Fuller

The Mayor stated that he has directed this demand upon Washington after awaiting what he believes a sufficient time for Gov Fuller to raise such objection there to the imposition of an additional burden of \$8,000,000 upon the people of Massachusetts annually, through the rate increases.

The petition contends that the American Telephone & Telegraph Company

gross revenues of all these companies by this same fraudulent scheme.

It is charged that the Bell System was created as part of a scheme to prevent any one regulatory commission from investigating the assets and plants.

It is asserted that the American Company is the owner and lessor of all the patented apparatus and equipment of the New England Company and the other companies, "and that these companies, although they have paid for this apparatus and equipment a price in excess of its real value," yet only have the right to use it.

It is held that the license contract gives the American Company rights in the equipment which are prior to those of bondholders, creditors and stockholders.

The American Company, says the petition, owns all the stock of the Western Electric Company, and that the New England company and all other companies in the Bell System are required to make a contract with the Western Electric Company to obtain all their telephone equipment from the Western Electric Company, at prices that are termed monopolistic.

"Restraint of Trade"

The New England and the other companies never receive title to the equipment from the Western Electric Company, say the petitioners, and must pay a high initial charge, and then, thereafter, continue to pay a royalty charge to the American Company, "all of which is a scheme to impose unfair rates and charges on the telephone users of New England and of the country."

Both the license contract and the standard supply contract with the Western Electric Company was declared part of a scheme of the American and the other telephone companies and the Western Electric Company "in unlawful restraint of trade, and has resulted in the creation of a monopoly in violation of Sections 2 and 3 of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act."

Eliminating Competition

Creation of the Bell System and stock control by the American Company in the various telephone companies are a part of a scheme to eliminate competition in violation of the Antitrust act, according to the petition.

Interlocking directorates, giving of contracts without competitive bidding and the American company's action as the purchasing and selling agent of both the Western Electric Company and the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company are also in violation of the Clayton Antitrust act, it is contended.

It is asserted the American Company receives the bulk of the receipts from the interstate toll business of the New England Company and the New

Sullivan Asks People to Suspend Judgment on Strandway Job

BOARD ENTITLED TO IMPARTIAL INQUIRY

Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan yesterday addressed an appeal to the people of Boston to suspend judgment in the Columbus park filling case until a judicial inquiry has been made. Before criticism is levelled at the park department and credence is given the charges that municipal officials allowed large payments to be made for filling never put in place, Sullivan asked for a chance for the defense to be heard.

His statement read in part: "The decision of the supreme court overruling the demurrer in the 10 taxpayers' case with reference to Columbus park contract determines only a question of law and the question of facts are to be determined at hearings to be held before a single justice or by a master appointed by the courts. At that time, for the first time, the defense will put in evidence of the facts in the case. That will be the defense's day in court and its first day so far as the facts are concerned."

SAYS CHANGE APPROVED

"The park commission approved a change in contract which was necessary in order to complete the improvements contemplated. The practice of amending contracts under the statute of 1890 has continued from 1890 up to the present time. It has been done in accordance with the advice of the most eminent lawyers, who, for the time being, occupied the position of corporation counsel. Such men as the late James B. Richardson, a corporation counsel, had passed upon questions of this kind. Successors to the late James B. Richardson, in the office of corporation counsel, also passed upon questions of this kind."

"Such men as Andrew J. Bailey, the late Thomas M. Babson, Joseph J. Corbett, now judge of the land court; John A. Sullivan, Arthur D. Hill, Alexander Whiteside and E. Mark Sullivan, during their terms, respectively, as corporation counsel, have dealt with and approved of amendments drawn up under the authority of the 1890 statute and no one ever questioned the validity of such amendments until it was done in the Columbus park case on a taxpayers bill filed at the instance of the Boston finance commission."

"If a mistake of law was made in 1923, similar mistakes had been made from 1890 to and including 1923 and this administration happens to be the one in which the supreme judicial court considered a case arising on that amendment and rendered a decision which must revolutionize the practice of awarding contracts for additions to existing contracts whenever it is found necessary to complete a particular improvement."

"To wait until there has been an impartial inquiry as to the facts by a justice of the supreme judicial court, is only what is due to the board of park commissioners, composed of such experienced and able public servants as James B. Shea, Charles A. Coolidge and Myron P. Lewis. These reputable public officials are entitled to an impartial legal trial upon the facts in the case, unprejudiced by statements made in the heat of a political campaign."

Continued
next page

SEP-25-(92)

is the real owner of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company by reason of its 58 percent stock ownership in it and by this stock control has forced the New England company to make a contract with the American company whereby 4 1/2 percent of the New England company's gross revenues are turned over to the American company.

It is asserted that all the rates of the New England company are fixed by the American company from its New York office.

Rates Called Violation

The petition also says:

"That all the telephone rates from points in Massachusetts and the other New England States in which the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company operates to points in the other States in this country are unjust and unreasonable in violation of Clause 5 of Section 1 of the Interstate Commerce Act," and that the rates between and among Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island, also violate that clause.

The 4 1/2 percent license contract is declared in the petition fraudulent scheme of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to exact unjust and unfair rates from the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company users.

The Sullivan-Silverman petition continues: "That the American Telephone and Telegraph Company has created the nation-wide Bell System, composed of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company and 24 other telephone companies and their subsidiaries throughout the country, and has imposed this same 4 1/2 percent license contract upon all these companies in the system, and secures 4 1/2 percent of the

England Company but a small switching charge, that this service is rendered by the New England Company too cheaply and that the American Company is hereby forcing the New England Company to discriminate against all other subscribers.

Stock and Bond Sale

It is alleged that the American Company, a common carrier, has issued bonds and stocks and has sold them far below par value to certain favored banking houses without competitive bidding; that said banking houses have a substantial interest in the American Company; that American Company officials have a substantial interest in these houses, and that the New England and all other companies in the Bell System are required to sell their bond and stock issues to these favored banking houses in violation of the Clayton Antitrust act.

The petition also charges that organization of the Bell Securities Company in New York by the American Company "was merely a device, scheme and plan to prefer these certain favored banking houses in violation of the Antitrust act."

TRAVEGER - SEP-28-25

COUNTRY CLUB FOR HUB POOR

Mrs. Cummings Offers 200-

Acre Woburn Estate to

Boston's Needy 0-1

A suburban country club for the poor of Boston is made possible by the offer today of Mrs. May Cummings, 86-year-old widow. She will give the city her 200-acre estate, Babylon Hill, in Woburn. The income from two single and two double houses, which she also will give the city, will provide for the maintenance of the estate as a recreation park and camp for residents of Boston who cannot afford to go elsewhere for a holiday.

Mayor Curley has directed the park

department and the city planning board to make studies at once to determine whether Boston can accept the unusual gift. He will do everything in his power to make it possible, because the value of such a recreation park, he realizes, is beyond estimate.

Possibilities for development of the estate are many, including tennis courts, ball grounds, golf course, skating rinks and week-end camps. In making her offer to Mayor Curley, Mrs. Cummings wrote that she hoped to make of her estate a "country club for the poor—what St. Cloud is to Paris. As you accepted George White's great gift," she wrote, "will you accept my little one—a widow's mite?"

She is anxious for the city to accept her gift at once, so that while she still lives she may have the satisfaction of seeing her ideas carried out. That the offer is made to Boston rather than to Woburn is explained by the fact that he has already given a park to Woburn and that her husband developed in Boston the business which made the gift possible.

TRAVEGER - SEP-29-1925

GIFT TO HELP BOSTON'S POOR

SEP-29-1925

Mrs. Cummings, 86, Wants

Her Estate to Benefit

Less Fortunate

TRAVEGER

From a sick bed, Mrs. Mary Hall Cummings, 86-year-old donor of a 200-acre estate in Woburn to Boston, today gave the reasons for her gift.

"I am giving this to the worthy poor who are unable to enjoy the recreational privileges of the more fortunate. It is to be, in my mind, a memorial to my first husband, Dr. Richard Hall.

"My greatest fear is that I may die before the gift is officially accepted by the city of Boston."

Many other gifts, including libraries, death as testimonials of her desire to and playgrounds, will remain after her aid others. A direct descendant of the first white child born in Ipswich in 1634, she purchased exactly a year ago today the Grover estate on Ipswich Hill and gave it to the town to be transformed into a playground for children.

The Woburn estate, which Mrs. Cummings now offers to Boston, originally was known as Babylon Hill. It covered nearly 500 acres and was actively managed by Mrs. Cummings herself. In her letter to Mayor Curley she outlines a plan suggesting swimming pools, ball field, golf course, tennis courts and week-end camps, to be developed under the management of the playground department and turned over to the use of the worthy poor.

POST - SEP-29-1925

NEEDN'T GIVE BACK HER PAY

School Board Drops Case
of Mrs. Quinn POST

Following a two-hour discussion last night, the Boston school committee instructed Alexander M. Sullivan, business agent, to withdraw its claim for the return of \$1460.54 salary paid to Mrs. Edna M. Quinn. The latter was a teacher in the Philip M. Sheridan School, East Boston. On learning that Mrs. Quinn, formerly Edna M. Lane, had been married for a year before she resigned, the committee ordered that a bill be sent her for the year's salary because of her failure to comply with the rule of the board that, when a teacher is married she automatically resigns.

It is understood the committee now regrets the whole situation and believes the teacher has been sufficiently punished by the notoriety that has been given the case.

HERALD - SEP-30-1925

CALLS CONFERENCE ON STREET SIGNS

HERALD

Mayor Curley Stirred to Action by Criticism

SEP-30-1925

Pressure for adequate marking of Boston's streets has become so great that Mayor Curley has called a conference of city officials for next Monday noon, including street commissioners, members of the city planning board and the commissioner of public works.

The mayor thinks that properly to mark the streets will call for an expenditure of approximately \$100,000. He believes it is desirable that the best possible character of signs be determined upon, and says it will probably be advisable to invite the co-operation of the chamber of commerce, the Automobile

League of America and other organizations that have made a special study of this work. The result of the studies made by representatives of the street commissioners, city planning board and the public works commission, sitting jointly, will be incorporated in a form of order to be submitted to the city council next January with an outline of the program determined upon and the probable cost of the work.

TRAVELER - SEP-24-1925

City Should Mark Its Streets!



THE situation with respect to street signs in this city is no longer tolerable. Strangers coming into Boston are puzzled and baffled by the entire absence of markings at many corners, and the uncertain location and frequent illegibility of such markings as do exist. These visitors return to their homes to peddle the information that Boston's streets are not only crooked and winding but the most wretchedly marked in any important city of the country.

Even if there were no visitors, the convenience of many of our own residents demands consideration. Almost every inhabitant of Boston is a stranger to some section of the city, and at one time or another is obliged to look for street signs.

There is talk of a movement among business men to raise funds by private subscription for the proper labeling of streets. This would be a very handsome thing for public-spirited citizens to do. But they ought not to be called upon to do it. The task belongs to the city of Boston. The street commissioner's office, with the co-operation of the police department and the city planning board, should be given the necessary funds and authority to do this job of marking.

The matter is worthy the attention of our mayor. A municipal administration that had placed neat, clear and durable markers in an orderly way at the intersections of Boston's thoroughfares would be held in grateful remembrance for that boon.

LINEUP SEEMS LIKE OLD TIMES

Mayor Expects Easy Victory

HERALD for Glynn

By EDWIN F. COLLINS

Affirmation by Mayor Curley that he would welcome the entry of Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald into the Mayoralty race, and reliable word that Ex-Senator Henry Fitzgerald is scouting around town for the most suitable campaign headquarters for his brother, were the only echoes to be heard today of the lively drama over the Mayoralty that is being enacted behind the scenes.

Mr Curley appears to be just hankering to get his old foe, John F., into the fight. He believes he could then administer to Fitzgerald his last and best licking, he said. Mr Curley is confident the Glynn candidacy is helped by every new addition to the roster of candidates.

With exception of candidates Moriarty and Dunn, the Mayor said, the field as it now stands represents only those forces which have hitherto invariably combined in vain efforts to put down Curley and Curleyism. "They're all fighting one another and helping Glynn, and I shall begin to worry about the outlook only if some-

one of the leaders or high privates in the Curley ranks jumps into the fight," he added.

Curley Sees Easy Victory

Without the glimmer of a twinkle in the eye, the Mayor said that if things shape up finally as they now promise to, Glynn will make his campaign against Alonzo Cook "and stop the town from going over to the Ku Klux Klan, as it well may, with such an army of Democratic candidates."

The mathematicians of local politics are now figuring that 50,000 votes will win the Mayoralty, and Mr Curley himself repeated this opinion in his little political sermon to reporters this noon. He calculates that the combined Glynn and Curley prestige can easily roll up that number of votes.

Asked when he himself would begin stumping the city for Glynn, the Mayor replied it may not prove necessary for him to do so at all. But from another source one gets it definitely that Mr Curley will begin a speaking tour for Glynn on Monday, Oct 26, a week before the election.

By that time the inevitable blizzard of innuendoes, insinuations, implications, canards, charges, counter-charges and accusations will be at its maximum. Conserving his powers up to that time by "taking things easy," Mr Curley plans to deliver the eleventh-hour wallop that will put Glynn across with a terrible crash. Then the Curleys would sail for Europe.

Might Arouse Mahatma

Just at this point in the tale, however,

Lomasney got a taste of this stumping business in his triumphant fight against Ex-Congressman Tague last Fall. Martin went right across the bridge, into the Tague Charlestown lair, where he had always before had difficulty in trimming Tague.

This was the first time, the historians said, that Martin had ever harrangued audiences outside the Hendricks' Club and the Legislative halls. Martin got flattering receptions everywhere he spoke in the Tague fight. He relished the experience. If Curley went roaring around the city for his candidate, Martin might succumb again to this Democratic fever. Indeed it might become so epidemic as to drag Charles H. Innes on to the stump. Ah, then!

The point is now raised as to how many votes will be necessary for a majority in the Democratic City Committee, if it is finally to vote its endorsement to any Democratic candidate.

CITY IS OFFERED

A COUNTRY CLUB

Mrs Cummings Tenders

Her Estate in Woburn

Vacation Home for Poor Folk

Proposed in Her Plan

She Plans to Help Support Playground and House

The fine old Cummings homestead in Woburn, including 200 acres of land, is offered to the people of Boston, gratis, to be used as a place of recreation, in a letter to Mayor Curley yesterday from Mrs May Cummings, widow of John Cummings, who owns it.

Mrs Cummings wrote the Mayor that the estate is on Woburn's "west side," is called Babylon Hill, and that she wished it to be used as a vacation place for Boston people who were without the means necessary to a more expensive vacation. She would have it conducted as a kind of "country club for the poor," to be as useful to Boston as is St Cloud to Paris.

Mrs Cummings has already discussed her proposed gift with Deputy Park Commissioner William P. Long and with Miss Theresa E. Schmidt, representing the Playground and Recreation Association of America, and they are agreed with her that the site would be admirable for location of tennis courts, baseball grounds, golf course, skating rinks and camping ground for motorists and others.

Mrs Cummings voluntarily proposes to devote part of her own funds to establishment and upkeep of such an enterprise. The Mayor has asked the Law Department to take up the matter.

James Michael Will Have Enough Trouble With the Curley Clan Without Bothering About the Ku Klux

James Michael Curley has opened his campaign to retain control of the mayor's office four more years by electing Fire Alarm Teddy Glynn, his faithful, unquestioning errand boy.

After four years in City Hall, after spending vast sums of the people's money, after having had an unequalled opportunity to perform public service, Curley, opening this campaign to vindicate his own record finds himself left with a single issue—the Ku Klux Klan.

Curley, in his first campaign speech, says the issue is between Glynn and the Klan.

James Michael is not a political fool. He knows that his klan talk is the cheapest sort of a bluff but he knows that the klan issue is a knife cutting two ways; that is why he employs it.

AIDS NICHOLS

Curley is not injecting the klan issue to aid Glynn. He knows nothing can help Fire Alarm Teddy but he talks klan and raises the religious issue so that the forces of the klan may get together and unite behind Malcolm Nichols. Curley knows that the klan is politically insane and that all klansmen can do or will do is unite in supporting a candidate who is acceptable to them because of religion and race. Curley knows, too, that there was little prospect of the religious issue being raised in the present fight and that, therefore, the klan would be disinterested. So Curley talks klan, hoping and trusting that his talk will lead klansmen to unite and start behind the Republican, Nichols.

The rumors of warm friendship between Curley and various Republican bosses go far to explain why the mayor now goes out of his way to aid the Republican candidate. No Republican would be stupid enough to raise the klan issue, but many of them were anxious that it be raised, believing that the numerous Democratic candidates had so divided Boston's voting majority that a campaign conducted on religious and racial lines would elect any Republican. James Michael steps into the breach and lifts the klan flag, and he thinks the people will be fooled because he ostensibly attacks the klan.

James Michael knows that the klan issue raised by him cannot aid Glynn, any more than it aided Curley, himself in the last state campaign, during which, by the most peculiar coincidences, klan crosses burned in every village and town where he appeared at rallies.

In the light of past performances, it is not too much for Boston to expect fiery crosses to blaze whenever and wherever Fire Alarm Teddy Glynn speaks. Such a display would serve the double purpose of emphasizing the klan as an issue and, at the same time, give Fire Alarm Teddy an opportunity to play with his many-sired official automobile which chases every alarm.

Just as Curley's address of two weeks ago, in which he endorsed Glynn, filled Republican hearts with joy, so has his klan diatribe heartened Nichols' supporters. Now they can keep their tongues silent and escape blame for injecting the klan issue and, at the same time, Curley's war-

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be echoed from one klavern to another until every bed sheet patriot realizes that it is his duty to go to the polls and vote the Republican ticket.

A SMOKE SCREEN

Playing the Republican game not only is refreshing to Curley but just now it appears expedient. With the Finance Commission on its way to the courts to demand a showdown in the Strandway scandal, James Michael must realize that one way to raise a smoke screen and divert public attention would be to foment a religious controversy and create a new klan quarrel.

But James Michael underestimates the intelligence of the people. He knows that the klan is not an issue in Boston because the klan is composed of illiterate yokels of the rural districts who wear a bed sheet largely because it is their one opportunity to enjoy a thrill. James Michael knows there are not a thousand klansmen in Boston. He knows, too, that intolerance and bigotry and narrowness in Boston are injected not by illiterates but by highbrows, by men of education and social standing. He does not attack these men. He does nothing to arouse their animosity. And in his entire career as mayor he has never dared offend them although he has gone far to increase their power. Now he raises the klan bogey, which is just what these gentlemen desire.

James Michael knows that the Democrats have been injured by his klan talk. He knows the Democrats are divided and he knows that the Republicans will be united when election day dawns. Instead of being grateful to the party that lifted him from an insurance agent's job to the mayor's chair, he turns and does his best to rend that party. His only excuse is that "his organization" must win, that "his candidate" must be elected.

Yet he plays the Republican game and destroys whatever little strength his candidate ever had.

Curley is a destroyer. When he cannot rule, he attempts to ruin. But he will not be permitted to ruin Boston or wreck the Democratic party because sane Democrats will read him out of the party, if it is necessary to take these extreme steps.

IMAGINE TEDDY!

And if Fire Alarm Teddy Glynn has any spark of sense he will retire from the mayoralty fight at once. Curley is making an utter ass of him. Imagine Poor Teddy being pictured as the champion of Boston against the klan! Imagine Poor Teddy as a crusader fighting for YOUR rights!

And imagine both James Michael and Teddy silent on the Strandway charges and both talking klan while all the people are talking about the money the Finance Commission says was illegally paid from the city treasury!

It isn't the klan Curley must fight now. He must fight the citizens who want to know why \$300,000 of their money was paid to the Strandway contractors for work which, the Finance Commission says, was not performed.

There is no klanism in that! There is no intolerance in that! There is only a question of straight business dealing involved.

Let James Michael quit talking twaddle!

Let him face facts!

Let him talk about the Strandway, not the klan!

Doesn't he know he is giving the klan a mighty argument when he, himself, has the brazen effrontery to pose as the spokesman of those who hate the klan?

Americans who object to the klan do not want as an ambassador a man who remains silent when a finance commission covers himself and his public administration with mud.

And let James Michael end this talk about the "Curleys going to Europe after the election."

Doesn't he know the plain people are sick and tired of seeing him posing as a millionaire, while they are being burdened to pay him a \$10,000 salary? Does he think the people forget the old days on Albany st.?

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Does he think he is bluffing anybody?
Does he think the people forget the way Teddy Glynn spoke of Jim Curley in the old days?
Does he think the people do not know why Tom Curley is against Jim and against Glynn today?
Does he think the people do not know he turned down his own brother?
Curley had better not talk about the Ku Klux Klan. The people find enough to talk about in the Curley clan.

SEP-25-1928

SEP-30-1925

THE DEMOCRATIC TASK

Unless they watch their steps, guard their tongues and set hounds on the trail of the Judases and traitors in their camp, the Democrats of Boston will be the laughing stock of the country on the day after the city election.

Torn within by the addle-headed fools who think they have a right to seek any office simply because they have been lucky enough in the past to be thrown headlong into a public place, stabbed in the back by the grafters who would starve but for crooked politics, and sold out every hour by the sandwich-hunting jackals whose appetites are whetted whenever an election approaches, the Democratic organization is menaced sorely today.

SEP 30 1925

The Good Government Association, killed as dead as a door nail four years ago, has been given new life because of the notorious blundering of the Curley administration, and the Republican city organization finds plenty of money available now that State Street thinks this is a winning year for the highbrow boodle gang.

To save themselves, the Democrats must get together and follow the advice of competent leaders. The man who refuses to accept counsel should be read out of the party and those men who attack the organization and who spread dissension should be publicly pilloried and exposed as the smutty-faced errand boys of the Republican gang.

Having forced Boston to accept the cheapest apology for a city charter that could be conceived, and having gerrymandered the city until every Republican vote has the strength of two, the Elevated-10 Cent Fare-New York, New Haven & Hartford-Law and Order-Anti-Irish-Anti-Italian-Anti-Jewish gang which controls the Republican party is all ready for a killing.

By capturing the municipal government of Boston, the gang believes it can destroy the Democratic party forever, for many lunch-counter Democrats can be found during the next four years who will turn their coats and work steadily destroying their party provided they are given a meal-ticket job in City Hall.

And the ham-and-egg patriots who are making the mayoralty contest resemble a cat and dog fight are the allies of the Republicans. They believe they can so confuse the people that the Democratic vote will be as cracked as Scolay Square's pavement. And, of course, they believe the Republican bosses will take care of them if Malcolm Nichols sits in City Hall as mayor.

Benedict Arnold would find himself among friends if he could wallow through Court street today and mingle with the hungry howlers who are attempting to convince honest men and women that they are bona-fide candidates

SEP 30 1925

CONF 3

GLOBE - SEP-26 - 1925

"PAID TO TEACH, NOT FOR BEING SINGLE," SAYS MRS E. M. QUINN

Effort to Recover Year's Salary a Shock To Her—Mayor Curley Issues Statement

SEP 26 1925

SEP 26 1925

"I was paid for teaching school, not for being single," was the declaration made yesterday afternoon by Mrs Edna M. Quinn, Boston school teacher, after she had been notified that the School Committee is sending her a bill for \$1460.84, her last year's salary.

The committee is seeking to recover the money on the ground that it was paid to her illegally, as she violated the committee's ruling that women school teachers shall resign upon their marriage.

Mrs Quinn, who lives at 24 Marion st, East Boston, was formerly Miss Edna M. Lane. She was married in September, 1924, but as her husband was obliged to be away for a year, she did not tell her family or the School Committee of the marriage. She continued teaching at the Philip Sheridan School in East Boston until the school year closed in June.

Bill Was Sent

Last month she sent her resignation to the School Committee, saying she had been married the year before. The matter was brought up for discussion at a meeting of the committee early this month, and after a conference the members decided that Mrs Quinn, having violated the committee ruling, was not entitled to the year's salary. Accordingly a bill for the sum was made out and sent for collection.

Notification that the committee is trying to recover the money came as

a distinct shock to Mrs Quinn, who says she was unaware of the rule requiring women school teachers to resign upon their marriage.

As soon as he learned of the action of the School Committee, Mayor Curley issued a statement in support of Mrs Quinn. He declared that while he has no control over the course pursued by the school committee, he has no hesitation in expressing the opinion that Mrs Quinn is entitled to the salary she received. The Mayor's statement follows:

Mayor Curley's Statement

"Over the decision arrived at by the school committee in the case of Mrs Edna M. Quinn, who taught school last year, namely, that she be required to return her year's salary, I have no control.

"It is my opinion, however, that the teacher in question would not have been permitted to work during the year unless the character of her work was satisfactory to the school department, and, provided that such was the case, as borne out by the fact, and that services were actually rendered during the entire year, I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that she is entitled to the salary which has been paid her.

"While it is true that she may have been guilty of sharp practice in her failure to observe the rule relative to the employment of married women as regular teachers, nevertheless, the punishment determined upon seems unduly severe."

POST - SEP-30 - 1925

TO CONFER ON STREET SIGNS

Mayor Plans Better Marking at Once

The complaint against the lack of proper street signs in the city of Boston is to be taken in hand immediately by Mayor Curley.

Yesterday he instructed the street commissioners, the members of the City Planning Board and the commissioner of public works, Joseph A. Bourke, to meet him in conference at his office Saturday at 1 p. m. to determine upon a programme for the proper marking of streets throughout the city. This work the Mayor says will involve expenditures of approximately \$100,000 and that it is desirable that the best character of signs be determined upon.

TRAVELER - SEP-29-1925

TEACHER KEEPS YEAR'S SALARY

Board Withdraws Demand

Mrs. Quinn Return Her Back Pay

SEP 29 1925

The school committee has withdrawn its demand for the return of last year's pay, amounting to \$1460.84, by Mrs. Edna M. Quinn, who taught in 1924-25 in the Philip Sheridan school, East Boston.

The committee, through the office of City Collector McMorro, sent Mrs. Quinn a bill recently, asking that she return her salary, on the grounds that she was married while teaching school. It met at 15 Beacon street last night and after a two-hour session instructed Alexander Sullivan, business agent, to withdraw the bill.

The school committee first took the matter up in conference and decided that Mrs. Quinn could not retain the salary, as she had broken the committee rules by teaching after her marriage. She was formerly Edna M. Lane, and under that name she taught in the East Boston school.

Mayor Declines to and State Auditor Real Candidates

SEP 25 1925

The issue of Alonzo B. Cook and the Ku Klux Klan was injected into the mayoralty fight today by Mayor James M. Curley. TRAVELER

SEES BUT TWO CANDIDATES

Declaring there were only two real candidates in the fight, the mayor named Fire Commissioner Theodore Glynn as one of them and State Auditor Alonzo B. Cook as the other.

"The fight is between Glynn and Cook and purely on the Ku Klux Klan issue," said Mayor Curley, for the first time bringing the religious issue into the campaign.

"I do not consider Malcolm E. Nichols a serious contender for the mayoralty," he added.

The statement was interpreted by the politically wise as an attempt to split the Republican vote between Nichols and Cook. Up to this time the candidacy of the latter has scarcely been heard of. In contrast to the other candidates he has done no campaigning and made no speeches. In fact, it is said, he never made a campaign speech in his life.

Curley amplified his declaration on the Klan by stating it was the chief issue in the fight.

"There are three issues," he said. "The first is the Klan, the second is the Hendricks Club and the third is the Curley organization."

The mayor added that the Hendricks Club, which is the political organization dominated by Martin M. Lomas-

ney, is purely a local organization. The Curley organization, he said, is wide and embracing and based on good faith."

MAY SPEAK FOR GLYNN

Curley said he might take the stump for Glynn, whom he has sponsored as a candidate, in the final 10 days of the campaign. But, he added, he did not think it would be necessary.

A meeting of the Democratic city committee tonight at the American House for the rumored purpose of "smoking out" Gen. Logan and ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald was the leading topic of conversation in Democratic circles today.

The latter denied having received any invitation to attend and Logan's friends said he had not made up his mind to enter or stay out of the race but would do so by the end of the week, or early next week.

Ward chairmen who were asked the purpose of the meeting said they were in doubt why it had been called as all the Democratic candidates had now either been interviewed or had refused to come before the committee.

Democratic leaders have expressed the opinion that if Logan or Fitzgerald are going to get into the race, they should waste no more time. This is also the opinion of Chairman John I. Fitzgerald of the Democratic committee and many of its members, who feel that further delay will injure the party's chances of electing a mayor. The pow-wow will get under way at 7:30 o'clock.

W. T. A. Fitzgerald said at a noon rally today that if ex-Mayor Fitzgerald does get into the race it will be merely to spite him. He addressed a gathering of shoe workers in front of the Plant factory in Jamaica Plain.

"The people like a candid' in candidacy," said Reverend Fitzgerald, "and they will vote for the candid man as against 'cady kids' who are waiting to complete dark-lantern cellar trades before bringing their candidacy into the light of day."

Fitzgerald declared that the ex-mayor had the honor of being mayor of Boston for six years and...

TRAVELER

SEP 25 1925

TELEGRAM - SEP-26-1925

CURLEY COMBINE WITH BOSS INNES TRACED BY POLS

Strandway Scandal Bares the G. O. P. Leader as Ally of City Hall Gang

Has Democratic Boss James M. Curley formed
a political alliance with Republican Boss Charles H.
Innes?

Does Boss Curley intend to junk Fire Commr. Teddy
Glynn, temporarily heir-apparent to the Curley throne,
and join with Boss Innes in a secret plot to make
Malcolm E. Nichols, Republican, next mayor of Boston?

Prediction that Innes, whose legal practice does not
require his appearance in court rooms so frequently that
he is well known about the courthouses of Suffolk and
Middlesex counties, will participate in the probe of the al-
leged Strandway "steal" of \$294,000, as associate counsel
for J. C. Coleman & Sons Co., has created the impression
in political circles that Boss Curley and Boss Innes have an
understanding.

Already E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel, whose prestige
in Boss Curley's office is said to have sunk to next to nothing when
he was accused of attempting to steal whatever glory went with
Curley's unsuccessful attempt to prevent an increase in telephone
rates, has rallied to the defense of the Park Commissioners.

The next move is expected to be
a definite announcement that Boss
Innes has either accepted or declined
an invitation to become a legal ad-
viser for Coleman & Sons Co., whose
interests, as far as the Strandway
project have figured, have thus far
been protected by Hon. John A. Sul-
livan.

If Innes comes into the open and
identifies himself with what is shap-
ing up as a particularly trouble-
some municipal scandal, it will not
be the first time he has rallied to
the assistance of Boss Curley and
the latter's intimates.

According to political leaders who
keep posted, it was Boss Innes who
was responsible for the decision of
an unwilling and hostile legislature
to permit Mayor Curley to expend
\$3,000,000 for additions and im-
provements to the City hospital.

During the last legislative sessions
any petition or scrap of paper which
bore the signature of Boss Curley
or which could be traced to him was
tossed into the waste basket by Re-
publican legislative committees.

Boss Curley felt so chagrined that
he often undertook to rebuke the
Republican legislature for its re-
fusal to permit Boston, which
meant himself, to consummate plans
which required legislative approval.

Enactment of a bill empowering
the city to spend \$3,000,000 at the
City hospital is attributed by politi-
cal leaders to the influence of Boss
Innes, whose rating as the peer of
the State House lobbyists has never
been questioned by competitors who
devote their talents as well as their
political prestige to securing recog-
nition from members of the House
and Senate.

According to rumor, the selec-

tion of Ritchie, Parsons & Taylor
as architects of new construction
at the City hospital was influenced
by Boss Innes. Some say that he
dictated the selection.

As it is proposed to spend the en-
tire \$3,000,000 made available for
hospital improvements, and as the
architects' fees are usually figured
upon a basis of six per cent of the
aggregate expenditure, Ritchie, Par-
sons and Taylor are due to profit to
the extent of \$180,000 from their
labors.

The selection of the architects
was one of the most important con-
siderations involved in the exten-
sion of hospital facilities and politi-
cal leaders are insistent that Boss
Curley would never have permitted
the choice but for the interest which
Boss Innes displayed in behalf of
a firm to which he is reported to be
friendly.

Boss Innes is admitted to be a
bold political manipulator and to
combine audacity with a subtlety of
action and limitless resourcefulness
which have brought him political
success which has never been ex-
celled by any Republican boss in
Boston.

Innes has been a great factor in
the enactment of state legislation and
his influence on Beacon Hill has
been more far reaching than his
domination of municipal matters.

To many other Republican lead-
ers he is so unacceptable that
anybody or anything which has
his endorsement is certain to be
opposed by them.

His espousal of Nichols' candi-
dacy means a defection of at least
25 percent in the vote which
Nichols would otherwise poll
among Republican voters.

To offset the anticipated loss of
Republican support—for Innes is
unpopular and politically unimport-
ant outside of the Back Bay—Dem-
ocratic assistance is necessary, if
Nichols is to make even a decent
showing in the election.

There have been suspicions that
Boss Curley and his wrecking crew
have not looked with disdain upon
the candidacy of Nichols, but care-
ful scrutiny has failed to disclose
confirmatory evidence of their will-
ingness to support a Republican in
preference to any Democrat but
Curley.

It was not until the name of
Innes was mentioned as a possible
legal adviser of Coleman & Sons Co.
that political watchers discovered
evidence of any alliance between
Boss Curley and Boss Innes.

It is the general belief that Boss
Curley will give whatever commands
are necessary to meet the develop-

ments which are expected in the
Strandway scandal.

If Innes is a participant it will
mean that he is not only acceptable
to Boss Curley but that his employ-
ment was approved by Boss Curley.

In such a situation, where will
Fire Commr. Glynn fit? Some in-
timate friends of Glynn, who tried to
keep him from entering the mayoral-
ty candidacy because they were sin-
cere in the belief that he had ab-
solutely no chance to win, regardless
of Boss Curley's attitude, are now
maintaining that Glynn should have
listened to their advice.

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SEP-26-1925

TELEGRAM - SEP-25-1925

They foresee the arrival of the day when Glynn will be bluntly told that political fate is against him and that political expediency will necessitate transfer of support upon which he is relying to another candidate. That will be another day. At the present time the Strandway Scandal is in the limelight and Corporation Counsel Sullivan is doing his best to keep it there.

Yesterday Mr. Sullivan defended the park commissioners and invited the people to withhold judgment until the commissioners have had opportunity to defend themselves. As Boss Curley is linked with the park commission in pending legal proceedings, Counsel Sullivan, asked, by implication, that the people remain dormant until Curley, Shea, Coolidge and Lewis have had a chance to explain.

The only significant feature of Mr. Sullivan's statement is an admission that if there was illegality in the action of the commissioners and Boss Curley in 1923, it was not intentional disregard of law, because there have been similar illegalities during the years from 1890 to 1923 without having official actions questioned.

As the Finance Commission extracted a statement purporting to be an explanation from Chairman Shea of the Park Commissioners of the alleged overpayment of \$294,000 to Coleman & Sons Co., the claims of Corporation Counsel Sullivan have been regarded as too flat to merit recognition.

Significance has been attached to the determined opposition of Mayor Curley and the park commissioners as well as of Coleman & Sons to the recognition by the courts of the right of 10 taxpayers to ask for a judicial probe of the Strandway scandal.

In the demurrer of the defendant, Coleman & Co., represented by John A. Sullivan, these arguments were made.

1.—The bill does not state a case entitling the plaintiffs to any relief in equity against this defendant.

2.—The allegations contained in the bill are insufficient to entitle the plaintiffs to any relief in law.

3.—The contract referred to in the bill was duly and legally made and was duly and legally amended. . . payments were lawfully made and payments to be made are within the scope of the contract and its amendments.

Similar legal objections were set forth in the demurrer filed in behalf of the mayor and the park commission.

Despite Corporation Counsel Sullivan's voluminous discussion, the Supreme court ruled this week that the plaintiffs' bill, on its face, was sufficient to warrant a judicial investigation and it is because the Supreme court overruled the legal objections filed by Coleman & Sons Co. and by Curley, Shea et al. that there is to be a judicial inquiry.

In connection with the entrance of Corporation Counsel Sullivan into the affair, the statement of the finance commission that changes were made in the original contract without the advice and in the absence of the corporation counsel, is filled with startling illumination.

CURLEY DOUBLE-CROSSED DIST. ATTY. O'BRIEN IN RACE FOR MAYOR BIG POLS CLAIM

The worst political shock which Dist. Atty. Thomas C. O'Brien has been forced to endure was the espousal by Mayor Curley of the mayoralty candidacy of Fire Commr. Glynn.

Charges that O'Brien's name has been added to the list of those who have been double-crossed by Curley are being made with startling frequency by supporters of the candidacy of the district attorney and they confirm the positive declaration, attributed to him in conversations with numerous political leaders, that he was certain of Curley's support.

The district attorney has thus far refused to discuss the refusal of Curley to support him after he had been led to believe that he could rely upon the Curley influence in the mayoralty contest.

But his supporters have no reason for duplicating his reticence and they are whaling away at Curley with political clubs in every section of the city where they believe that they can do some effectual pounding.

That O'Brien coveted the support of Curley cannot be questioned. It is likewise a fact that he has been particularly friendly with Ex-Schoolhouse Commr. Thomas P. Glynn and with ex-Purchasing Agent Frank P. Rook, both of whom were forced to sever their intimate relationship with the Curley official family because of political expediency.

Whether or not Curley ever made a direct promise to O'Brien in which he pledged to support the district attorney's candidacy has not been publicly discussed by O'Brien but the emphasis which O'Brien laid upon his declarations that Curley would aid him has been indicative of the receipt of something more than an idle gesture indicating that he could rely upon Curley to be a factor in his campaign.

O'Brien is pictured as unable to believe that Curley would not "deliver" to him until Curley actually endorsed Glynn's candidacy at the dedication of the fire alarm signal station.

Immediately the O'Brien supporters began to howl about Curley as a double crosser. The realization that their leader would be unable to make good his declaration that Curley would support him started them on the warpath and they are today the most bitter foes of Curley and his hand picked mayoralty aspirant Glynn.

In connection with the O'Brien candidacy there is talk on the street that the patronage which goes with the mayor's job has already been cut up and distributed. The name of Robert Robinson, ex-assistant dis-

trict attorney, is mentioned as the incumbent of the corporation counselship, in the event of O'Brien's election; similar mention is made for other city position of Colman Levin and Asst. Dist. Atty. George Alpert.

John Kelley, friend of Joe Lyons, whose intimacy with ex-Mayor Peters and whose present friendliness with Police Commr. Wilson have made him a political factor, is slated for the berth of penal institutions commissioner if the O'Brien regime comes into being.

The allegiance of Kelley to the O'Brien standard is somewhat mystifying to politicians because they have usually placed him where Lyons has tossed his hat and they are figuring that Lyons is contributing whatever he can to the promotion of the Keliher campaign.

The O'Brien campaign really gets under way tonight when he will give a short political radio broadcast. Keliher workers, consisting mainly of court officers and attaches of the sheriff's office, are doing considerable canvassing in various sections of the city and their activity is reported to surpass the work which is being done in the interest of any other candidate.

There is real worryment among the candidates and singularly Hon. John F. Fitzgerald can claim credit for it. That Fitzgerald is bothering the avowed candidates cannot be fairly questioned and there seems to be basis for the prediction that his entrance into the contest will provide an excuse for the withdrawal of other candidates who are trying to find a legitimate excuse for such action.

POST - OCT 1 - 1925
GETS GOLDEN KEY TO CITY



Morris Gest, the noted producer of "The Miracle," was presented with a gold key to the city by Mayor Curley yesterday and a parchment praising him for his achievements. He started life as a newsboy in Boston.

TELEGRAM - OCT 3 - 1925

CURLEY'S LATEST STAB

James Michael Curley finally exposes his cards.

Now the people know why he is so interested in establishing a dynasty at City Hall, in electing Fire Alarm Teddy Glynn as his successor to continue the same devastating public policies that Curley inaugurated.

Curley sees the mayor's chair only as a medium by which David I. Walsh may be politically destroyed.

He said so yesterday when he allowed his tongue to wag too long while he gave newspapermen one of his stereotyped eulogies of himself and his man, Teddy.

Whenever Curley is given a chance to talk, he is sure to reveal his game. That is what he did yesterday.

Curley is not satisfied with having defeated Walsh in his last senatorial campaign; he is intent upon following up that crime.

Curley now says that Walsh should have appointed Calvin Coolidge as public utilities commissioner, when, he, Walsh, was governor.

And Curley makes that statement for no reason whatever but to attack Walsh. Then he tries to prove that Walsh, and Walsh's refusal to favor Coolidge, are vitally important in Glynn's campaign for the mayoralty.

What does Curley hope to do with Glynn? Build him up so that he can be a straw candidate against Walsh whenever Walsh seeks office?

Is that the game?

If it is not, why does Curley bring Walsh into the mayoralty campaign?

OCT 3 1925

HERALD - OCT 2 - 1925
LAYS NEW HEALTH UNIT CORNER-STONE

Mayor, in East Boston, Praises

George Robert White
HERALD OCT 2 1925

While several hundred persons looked on yesterday noon, Mayor Curley officially laid the corner-stone of the new health unit which is being erected at Paris and Emmons streets, East Boston, by the trustees of the George Robert White fund. Among those who witnessed the ceremonies was Mrs. Harriet J. Bradbury, surviving sister of Mr. White.

After prayer by the Rev. James H. O'Neill, an address was delivered by George R. Nutter, one of the trustees of the White fund, who declared that nothing can be finer now than the warfare for preventive medicine. Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, health commissioner of Boston, called attention to the fact that it is only 11 months since the corner-stone of the first health unit was laid in the North end.

The next speaker was Dr. Alexander S. Begg, representing the health committee of the chamber of commerce, who declared that this is the golden age of medicine. Horace Morrison, speaking for the Boston Health League, called for an educated public opinion on health matters and predicted that the building will become a live community centre.

Mayor Curley was the final speaker and he sealed a copper box in the corner-stone. In the box there were copies of all the Boston daily newspapers, a copy of George Robert White's will, which makes possible the erection of the building, the City Record, some health journals, health statistics, a key to the city, Mr. White's picture, a history of Boston and a copy of the corner-stone program followed at yesterday's ceremonies.

In his address the mayor paid tribute to the memory of Mr. White, the "great, kindly and generous-hearted American" who had vision and human sympathy. George E. Phelan, manager of the White fund, who has general supervision over the construction of the building, presided.

AMERICAN - OCT 6 - 1925

**FIND CITY OWES
ON CONTRACT FOR
SO. BOSTON PARK**

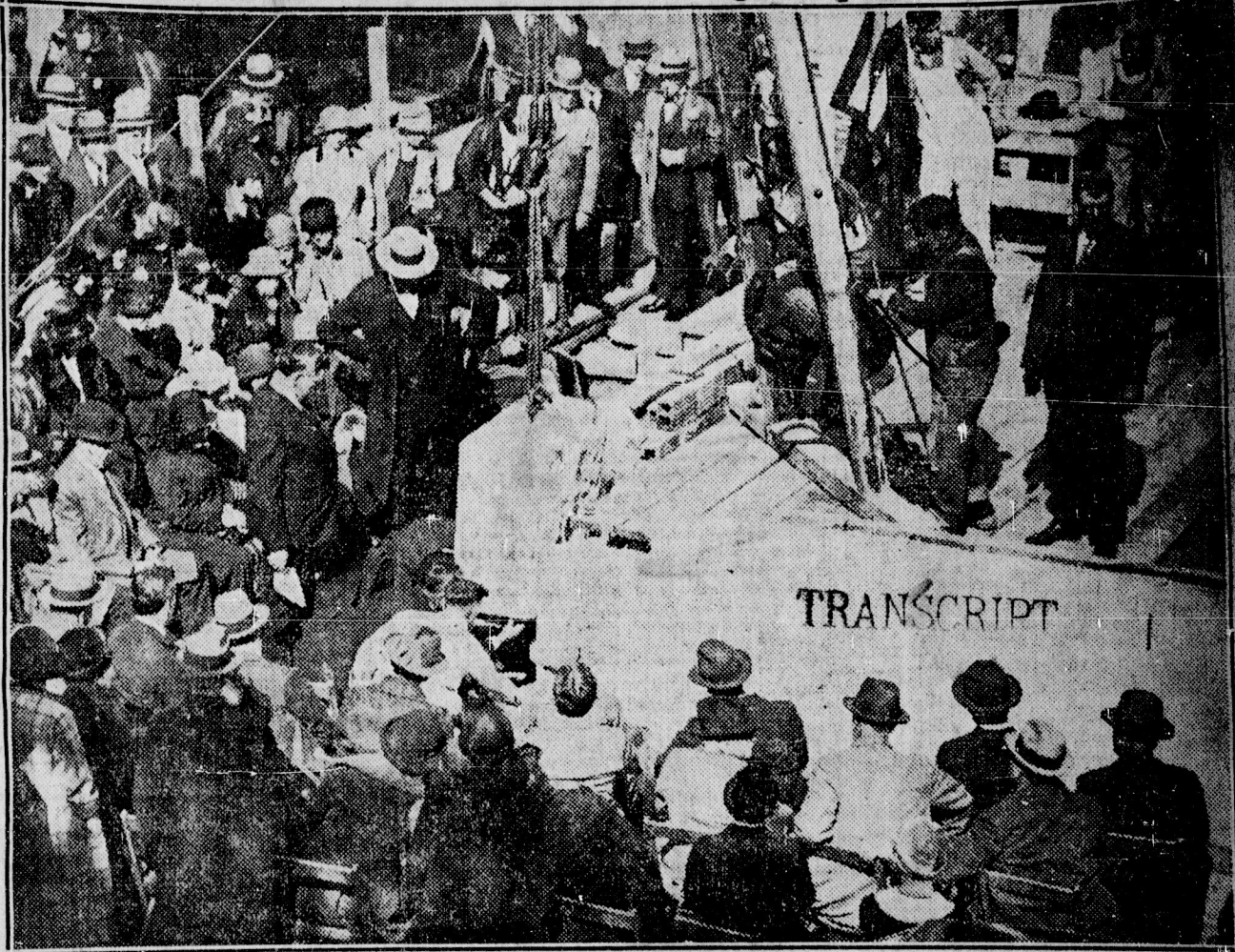
Instead of the Coleman Sons Co. owing the city money for work done on Columbus Park, South Boston, contract it now develops, according to the engineers' report filed yesterday with the Park Commissioners, that the city owes the contractors for work already done.

A year ago ten citizens charged in an injunction suit the concern was paid \$294,000 for material that was not filled in at Columbus Park improvement.

OCT 6 1925

East Boston's New "Corner Stone" of Health

OCT 1 1925



Second Unit, Under the George Robert White Fund, Is Started at the Corner of Paris and Emmons Streets

PEOPLE of East Boston met with city officials and other representative citizens this afternoon to give an official start to the construction work on the health unit which is being erected at the corner of Paris and Emmons streets, by the trustees of the George Robert White Fund.

The occasion was the laying of the cornerstone. Several hundred people were present, including a number of school children, and while some of them had seats in an enclosure in front of the building corner, the crowd at large found positions of vantage on a pile of pavement blocks in Paris street, affording a good view of the ceremonies.

This is the second health unit to be built in this city, the first one being in the North End, and considerable progress has been made on the buildings already. Along Emmons street the brick wall is almost up to the top of the first story. The site selected for the corner stone is that at the corner where Emmons street comes into Paris street. A copper box was inserted and sealed in that stone this noon by Mayor Curley, and in the box there were copies of all the daily newspapers in Boston, a copy of George Robert White's will, which makes possible the erection of the building, the City Record, some health journals, health statistics, the key to the city, Mr. White's picture, a history of Boston and a copy of the corner stone program followed at today's ceremonies.

George E. Phelan, who is the manager of the White Fund and therefore has gen-

eral supervision of the construction of the building, presided and in his introduction referred to the policy of establishing health units in the city. He paid a tribute to Mr. White whose bequest provided for work of utility and beauty in the city, enabling Boston to lead the world in this kind of health work.

For Preventive Medicine

After invocation by Rev. James H. O'Neil an address was delivered by George R. Nutter, one of the trustees of the White Fund. He said that good health and good sense have been declared to be life's richest blessings, and since the people of East Boston already had good sense the trustees come now to bring them good health and in this connection Mr. Nutter traced the development of health and bodily perfection among the Romans and attributed to this their hardihood and their ability to conquer the world. The recent World War revealed the serious physical condition among the youth of America, and he said that nothing can be finer now than the warfare for preventive medicine.

Dr. F. X. Mahoney, the Health Commissioner of Boston, referred to the fact that it is just eleven months since the corner stone was laid for the first health unit, in the North End, and he said that since then the work which is being done here has been studied by every country in Europe, by India, Australia and New Zealand. People in those countries have written to inquire about it and they have come here to make personal study of it. New York

units. Dr. Mahoney thanked Mayor Curley and the medical profession for the interest they have taken in this work.

The next speaker was Dr. Alexander S. Begg, who represented the health committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Linking the work with the interests of the business men of the city, he said that this is the golden age of medicine.

Horace Morison, speaking for the Boston Health League, explained how this unit can correlate the work of the various health agencies in East Boston. He called for an educated public opinion on health matters and predicted that this building will become a live community center.

Mayor Curley Officials

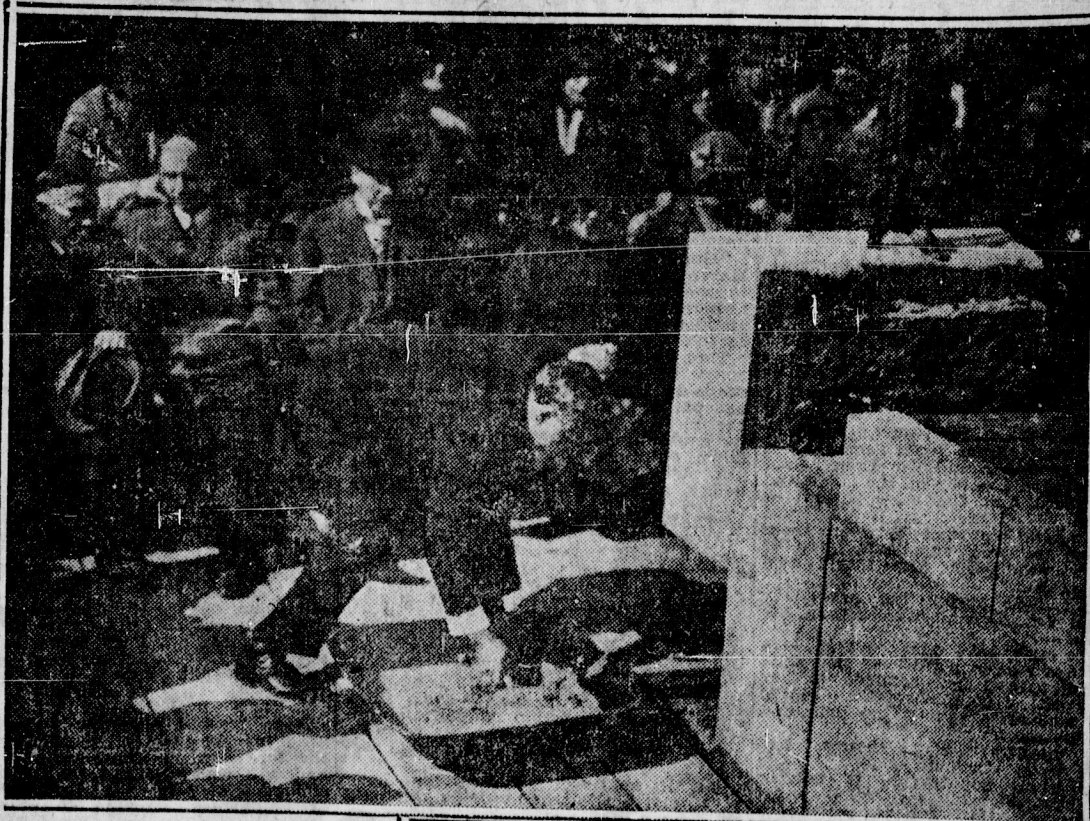
Mayor Curley was the last speaker, and after his address he sealed the box in the corner stone, using a new trowel for the purpose. In his address he spoke of the great amount of work that is being done for the benefit of the residents of East Boston, including a high school to cost \$1,250,000, and now a health unit building that costs \$300,000. To this health unit the people of East Boston will make their way; they will go with pain and without means and will go forth with health and strength for life's battle. This will be a common meeting place for the families of the toilers. The mayor paid glowing tribute to the memory of Mr. White, the "generally and generous-hearted American" who had vision and human sympathy.

The ceremonies were a success.

CORNER STONE OF EAST BOSTON HEALTH UNIT BUILDING LAID BEFORE CROWD OF 1500

Institution Provided For Under George R. White's Will—Trustee Nutter and the

38078 OCT 2 1925 Mayor Speak



The corner stone of the East Boston Health Unit Building, erected under the provisions of the will of George Robert White, was laid yesterday at the corner of Paris and Emmons sts, East Boston, while about 1500 people of the district looked on.

George E. Phalen made the opening address. After a prayer offered by Rev James H. O'Neill, pastor of the Sacred Heart Church, East Boston, addresses were delivered by George E. Nutter, trustee of the White fund; Dr F. X. Mahoney, health commissioner of Boston; Dr Alexander S. Begg of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Horace Morrison for the Boston Health League.

In his speech before placing the corner stone, Mayor Curley congratulated the people of East Boston on receiving the second of these units provided through the public spirit of Mr White. He told of the great service that the first unit, built in the North End, had rendered the people of that section and stated that 8000 men, women and children had been cared for there since 1924, when it was built.

A tin box containing copies of the Boston Daily Globe, other Boston papers, a copy of the will which made the building possible, a copy of the Boston City Record, coins of various sorts, pictures of Mr White and the Mayor, a program of the day and a history of the city of Boston was placed beneath the stone.



Top—Mayor Curley laying cornerstone of new Health Unit, East Boston. Below—George R. Nutter, trustee of White Fund (at left), and Horace Morrison of Boston Health League, speaking.

MAYOR IS URGED TO O. K. COLE

OCT 2 1925
General Is Boomed as
Best Compromise
Material

DISTRICT ATTORNEY IN
EARLY PAPERS PROBE

Hears Some for Glynn
Were Circulated
Too Soon

BY ROBERT T. BRADY

General Charles H. Cole loomed larger than ever last night as a probable candidate for mayor, upon whom Democratic leaders may agree, in order to save the city of Boston from being turned over to a Republican chief executive.

Through a series of conferences held in various parts of the city yesterday and last night Cole clearly outdistanced Walter L. Collins as a possible compromise. As a result of the discussion and counter discussion of the situation yesterday, it was generally believed late last night that Lomasney will give his support to General Cole as soon as the general has demonstrated strength sufficient to warrant his announcement of his candidacy.

John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor Peters and other prominent Democrats

are also understood to be already behind the move to put Cole over.

The biggest efforts last night were directed towards getting Mayor Curley to take a hand in the Cole move as the only means of preventing the election of Malcolm E. Nichols, the Republican candidate.

Despite the public declarations of Mayor Curley that the election of Fire Commissioner Glynn is as easy as "taking candy from children," it is learned from close friends of the Mayor that he has not been at all pleased with the

date. A private canvass of the city, which it is understood was made under the direction of the Mayor, last week, is said by friends of Curley to have shown that Glynn was not as strong as the Mayor believed him to be. The shocking part of the canvass, it is said, was that it showed John F. Fitzgerald and Nichols as the leading candidates. The Glynn supporters now fear that his campaign is not making as much headway as it should at this stage of the game.

This situation is believed to put Mayor Curley into a most strategic and responsible position, and one in which he will have to accept the responsibility from the members of his own party if anything happens to bring about the election of a Republican Mayor.

Want Mayor to Confer

For that reason there was a strong impression last night that Curley, while he would have nothing to do with a conference with John F. Fitzgerald, could bring himself to the point of conferring with Lomasney and other Democratic leaders to straighten out the situation. In such conferences, which are likely to be brought about today, the Cole forces will try to convince the Mayor that the general is the strongest available Democrat at this stage of the game.

Scouting the possibility of danger to his own cause John A. Keliher and his supporters have been straining every nerve to get the Mayor to endorse the sheriff. Overtures for a coalition between the City Hall administration and the sheriff have been on for the past few days, but up to a late hour last night it was believed that such a combination could not be put through, although if the Cole boom subsides many believe that Keliher would be stronger than any of the other Democratic candidates now in the field.

There are said to be several complications to a Curley-Keliher alliance

Fitzgerald were said to be in conference on the situation at the Quincy House, and there were rumors of a jump by this combination to some compromise candidate during the next 48 hours.

O'Brien's Moves

District Attorney O'Brien pushed his campaign into the limelight yesterday. Early in the afternoon he summoned to his office members of the Boston election commissioners to question them regarding the alleged circulation of nomination papers for Glynn before 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, at which time the first papers were to be distributed under the election commissioners' ruling.

Thomas E. Goggin, Frank Selberlich and James F. Eagan told the district attorney that no papers were given out from their office until the time for distribution arrived, and that if Glynn papers had been in circulation before the scheduled hour they were undoubtedly old papers; but that no such papers would be accepted by the election commission and that no names on such papers would be certified by the board.

The District attorney jumped further into the limelight later by filing 70 nomination papers, leading all other candidates in number of papers filed up to the closing time yesterday. The rapidity with which the O'Brien papers were signed and filed was taken to indicate that the district attorney has a much better organization than his opponents have been crediting him with, and when it was learned that he beat out Glynn, who had filed only 65 papers up to 5 o'clock last night, there were many in the city who admitted they have been underestimating the O'Brien strength.

The Keliher forces filed only 14 papers, but the sheriff's organization is taking unusual care in the preparation of papers, checking up addresses and

lines to make certain that they have every possible signature certified. At closing time last night the election commissioners had certified more than 2600 Glynn signatures, and it looked as if the Fire Commissioner would be the first to have enough certifications to insure his name going on the ballot.

The clerks of the election department also started in to certify the names of the batch of papers filed by General John H. Dunn, and work on the certification of the names filed by District Attorney Thomas C. O'Brien will begin today.

Other Candidates File

The other mayoralty candidates continue to pile in their signatures, Francis A. Campbell having filed some thousands yesterday while signed nomination papers for Malcolm E. Nichols made their first appearance. Colonel Eogan was the only candidate for the school committee who has filed any signatures.

At the offices of the Election Commissioners elaborate checks are employed to see that the names on papers are in cases of duplication credited to the candidate who first files them.

Each paper is numbered as received and the names carefully checked off on the voting list and credited to the paper with the lowest number on which it appears.

It was pointed out that under the law the filing of great lists of names save for advertising purposes, is a useless labor, as only 10 per cent additional names required for nomination will be certified. When that number is reached the work of certification ceases.

This means that a mayoralty candidate may file 15,000 names but when 3300 which is 10 per cent above the 3000 required for nomination have been certified the rest of the signatures do not count. This is to prevent any one candidate getting a corner on signatures and preventing other candidates from qualifying.

Candidates have the right to examine the signatures on papers filed by other candidates but only after Oct. 21 when the papers have all been certified.

They can then, if they have reason to suspect any irregularities, file protests.

MAYOR SEEKS REST IN NEW YORK STATE

Mayor Curley is seeking rest and surcease from politics in New York state, and plans to be away for the rest of the week and perhaps until next Columbus day, according to friends.

The mayor left with Mrs. Curley, who has not fully recovered from injuries received in a recent automobile accident. While keeping in touch with the political situation here during his absence, it is said by his friends that he will not return to Boston until he feels his presence absolutely necessary.

MAYOR LAUDS HARVARD SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Mayor Curley, yesterday, at the Contracting Plasterers' International Assn., in convention at the Copley Plaza, the country needs more schools like the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

"Institutions like that will train future generations in the business of government to the end that stability in industry may be maintained," he said. "The principal occupation at Washington now is jockeying to keep the ruling party in power. Little thought is given seasonal employment, an evil that hits at the home and welfare of the worker."

JOHN F. WOULD JOIN CURLEY FOR PARLEY

**Fitzgerald Willing to Do Anything For
Harmony, He Says—Mayor Silent
On Scheme For Truce**

Talk of Cole Continues

**Logan, Collins Also
in Compromise List**

**Plan Would Cost
Glynn Support**

**Democratic City Committee
Calls Another Session**

By JOHN D. MERRILL

Efforts to bring about harmony among Boston Democrats continue but there is no evidence that any of the candidates for Mayor now in the field will retire or that another can be found on whom the majority of the party voters will unite.

The latest movement is an attempt to bring Mayor Curley and John F. Fitzgerald together, with the hope

that they may lay aside their differences and agree on a candidate who is not identified with either of these two leaders. It goes without saying that if these two men can be persuaded to work together, the Mayoralty election is as good as settled.

John F. Willing

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald said yesterday that the only information he had about a possible conference between himself and Mayor Curley came from the newspapers.

"But," Mr. Fitzgerald went on, "I am willing to meet anybody at any time, in order to talk over this situation, and, if possible, to defeat Malcolm E. Nichols, the Republican candidate for Mayor. For the sake of party harmony I determined not to be a candidate for Mayor, and I am ready to do anything else I can do for the same cause."

Mayor Curley would make no statement yesterday about the possibility that he might join with Martin M. Lomasney and John F. Fitzgerald in selecting a compromise candidate. The Mayor said that he had prepared something to give to the newspapers, but that he then decided to hold back, and finally made up his mind to wait and see

what happened before he said anything.

Glynn Out if Pact Comes

If there is to be a compromise candidate, he must not, of course, be tied up with either Mayor Curley or Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald. Therefore, to reach an understanding, the Mayor must abandon Fire Commissioner Glynn. It can be assumed that Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Lomasney will not support the fire commissioner. On the other hand, Mayor Curley, even if he were willing

to consider the possibility of receiving his support from Mr. Glynn, would doubtless refuse to give his indorsement to Congressman-elect Douglass, for example, who is a protege of Mr. Lomasney.

These latest developments may be embarrassing to Mayor Curley. He does not want to desert Mr. Glynn, but, if he declines to do so, Mr. Lomasney and Mr. Fitzgerald can charge him with the responsibility of turning the city over to the Republicans in case Mr. Nichols is elected.

Nichols' Power Conceded

Most of the Democratic politicians believe that Mr. Nichols will be elected unless some compromise Democrat can be put in the field, with the promise of support from both wings of the party. Mayor Curley, however, does not admit that Mr. Nichols can be elected; the Mayor says that the people who now oppose Mr. Glynn are the ones who supported John R. Murphy four years ago, and that the fire commissioner, with the Mayor's backing, can win this year just as the Mayor won in 1921.

If, however, Mayor Curley is willing to consider a compromise candidate, then comes the problem of selecting such a man, and that is likely to be as troublesome as the effort to bring the Mayor and John F. Fitzgerald together.

Cole, Logan, Collins Named

The one most commonly mentioned at the moment is Gen. Charles H. Cole. Probably Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald and Mr. Lomasney would support him, although the latter has not been very enthusiastic about Gen. Cole. Gen. Logan, who withdrew a few days ago, may be brought forward again if there is a possibility of compromise. Mr. Lomasney would not give his indorsement to Gen. Cole,

but at that time John F. Fitzgerald was supposed to be a candidate; now that the Ex-Mayor is out of the fight, Mr. Lomasney might accept Gen. Logan.

Walter L. Collins has been proposed; he has not been tied up with either of the warring factions of the Democratic party and his long experience in the City Council can be counted in his favor. It is quite possible that the Good Government Association would support him, and thus Mr. Collins' election would be made certain, if not almost unanimous. Another man mentioned is Thomas J. Kenny, whom Mr. Curley defeated 12 years ago. It is fair to say that both Mr. Collins and Mr. Kenny have been identified with the Good Government Association, which has always opposed Mayor Curley, and that the Mayor might be unwilling, even if he were in a mood for a compromise, to accept either of those gentlemen.

JOHN F. READY TO TALK DEMOCRATIC HARMONY; CURLEY EVADES ISSUE

Lomasney Waits in Vain
for Reaction to His

Peace Plan

OCT-4-1925

MAYOR WILL HOLD
OFF, FOES BELIEVE

Glynn Backers Defiant—
Threaten Curley if
He Deserts

By THOMAS CARENS

Martin M. Lomasney waited in vain yesterday for some reaction to his suggestion that James M. Curley and John F. Fitzgerald forget their animosities and get together in an attempt to bring some semblance of order out of the present Democratic chaos.

Fitzgerald last night confirmed the report that he is ready to sit down with Curley and discuss the situation.

CURLEY EVASIVE

"My interest is the Democratic party," he said, "as I said in the statement I made a week ago when I had almost made up my mind to run myself. I am willing to sit down with anyone at any time if by so doing I can prevent the election of a Republican."

Mayor Curley was silent on the suggestion. He evaded a direct question as to whether or not he would be willing to meet Fitzgerald. The mayor's friends were giving the impression that he does not take the suggestion seriously, yet it was recalled that when similar hints have been given in the past, Curley has been quick to declare that he will not make peace with John F. Yesterday, for some reason, he took no such attitude.

The general opinion about town is that a Curley-Fitzgerald conference is only a remote possibility. The mayor is now so enmeshed in the Glynn campaign that it is doubtful that he could get out if he would. The noisiest of the fire commissioner's backers are offering to bet thousands of dollars that his name will go on the ballot, and are filling City Hall with threats of what they will do to Curley if he throws their candidate overboard.

MAYOR PUT IN HOLE BY HIS OLD ENEMIES

Having so recently as Friday noon announced his intention to go through with Glynn to the finish, the mayor undoubtedly decided yesterday that the Lomasney idea should be kept under

consideration for several days before it was definitely acted on or rejected. Curley realizes that he is being put more and more in a hole by these old foes. Fitzgerald retired as a candidate, on the ground that he might further complicate the situation, and although it is generally assumed that the objections of his family really took him out, he gets credit for making a sacrifice.

Lomasney has asserted that he will not accept responsibility for what happens. If Curley refuses to go into a conference, therefore, and Malcolm Nichols is elected four weeks from Tuesday, the mayor's foes will deposit the responsibility on his doorstep, and he will have a hard time disowning it. Perhaps he will not try to do so. The report persists that his whole strategy is directed toward the election of a Republican as the first step toward his own re-entry as a candidate in 1929.

There was a report at City Hall yesterday that Martin Lomasney will bring out Congressman John J. Douglass as a candidate on Monday. There did not appear to be any basis for this report, as it ran counter to Lomasney's own assertions of Friday night that he would not put Douglass into the fight against his will unless victory were absolutely assured. Though the congressman is still his first choice, Lomasney would much prefer to have his entry follow a conference between Curley and Fitzgerald, along the lines he suggested. B-2

COMMITTEE TO MEET

President John I. Fitzgerald last night called a meeting of the Democratic city committee, to be held at the American House tomorrow night, but he insisted that there is at present no intention to try to turn it into a Douglass meeting. The meeting is apparently being called blindly, with hope on the part of the leaders that something may happen in the next 36 hours to provide them with a topic of discussion.

One of the remarkable features of this campaign is the manner in which Lomasney dominates the situation. He has had his ups and downs in 20 years. He was defeated in three straight campaigns by Peter Tague. He was defeated in the mayoralty campaign four years ago. Yet the business men of Boston, as well as the politicians, today look toward him for political leadership. Every Democrat now in the field, no matter what he may say, is angling for Lomasney's support. If he gets it the others will be out the next morning. Martin, a discredited boss

ing cannot... or some other uncomplimentary... but none of them is saying anything... that nature today.

In suggesting the Curley-Fitzgerald meeting, Lomasney may have been

stalling for some time to make his own plans. The spotlight has been turned on him since Fitzgerald quit, and Martin may have tried to deflect it elsewhere to give him an opportunity to study the situation. His private opinion is that the present crop of candidates is hopeless. Kelliher, Campbell, O'Brien and W. T. A. Fitzgerald he groups together as the "court-house crowd," and his argument against them is that the election of any one would open the way for the reappointment of a Republican by Gov. Fuller.

Kelliher and O'Brien are particularly objectionable to Lomasney on this score, for their offices are valuable to political organizations, which exist on patronage and favors. An attack on Kelliher, with this point as its basis, was launched yesterday from a source close to the Hendricks Club.

LOMASNEY HAS FACTS DETRIMENTAL TO GLYNN

As to Glynn, the only other Democrat with sizable backing, Lomasney is chock-full of facts and figures to demonstrate the weakness of Mayor Curley's choice. In the only city-wide fight that he ever undertook, that for the councillor nomination a dozen years ago, Glynn was badly beaten by Edward D. Collins. Even when Curley was mayor he could not get Glynn nominated for the House in old ward 17, and finally stopped trying. There are other incidents in Glynn's political career which Lomasney possesses, but which he may not use in the campaign. One of them is now being told about town by members of the Hendricks Club, and if it ever were unloosed on the stump it would make the Glynn campaign the laughing stock of the city.

Lomasney realizes, however, that circumstances may compel him on the Sunday before election to declare for one of these men, and for that reason he is saying nothing for publication just now. Often in the past he has declared for men whom he held in supreme contempt, because it happened to be the political thing to do. He supported Curley in 1914 and Peters in 1917, but in neither instance permitted his enthusiasm for the candidate to run away with him. The man he endorsed won in each instance, but his organization has often obtained more favors from downright enemies than it obtained in Curley's first term and while Peters was mayor.

SCHOOL LAND PLEA TABLED

No Action on Request for
Public Hearing

The school committee, in session last night, took no action on the City Council's request that a public hearing be granted on the proposal to sell the old Mason street school headquarters building at auction. The communication from Assistant City Clerk Doyle was read and the matter was laid over, to be taken up later by the committee, presumably at the next "conference" of the board members.

O'NEIL LATEST HOPE IN CITY'S MAYORAL MIXUP

TRANSCRIPT
Former Congressman Suggested by
John F. Fitzgerald as Party's
Compromise

OCT 5 1925
DEMAND THAT CURLEY CONFER

Mayor, However, Sticks to Glynn,
and Says He Will Not Meet
Other Leaders

By Forrest P. Hull

Following a Sabbath quiet, mayoral politics came forward vigorously today with an enthusiastic suggestion by former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald that Hon. Joseph H. O'Neil be drafted as a compromise candidate for Boston's democracy and that Mayor Curley regard it as his duty to go into conference to prevent the election of Malcolm E. Nichols. An hour earlier the mayor had declared his satisfaction with Theodore A. Glynn's campaign and his purpose to take part in no hostile efforts.

Tonight will see perhaps the final meeting of the Democratic ward chairmen in their campaign for an independent candidate. General Charles H. Cole, in whom their faith has been lodged since the former mayor declined to run, is still reluctant to enter the fight, insisting, as he has, on the support of Mayor Curley, in addition to that of Fitzgerald and Lomasney. Therefore, a few hours before tonight's meeting, Mr. Fitzgerald turns to another Democratic leader, a man who has always supported Curley, and also a strong friend of John A. Keliher, W. T. A. Fitzgerald and Francis A. Campbell, three of the mayoral candidates, in order that attention might properly be concentrated for the immediate discussion.

Move Regarded as Clever

From every angle with which the movement for O'Neil can be studied it appears clever, except from the viewpoint of Mr. O'Neil's age and his inability, as friends admit, to make a vigorous campaign. He has ability, knowledge of municipal government and of politics, hosts of friends in both parties and extreme loyalty to the best traditions of the city. As to the objection on account of age, his sponsor declares that Hon. Thomas N. Hart was mayor at the age of seventy, while President Elliot and Chauncey M. Depew are

fairly active men. If Mayor Curley's friends were openly in the field to discredit him as a leader or his candidate, they could not have made the attempt with greater boldness. Mr. Fitzgerald, who admitted that he had not talked over the situation with Mr. O'Neil, avowed that he knew Lomasney would accept him; and not only the most prominent Democrats who are anxiously awaiting a way out of the tangle, but hosts of voters who are becoming so disgusted with the rival candidacies that they are opening declaring that Nichols is sure of election.

The Fitzgerald-Lomasney group are putting the responsibility of the Democratic mayoral situation squarely up to Curley. Today's movement is the final gasp. While the mayor appears to take no notice of the effort to combine on a candidate now now in the running, many of his best friends are worried. They see the results that are predicted, success for Nichols, and believe that, with Nichols elected, Mayor Curley will never be able to regain his present following for further political endeavor. The Fitzgerald-Lomasney city committee may seem of little importance on paper, but it is capable of making a lot of noise and a lot of trouble during the campaign.

But, on the other hand, Mayor Curley may be playing a game of strategy which is equally clever. The fire commissioner is completely in his hands as a candidate. Much may happen before Oct. 24, the last time for withdrawals and substitutions. Glynn looks strong to the mayor today, but there are good political observers who opine that he is at his peak. If the mayor concludes, as the days go by, that his friend could not poll the necessary 50,000 or 55,000 votes to win, he could urge him to withdraw in favor of General Cole, Mr. O'Neil or somebody else.

In fact, rumors have been current for some days that Glynn himself, despite what appears to be a remarkable popularity, is beginning to have his doubts. There was a very definitely credible story today that he was on the point of retiring in favor of John A. Keliher. Patrick J. McGovern, the contractor, is the financial figure behind the Keliher campaign, and extremely active in it. He has many of Glynn's and Curley's best and most influential friends behind the sheriff, and he realizes that the earlier that Glynn retires, if there is any such prospect, the better it would be for his candidate. There are thousands of young men shouting for the fire commissioner who were pledged to his interests months ago and who could be swung for Keliher at this time.

Curley "Perfectly Satisfied"

When Mayor Curley was asked today respecting the revived rumors of Glynn's retirement he remarked that he continued "perfectly satisfied" with the Glynn campaign. Furthermore, he would not meet any group or any individual leader for a conference on a compromise. "It is Curley for Glynn till Nov. 3," he remarked. This was the statement an hour or two after a reported meeting of Glynn and McGovern, when, according to the report, the mayor himself prevented a weakening on the part of the fire commissioner.

"There was no great anxiety to clear the field for me in 1913 or 1917," the mayor declared. "It would appear that it is about time for those mentally distressed with the situation today to support Glynn who is by far the strongest candidate, especially if they are really interested in Democratic success. I am not answerable to the bosses. I have always been answerable to the electorate, and this was proved

During an interview with John Fitzgerald, in his Washington street office, when the O'Neil statement was given, the former mayor said he did not know whether General Charles H. Cole is desirable or out of consideration. The general was acceptable to him and perhaps to Lomasney, but Fitzgerald had picked O'Neil, he said, because of his close association with Mayor Curley and his brother, W. T. Fitzgerald, James Donovan, John A. Keliher and Francis A. Campbell. While the three candidates in that group would not be willing to retire for each other, Mr. Fitzgerald thought they could agree on O'Neil.

Fitzgerald's Statement

Mr. Fitzgerald's statement follows: "I have waited patiently the past few days to hear from Mayor Curley whether he would sit in with me to see if we could find a solution to the mayoralty situation. "Time is flying and I propose to wait no longer. I withdrew from the contest so that I might unselfishly consider a solution of the problem for the 150,000 voters who are without leadership today. There seemingly is no hope of agreement among present candidates. They all say they will stick, which means Mr. Nichols' election. If a new candidate is to be brought into the field, nomination papers must be taken out at once. Therefore,

suggest that Hon. Joseph H. O'Neil be drafted in the present emergency.

"He is a close personal friend of Mayor Curley, Sheriff Keliher, William T. Fitzgerald and Frank Campbell. I think they will be delighted to welcome his name as a solution of the problem. He is well known to the others as a man of splendid integrity and ability. He will command the support of all classes of citizens, poor and rich alike. Some will object because of his age, but Hon. Thomas N. Hart was mayor at Joe O'Neil's age. President Elliot and Chauncey Depew are fairly active although twenty years older than Mr. O'Neil."

The organization of city planning projects and methods of zoning were discussed by speakers at the evening session of the 12th annual conference of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards which opened yesterday at the State House. Earlier in the day the delegates, representing 81 planning boards, were welcomed by Gov. Fuller, and attended a luncheon at the Hotel Bellevue, where Mayor Curley was the official host. The conference will continue today.

Charles H. Beckwith, city solicitor of Springfield, the first speaker last night, advocated the policy of betterment assessments and cited its application in his city as proof of its success. A paper by Edwin H. Rogers, chief engineer of the planning division of the Massachusetts

240BE - OCT-6-1925

50 Cologne Students on Economic Tour Will See Colleges and Look Over Industrial Plants

Surprised by Abatement of War-Time Animosity

OCT 6 1925

The first large delegation of Germans to visit Boston since the war arrived at the South Station last night at 6:15 and went to Hotel Essex. They are 50 students of economics from the University of Cologne, who are visiting America to study economic and industrial conditions and to aid in healing the breach between this country and Germany.

The party will be in Boston today and tomorrow. At 2 today the students will be greeted at the State House by Lieut. Gov. Allen, and an audience with Mayor Curley at City Hall has been arranged for 2:30. Included on the program for today are visits to Technology, Harvard and Boston College.

The party will lunch today at the Walker Memorial Building at Technology. During the afternoon there will be a sight-seeing trip which will wind up at Boston College. The members of the party will be greeted by Pres. Dolan and they hope to get their first glimpse of American college football in watching the afternoon scrimmage of the Boston College team.

Wednesday the party will separate. Some will leave Boston to inspect the General Electric Company plant at West Lynn and the United Shoe Machinery Company's works at Beverly. Others will go to Lawrence to see the Pacific Mills. During the Boston stay the party will be under the guidance of Daniel J. Harkins, New England passenger manager of the United American Lines, in joint service with the Hamburg-American lines.

Prof. Ermin Geldmacher is in charge. The University of Cologne has 5000 students, of whom 2600 are registered in the School of Economics. The members of the party are all graduate students. They are paying their own way.

The delegation arrived in New York several days ago on the steamer Westphalia of the Hamburg-American line, they spent a day in New York sight-seeing and started yesterday morning for Fall River, where they inspected the plant of the America Printing Company. From Boston the students will go to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, thence to Detroit, to visit the automobile factories. They have been specially invited by Judge Elbert H. Gary to visit the Carnegie Steel Company plant at Clairton. Then they will go to Washington and Philadelphia. They are due to return to New York Oct. 21, and to reembar for Germany on the Thuringia, Oct. 22.

Prof. Geldmacher and Dr. Arnold Weber conducted a similar party to America in 1910. It is now hoped to conduct such trips every three years.

Prof. Geldmacher was full of gratitude to the American people for their cordiality during the short time the party has been in this country, and expressed himself as pleasantly amazed at the almost complete disappearance of war-time animosity. Except for the preponderance of blondes, and with their hats off, the members of the party could hardly be differentiated from American college students. With their hats on there is a difference, for the little straight-brimmed felt hats now popular in Europe have no vogue at present in this country.

HERALD - OCT-6-1925

DISCUSS PLANS FOR NEW STREET SIGNS

OCT 6 1925

Department Chiefs Hold Conference with Mayor

A rapidly spreading movement for adequate street signs in Boston received official impetus, with indication of immediate action, at a conference of department chiefs called by Mayor Curley yesterday. The mayor asked for immediate studies of the problem by several departments that he might have data for determining on a definite program at a second conference, Nov. 5.

That the mayor was ready to put through this improvement so long demanded by residents of the city, for their own good as well as for the salvation of strangers, was further shown in his ordering an ultimatum sent to public service corporations that they co-operate to the limit with the city in allowing signs put on their poles, or the city will refuse to grant any more applications for pole locations.

NEED 12,000 NEW SIGNS

Mayor Curley and most of the officials at the conference felt strongly that existing structures, both poles and buildings, should be used for the signs. Public service corporations, however, it was brought out, had forbidden the city to use their poles, although they finally had consented under certain conditions where vertical signs were used.

The department heads felt that vertical signs were extremely hard to read. Without finally settling on a policy on this question, the mayor instructed Public Works Commissioner Rourke to inform the public service corporations that they must give in so far as possible to the city's demands.

The mayor estimated that about 12,000 new street signs would be needed. He thought \$100,000 ought to cover the cost.

Edward C. R. Bagley of the state department of correction was present and told the mayor that prisoners are now making signs similar to those designed to designate Boston streets. Bagley gave assurance that prisoners would make first-class signs. He was asked to have samples ready for the next conference.

The chamber of commerce submitted a letter promising its co-operation. In the downtown district, this communication stated, were found 205 streets without signs.

Present at the conference were Public Works Commissioner Joseph A. Rourke, Street Commissioners Thomas F. Hurley, John H. O'Callahan and Charles T. Harding; Deputy Superintendent Thomas Goode and Capt. Bernard C. Hoppe of the police department, Chairman Frederic H. Fay and W. Stanley Parker of the city planning board, Acting Chief Henry Fox of the fire department and Deputy Edward C. R. Bagley of the state department of correction.

Boston policemen will hold their parade and review on Boston Common the morning of Oct. 12, the sixth since the formation of the present force, after the strike in 1919. The line will form on Dartmouth street between Commonwealth avenue and Beacon street just before ten o'clock and in formation will be the Superintendent Michael E. Crowley, three deputy superintendents, twenty-two captains, thirty-four lieutenants, ninety-six sergeants and 1300 patrolmen. Commissioner Herbert A. Wilson will review the regiment on Boston Common after the parade, which will be reviewed also by Mayor Curley at City Hall and Governor Fuller at the State House.

Three bands will be in line. Following Superintendent Crowley and staff will be the 110th Cavalry Band leading the first battalion, the YD band the second battalion, and the Traffic Division band the third battalion.

Serving on the commanding officer's staff will be Captain Louis E. Lutz, acting adjutant of the provisional regiment, with Lieutenants Charles B. McCloskey of Brighton, Edward H. Mullen and Michael C. Bresnahan of headquarters and Archibald F. Campbell of the Joy street station. Sergeant Thomas S. J. Kavanagh acts as sergeant major and Edward J. Seibolt will be orderly. The first battalion will be commanded by Deputy Superintendent Thomas C. Evans with Lieutenant William H. Allen of Milk street, adjutant. It will consist of details from the East Dedham street station, LaGrange street station, Hyde Park, Charlestown, Roxbury Crossing, Mattapan and Dudley street stations.

Commanding the second battalion is Deputy Superintendent Forrest F. Hall, with Lieutenant George H. Guard of Ja-

maica Plain, adjutant. This division will contain companies from East Boston, the harbor police, Athens street and Fourth street, South Boston, Milk street, Hanover street, Back Bay and Joy street.

The two traffic divisions, under Captain Bernard J. Hoppe and Captain James Lafey, will lead the third battalion, commanded by Deputy Superintendent Thomas F. Goode, with Lieutenant Harry P. Burns as adjutant. Division 20, the downtown squad, will have two companies and the Back Bay division will have one. In this battalion will be details also from Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury and Brighton, with two riot gun companies, one Thompson sub-machine gun unit, a Colt machine gun unit, two patrol wagons and the motorcycle section.

Riding at the head of the parade will be a detail of mounted men under Sergeant Joseph W. Comerford, and these men will act as outriders. At the rear will ride a rear guard.

Practice drills will be held in the Commonwealth Armory daily in the week preceding the parade and all officers and men including the superintendent and deputies are ordered to attend at least one of these drills.

The route for the parade will be along Commonwealth avenue, Arlington street, Boylston street, Tremont street, Temple place, Washington street, School street, Beacon street, to Charles street, where the line will turn into the Common.

TRANSCRIPT - OCT-1-1925

POLICE PARADE OCT. 12 TRANSCRIPT

Governor Fuller, Mayor Curley and Commissioner Wilson Will Review More Than 1300 Officers

MAYOR CURLEY MAKES MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS

Miss Lucy Sikorsky was appointed clinical pathologist at a \$1400 salary and Dr. Marlin made resident medical officer at \$1200 on the Boston Sanitarium staff yesterday by Mayor Curley.

Engineers Report Columbus Park 'Fill' Worth All It Cost

HERALD

OCT 6 1925

The engineers employed by the Boston park department, to investigate the filling of Columbus park, report that in their opinion not only will the city receive full value for all expenditures under the contract, but that the contractor, J. C. Coleman & Sons Co., has not been fully paid for work already done.

The finance commission had charged that the city paid \$294,000 for materials which cannot be found in place at the park. The case is awaiting a hearing before a single justice of the supreme court. The full bench decided that judicial inquiry was warranted on the bill in equity, brought by Francis A. Morse and nine other "taxpayers," to enjoin the city from paying anything further under the contract.

REPORT MADE PUBLIC

Mayor Curley made public the engineers' report after a long conference with the park and the law departments. His action came as a surprise because about a week ago, Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan addressed an appeal to the people of Boston to suspend judgment in the case until a judicial inquiry had been made. At the scheduled hearing before a single justice, he wrote, the defense for the first time will put in evidence the facts in the case.

Park Commissioner Myron P. Lewis, acting chairman in the absence of James B. Shea, yesterday urged the mayor to make public the report of the engineers. This investigation had been completed some time ago, but their findings had not been disclosed, a procedure commented on by the finance commission and the press.

The mayor was opposed to making known now the contents of the report. He argued that such action would be contrary to the advice of the law department and would be improper while the case was pending in court. He agreed, however, to the conference with Mr. Lewis, his associate, Charles A. Coolidge and representatives of the law department. After the conference the mayor gave out the report, explaining that he was convinced that the public and the finance commission were entitled to know all the facts in the case.

The report was made by George A. Johnson and George L. Watson, associated as engineers in New York. It comprises 121 pages of typewritten matter and 130 pages of maps, charts, tables and figures. The material is handsomely bound in leather and inscribed in gilt letters. For the preparation of the report, the city spent \$23,995.43, paying Johnson and Watson at the rate of \$150 a day and expenses. The finance commission called it money wasted, declaring that the employment of these two men amounted to an attempt by the park commissioners to furnish evidence for the contractor.

The final conclusions of the consulting engineers, as set forth in their report, are as follows:

"In our judgment, based on the results of our local investigations and of our experience and knowledge in work of this character, we are firmly of the opinion that the officials of the park department used excellent judgment

in the park department engineers in their approximate estimate and the amounts as found by us are:

(a) The records show that since estimate No. 13 was prepared in May, 1924, considerable additional work in the nature of filling has been performed by the contractor.

"(b) Even considering this additional filling made since May, 1924, the excess as found by us, viz., 52,890 cubic yards of material, undoubtedly represents in part a portion of loam that has settled through and into the land fill; part of a volume of material placed in the park consisting of land fill and deposited and classified as loam; and a portion of hydraulic fill that has mixed with land fill. All of the foregoing are reasonable assumptions, but it is almost impossible at this time properly to classify this excess material other than to term it a heterogeneous mixture of soils.

ITS TERSE CONCLUSIONS

"From all of the foregoing evidence we conclude tersely as follows:

"1—In 1916, before any improvements with definite intent were made in the territory in question, the area, for the most part, was unstable marsh land of weak sustaining power, subject to constant tidal action and erosion, and of itself of little value as a base material.

"2—The hydraulic fill placed on this area by the New York State Dredging Company, while giving the impression of stability, caused by the appearance of a surface clay coat, nevertheless did not and could not itself improve the character and formation of the underlying material, because the major part of the hydraulic fill was composed of soil essentially like that on which it was placed.

"3—In general the sub-base upon which the Coleman Company placed the land fill required under that contract was unstable.

"4—The so-called Coleman contract was written around specifications which could be materially improved, but by and large the city sorely has profited by the shortcomings of the contract.

TECHNICALLY SOUND AND PRACTICAL PROCEDURE

"5—The 10 per cent. clause covering "shrinkage" allowance, made by the park department on their approximate estimates, was a technically sound and practical procedure, and the approximate quantities of fill allowed for thereunder on estimates were less than the quantities found by us on final measurement and calculation.

"6—Settlement of the land fill placed under the Coleman contract was very pronounced, as naturally it would be in such soil conditions. Our own studies lead to one conclusion, which is supported by actual experience under similar conditions in nearby areas and elsewhere.

"7—We believe that the allegations of the finance commission, previously detailed in this report, were made with proper intent to conserve the interests of the people of Boston; but we submit that these allegations were drawn without suitable fact foundation. We join no other issue with the finance commission than this all important one."

handling a situation that presents many difficulties, and the results of our detailed calculations, when checked against their approximations, verify this statement. On completion of the final estimate for this work, based on the foregoing, we feel that the city will have received full value for all money expenditures under this contract.

EXPLAINS DISCREPANCY

"The marked discrepancy between the amounts of fill originally estimated as necessary, and those found by us to have been placed in Columbus park, is due to one cause, and that only, namely, the character of the base on which the land fill was placed, and to the inevitable physical actions which naturally follow the deposition of a dry soil on a sponge-like, heavily watered base, such as this indubitably was."

A summary of the engineers' studies, leading up to their conclusions, is as follows:

"In accordance with the above, the total land fill made under this contract above the grades of the year 1922, less all proper deductions for roads, walks, curbs, pavements, and loam (all over land fill), plus settlement below the grades of 1922, and computed from boring data and cross sections, is found to be 312,890 cubic yards. This amount is 52,890 cubic yards in excess of that called for by estimate No. 13 of May 1924, as prepared by the park department engineers.

Our figure for the loam, viz., 54,745 cubic yards, is 36,755 cubic yards less than that estimated by the engineers of the park department, as set out in estimate No. 13 referred to above. But it must be noted in this connection that the allowance on loam as called for in estimate No. 13 was in the nature of an approximation, and up to the time the estimate was made no deduction had been made by them for shrinkage, compacting, etc., all of which factors naturally would reduce the figure somewhat.

FIND THAT ADDITIONAL WORK HAS BEEN DONE

"Our explanation of the apparent discrepancy in the amounts as set out by

OCT 2-1925

**Year's Collections Brought Up
to \$15,000,000**

**Bills Unpaid Tonight to
Incur Interest**

City Collector McMorrows staff took in more than \$6,000,000 yesterday, paid as taxes through the mail and by long lines of visitors to the City Hall Annex offices of this department. On all 1925 tax bills remaining unpaid at midnight tonight the customary 6 percent fine, retroactive to Sept 16, will be imposed.

Yesterday's cash receipts, approximating \$250,000, excelled all cash records for a single day. They brought this year's collections to \$15,000,000.

The Collecting Department will be open tonight until midnight. All mailed matter bearing a stamp prior to that hour will be accepted as if it arrived there inside the zero hour, and the fine will not be levied in such cases.

SOUTH BOSTON TO BEAT NAPLES

Mayor Curley Tells of City Planning Projects

Gov. Fuller Proposes All-Day Parking Be Stopped First

Town and City Planners o State in Session

Mayor Curley yesterday publicly credited the unpaid City Planning Board of Boston with many of the largest measures of public improvement that have been the proudest achievements of his Administration. "City planning has returned 1000 fold every dollar Boston has spent on it," the Mayor told the Massachusetts city and town planners gathered at luncheon in the Hotel Bellevue, in the first day of their 12th annual conference on town planning.

He said the city has no partisan motive to serve, and time to think.

"Politicians have no time to think, only time to talk," the Mayor said.

When plans developed by the board are completed the South Boston shore will be more beautiful than the Bay of Naples, Mr. Curley declared, giving it not as his opinion but as that of a prominent architect.

Mayor Curley especially praised the North End Health Unit, provided under the White fund, the new maternity ward in the City Hospital, the \$3,500,000 project of widening Cambridge street and the \$1,250,000 widening of Providence street as projects that proved the wisdom of launching bold improvements.

"Advisory Power Enough"

E. Gary Brown, chairman of the Brockton planning board, asked the conference to begin a movement to give planning boards more than advisory authority. They needed power to get things done, he said.

Pres William Rogers Greeley of the Boston board replied that the city planning boards would rue any power they won for themselves. Their responsibility is so great, he declared, that to have power to effect the plans they advise would bring bureaucracy that would ruin the city planning movement. Commissioner Richard K. Conant of the Public Welfare Department pointed out that Massachusetts has 81 planning boards.

A realization that a city planning board has to be a fighting organization when it really makes a far-reaching public plan effective and succeeds in protecting it from destruction by the many interests concerned was brought out by Alfred Bettman, chairman of

the United City Planning Committee of Cincinnati.

E. T. Hartman said that graft in the administration of zoning laws is a scandal comparable to bootlegging in many communities, and some of them in this State. "We have the spectacle in some places," Mr. Hartman continued, "of runners who make a business of going to those who have been refused building permits and offering to get the permit for \$5000 or \$10,000."

"We have a habit of passing laws and going to sleep and letting George do it. George does it, and does us too."

Horace B. Gale of Natick said there are "more and bigger billboards than ever." He told how the billboards that exist have by a temporary injunction held up the Massachusetts Department of Public Works' regulatory provisions, a week before they were to be effected. He urged the city planners to reinforce the State authorities in maintaining the legislation passed to put some limits on billboards.

3000 All-Day Permits

Gov. Fuller took a hand in the morning discussion, with a plea for consideration for the "city practical" as well as the "city beautiful."

"We can't expect the public to endure over an expenditure of millions of dollars for new streets to be utilized for all day parking by automobilists with political pull," said the Governor. "I have seen automobiles parked in our congested streets day after day, and I am perfectly sure that the public would have been better off to have paid the owner of that automobile his daily salary and allowed him to stay at home rather than to have borne the expense occasioned by the parking of his automobile in a busy street."

He wanted that the 18 feet of space occupied by standing cars secured be widened streets.

"In the city of Boston it is estimated that there are from 300 to 400 all-day parking permits issued by the Board of Street Commissioners," the Governor said.

The conference reelected Mr. Greeley of Lexington president and chose the following other officers: Winthrop I. Nottage of Medford, vice president; W. Franklin Burnham of Reading, treasurer; Miss Eleanor Manning of Lynn, secretary; Arthur C. Conney of Cambridge, board member.

Rogers Discusses Zoning

At the evening session Charles H. Beckwith, city solicitor of Springfield, told of the principles and applications of betterment assessments there. A paper by Edwin H. Rogers, chief engineer of the planning division of the Metropolitan District Commission, who was unable to be present, was read by Philip Nichols. The need for more space between buildings so as to furnish light and air was stressed by Mr. Rogers. He urged that buildings be not constructed so close to the building line as to make a process of street widening a prohibitive project because of the cost. He held that in a choice between zoning setback lines and building lines, the greater permanency of a building line is worthy of favorable consideration. But he thought that in general the double restriction and security resulting from the use of both is a safeguard to the general public and a general advantage to municipalities.

Mr. Bettman of Cincinnati said of city planning: "In no department of civic affairs are the citizens called upon to play a more effective part. For the organization of public opinion is an exceptionally necessary feature in an enterprise which, like city planning, requires long-range vision and a community willingness to care for and work for the future."

The conference will be continued at a morning session today in the Gardner Auditorium at the State House.

AMERICAN - OCT 6 - 1925

ATTEND, IT IS SAID

Coakley Announcement on Candidacy Expected at Iron- ing Out Attempt

OCT 6 1925

In an effort to iron out the Democratic mayoral muddle the Democratic City committee will meet tonight at the American House when Mayor James M. Curley and John F. Fitzgerald are expected to attend.

With Mayor Curley believed to be in a mood for harmony, prospects of a compromise appear bright. John F. Fitzgerald, Martin Lomasney and others have signified their willingness to meet and seek a solution.

AMERICAN

COAKLEY INVITED TONIGHT.

With the election only four weeks away, the Mayor maintains a silence. His only comment has been to voice support for the Glynn candidacy. Will he speak tonight? That is the question Democratic leaders are asking today.

Another development in the possible column at tonight's confab is a statement from Daniel H. Coakley. Both Coakley and Francis A. Campbell, clerk of the Superior Civil Court, neither of whom was an announced candidate when the committee last met, have been invited to attend the meeting tonight. While there is no assurance that they will attend, President John I. Fitzgerald is confident they will be present.

CONVENTION PLAN.
A convention of all candidates and Democratic leaders to sift out a candidate to be backed by the organization, is believed to be the plan which Francis A. Campbell will put before the committee tonight.

Committeemen are understood to be not altogether opposed to this idea since some believe that if Nichols is elected the democratic committee must assume part of the responsibility.

Making her first campaign speech, Miss Frances G. Curtis addressed a small crowd at the meeting of the Musical and Literary Society of St. Mark's Congregational Church, Massachusetts Avenue.

resolution calling for support James T. Moriarty, a past president of the Boston Central Labor Union, was introduced at a meeting of the delegates of the union to be considered with a committee Wednesday night.

TUNNEL TO EAST BOSTON URGED

OCT

8-1925

POST

HEROIST

Would Connect With South Boston, J. A. Conry Says--Also for Elevated Highway on Atlantic Avenue

Declaring that traffic conditions in Boston are "intolerable," and characterizing the North Station as "a disgrace to the city," Joseph A. Conry, former Congressman, yesterday presented numerous recommendations to members of the Division of Metropolitan Planning regarding municipal betterments. This group of men is investigating the steamship and railroad facilities of Metropolitan Boston.

TUNNEL TO SOUTH BOSTON

The hearing was held at the State House and lasted well into the afternoon. Sitting with Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the commission, were A. C. Ratshesky, General Richard Hale and Francis E. Slattery.

Mr. Conry told the commission that he believed a tunnel should be built connecting South Boston with East Boston and that the narrow gauge should be "trolleyized," running all its cars into the present East Boston tunnel. He also declared that the State should take over the Narrow Gauge road for a teaming traffic roadway, placing Lynn within 20 minutes of the South Station by automobile.

Other recommendations by Mr. Conry included the discontinuance of the El passenger service on Atlantic avenue and the use of the present structure for auto traffic between North and South Stations, with connecting ramps on State street, Atlantic avenue, at Kneeland street; Northern avenue, Summer street and Commercial streets.

"In detail the plan which I advocate contemplates a tunnel for four lines of traffic from South Boston to East Boston," said Mr. Conry. "This will afford connection between the freight sheds of the South Station and all the piers of East Boston and the Grand Junction.

For Elevated Highway

"By taking the Atlantic avenue branch of the Elevated road and turning it into an elevated highway, we can make a direct connection for trucking between the South End and North Station, with connecting ramps on Castle street, Atlantic avenue, corner Kneeland, Summer street, Northern avenue, State street, Commercial street and in the vicinity of the North Station.

"The elevated highway would be but a short run from the South Boston entrance to the proposed tunnel, thus

will meet with approval of the Exchange.

Samuel Silverman of the Boston City Law Department, declared that the real nub of the situation was lack of selfishness in the Legislature. "We want to realize the situation on Atlantic avenue. Boston can't do that—it's got to be the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Chamber of Commerce, said that, reports to the contrary notwithstanding the business of the port of Boston is growing steadily.

"Boston ranks seventh in the ports of the country in port business," he stated.

Chairman Harriman interrupted him to say that, reckoned by value of tonnage, Boston ranks third in the country.

Mr. Davis suggested the formation of a private company to take over the terminal facilities. "I believe we have fairly good facilities at present," he declared.

Captain J. F. Hoffman, vice-president and general manager of the Boston Tide Water Terminal, one of four big army terminals operated by the concern he represents, said that Boston now has "three ports, the Boston & Maine, the Boston & Albany and the New Haven." He believes in the management of port facilities by one group or body.

giving easy access to all the water front of Boston Harbor from Fort Point channel to Charlestown.

"The cost of building the proposed tunnel from South to East Boston would be in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000. The last financial return of the Narrow Gauge showed a capital stock with premiums of about \$500,000 and outstanding bonds of \$1,000,000. If the State could acquire this road for about \$3,000,000 I believe the State would make money on the transaction within three years.

"Allowing \$2,000,000 to build a new concrete surface on the roadbed not used for railroad traffic and \$300,000 for the rebuilt trolley road we have a total of about \$20,300,000 and a public improvement that will afford all the traffic relief Boston and the Metropolitan district will need for the next 50 years.

"A toll charge of 25 cents per car would be levied for each auto going through the tunnel. I believe that these tolls would pay the interest charges on the cost of construction."

Prefers Bridge to East Boston

Van S. Bates made a speech in which he opposed the tunnel plan for everything except railroad use. He feels

that a bridge to East Boston will serve the public better.

Samuel G. Spear, interested in the development of the port as a lumber centre, said that co-ordination of the present terminal facilities are needed. "I don't think that Boston is at a standstill," he declared. "That is talk or propaganda that comes from certain foreign steamship lines. Mr. Spear regards the traffic situation as the greatest problem that Boston has at the present time.

William B. Lawrence of Medford, stated that he was instructed by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange to say that any "rational development"

TRANSCRIPT - OCT 21 - 1925 COMMEMORATES LAUNCHING OF FRIGATE ON OCT. 21, 1797—GREAT- GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN OF SHIP'S COMMANDER DURING THE WAR OF 1812 UNEBURNED FLAG

A tablet, commemorative of the launching and building of the U. S. S. Constitution on Oct. 21, 1797, was unveiled this afternoon on the Constitution at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Mayor Curley presided at the exercises, which were attended by officers and friends at the yard and pupils from the Charlestown schools.

An interesting relic adorned the old ship in a flag containing thirteen stars which was evidently carried by a privateer and made previous to 1800 when there were only thirteen States in the Union. It is in a fair condition of preservation, but had to be handled carefully on account of its age. It occupied a place on the side of the ship directly under the tablet.

The Navy took only a small part in the ceremonies as it was the City of Boston's event. Rear Admiral Louis R. deStelguet, commandant of the yard, was present. It was the last public affair in which he will participate here as he is to be relieved by Rear Admiral Philip R. Andrews next week.

With the idea of giving the occasion an 1812 effect Herbert Fairfax Wallace, president of the Society of the War of 1812, acted as a captain and was attired in the uniform of the officer of his rank of that period. Lieutenant Thomas B. Fitzpatrick and Lieutenant Ralph E. McShane, with three bluejackets and a marine, each in the uniform of 1812, acted as his honor guard.

The exercises began with an invocation by Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, D. D. Then "America" was sung by the pupils from the Prescott, Warren, Frothingham and Harvard schools of Charlestown. Then came a recitation, "Old Ironsides," by Master William Green of the Prescott school. Edmund H. Talbot delivered an historical address on the "Frigate Constitution" and he was followed with an address by Hon. E. Mark Sullivan, "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean" was sung, after which came the presentation of the tablet by Hon. Thomas H. Dowd and the acceptance by Mayor Curley. The exercises were brought to a close by the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The tablet was unveiled by Theodore Frothingham, 3d, and Eleanor Frothingham, great, great grandchildren of Commodore William Bainbridge, commander of the Constitution in the War of 1812.

Special features were presented by the National Society of the War of 1812 and the Society of the War of 1812 of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The committee on dedication included James R. Nicholson, Rear Admiral Louis R. deStelguet, U. S. N., Major General Andre W. Brewster, U. S. A., Abraham C. Ratshesky, Mrs. Edward Harold Crosby, Walter Gilman Page, Herbert Fairfax Wallace, Jeremiah E. Burke, Daniel J. Kane, Lieutenant Commander E. S. R. Brandt, U. S. N., Major Oliver A. Dickinson, U. S. A., Joseph A. E. O'Neil.

Firemen Quit Mason St. Station for Last Time



Fire Chief Daniel H. Sennott is shown turning the lock in the Mason street firehouse for the last time. Commissioner Theodore A. Glynn is beside him, while R. G. Larsen, representing the Keith interests, is at the other side. Larsen took the key after the door had been formally locked by Chief Sennott.

TRAVELER ✓

Chief Sennott Turns Over Keys to Keith Interests as Final Act—New Theatre Will Succeed

OCT 9 1925 Famous Old Building

The keys to the historic engine house on Mason street were turned over to R. G. Larsen, representing the Keith interests, today at noon by Chief Daniel F. Sennott. That simple ceremony symbolized the passing of one of the oldest fire stations in Boston.

BOUGHT FOR \$240,000

The property was bought from the city by Keith's for \$240,000. Both the fire house and the Boston Theatre will be torn down to make way for a new theatre. Work of demolition will be started as soon as possible.

The companies to which the companies of the Mason street house responded was from box 1323 at Portland and Hanover streets. Capt. Joseph T. Humphrey and his crew made short work of the blaze.

Engines, wagons and all equipment moved out this forenoon, and hereafter the structure, until it is hit by the hand of the building wrecker to make way for a big theatre addition, will exist as only a memory of what it has been.

The building has sheltered engine companies 26 and 35, the double company being needed because of the high values of property in the district, and also two district 5 chiefs, Charles A. Donohue and Victor H. Richer, and the chief of the Boston fire department, Daniel F. Sennott.

Heart of the city protection will still

be maintained, though the two Mason street companies will each be a little further removed in their new homes from this area.

GOES TO CHURCH STREET

Engine 26, with hose wagon, will be housed for the present at the Church street station located between Fayette

and Melrose streets. This is the building occupied by chemical 2. Capt. Edward J. Locke and Lt. William A. S. Hughes will go along with their company with 35, with Capt. James T. Humphrey and Lt. James J. Harrington will take up quarters at the Bulfinch street engine house which houses company 4.

The rescue company at the Church street station will move into the 70 Warren avenue station next the English high school building. This station now occupied by ladder 13 and engine 22, houses also the deputy chiefs, but there will be adequate room also for the incoming rescue company.

ASSIGNED QUARTERS

District Chiefs Donohue and Richer have been assigned to quarters at the East street engine fire station near the Hotel Essex, and when Chief Richer went on duty last night he reported there.

This disorganization of two of the department's famous companies and their disruption may be considered as more or less in the nature of a temporary makeshift, as later the two companies will again be housed together under the roof of the new fire station which is to be built on Shawmut avenue near the entrance to the subway. Plans and specifications for this station already are out.

The Mason street fire station is almost a monument among Boston's buildings in this district. It is more than half a century old and has long been regarded as one of the key stations in the department.

Until only recently there were fire horses here, and one of the sights of the district, which drew the eyes of thousands, was the picture of these fine old steeds, with the smoking engine behind, tearing through the narrow channel of Mason street and out round the corners into Tremont—at the clatter of the alarm gong.

TRANSCRIPT - NOV-5-1925

VETOES CITY LIGHT PLANT

TRANSCRIPTS
Mayor Curley Takse This Question Out of the Hands of the New City Council, Deeming It Impracticable NOV 5 1925

Mayor Curley has vetoed the order of the City Council for the establishment of the municipal lighting plant. He expressed his reluctance at being unable to approve the project, especially as he is a believer in public ownership of public utilities, but found the arguments against the order so strong that he had to act "without regard for political considerations."

The mayor declared that the remedy for excessive lighting rates is available in the election of the Public Utilities Commission by the people, or in the election of a governor who would reconstitute the commission. He estimates that the establishment of an electric lighting plant would cost between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000.

Says Turkeys and Lobsters Are Used to "Educate" City Officials

Finding that the city of Boston is paying \$24,000 more than necessary for paving blocks on widened Cambridge street, because of the manner in which the contract was awarded, the finance commission recommends to Mayor Curley that sheet asphalt be laid instead of granite.

Use of asphalt, according to a report issued by the commission last night, would save the city \$100,000, and this surface would be adequate, considering the great width of the thoroughfare over which the weight of traffic would be distributed.

PASSED LOWEST BID

The commission sets forth that the mayor authorized award of a contract to the Hildreth Granite Company of Massachusetts, next to the highest bidder, at \$146 a thousand for the 1,000,000 blocks ordered, while he passed by the lowest bid, by the Pease Company of New Hampshire, at \$122.52 a thousand. The recommendation of the commission is to give further consideration to the Pease granite, if the city has not been committed finally to the contract; but if granite cannot be bought at a reasonable price, to abandon granite in favor of sheet asphalt.

The report of the commission criticizes at length the methods used by the Granite Paving Block Manufacturers' Association, of which the Hildreth Company is a member, in "educating" city officials as to the value of granite blocks. After quoting testimony by the association's field engineer as to his expenditure of \$4287 last year for entertainment, including cigars, turkeys and lobsters, the finance commission recommends:

"1. That the mayor notify city officials to accept no gratuities or entertainment from persons seeking to do business with the city.

"2. That no further business be done with members of the Granite Paving Block Manufacturers' Association unless they abandon forthwith their present methods of educating city officials."

The field engineer denies that the association entertained the officials in New York. It sent them to the quarries, he testified, in order to examine the blocks. Concerning rejection of the lowest bid, the report reads:

"There was no specification in the proposals for bids that the granite must come from any stated locality. After the bids were opened, however (it then appearing that the Pease company was the lowest bidder), it was announced that only Massachusetts granite would be accepted. The Hildreth Company was in a position to satisfy this requirement and did so; the Pease company was not in a position to do so, and this was used as a ground for excluding it."

"EDUCATING" OFFICIALS

Parts of the report dealing with the "educational campaign" are as follows: Q—June 1, \$10.45; 2, \$11.60; 3, \$19.15; 4, \$7.15; 5, \$7; 6, \$1.90; 9, Boston and quarries, \$109.66, of which \$68.25 was spent for refreshments, \$6.25 for tips, and \$23.10 for breakfast, dinner and supper. Breakfast for two, dinner for nine, supper for five. Let's stop there and see who had that? A—Yes, I went to the quarries with an official from New York.

Q—Where did all the dinners go? A—I know exactly what this is. Are you interested in knowing what I did outside of the city of Boston officials?

Q—No. A—I don't like to tell you. I know exactly what this is. There was no city of Boston official there and not a cent spent that day for any city official.

Q—June 10, \$40.10, of which \$35 was for cigars. Any city of Boston official? A—Yes, I was paying off a big bill for cigars at Christmas time and paying it off little by little. These cigars were not used that day.

CIGARS AT CITY YARD

Q—You have on July 3, "cigars at city yard, \$30." A—Yes, it has been my custom to drop boxes of cigars there with a sign on them, "Blaze away for the Fourth."

Q—Where do you drop them? A—I couldn't tell exactly who I did give them to. I should say all the people in the paving division.

Q—July 25. A—Yes, I was entertaining, at the Hotel Atlantic, an engineer from another city.

Q—July 26, that was Nantasket? A—Yes, I deposited, I think, \$100 at the Hotel Atlantic for his account.

Q—What do you do, entertain the Philadelphia and New York people in Boston, and the Boston people in New York? A—No, sir. We take these people up to the quarries. Mr. — was on very serious business. He was going to the quarries to see the block that was cut for the tunnel . . . to see whether or not that block was the block he wanted for paving — street. He went to all the quarries in Maine. The association is very anxious to get them to go down there to see it. That was a matter of education.

"Each member of the association is required to pay into the treasury a sum not exceeding four cents a square foot for every yard of granite paving block made and sold by it during the preceding year and laid for any public or private street, track or way. Last year the total amount spent by the association was \$43,791.40. Of this amount, this field engineer, according to his testimony, spent \$4,287.14 for entertainment and \$5,455.22 for traveling expenses. His assistant in the southern division spent \$1,219.45 for entertainment and \$4,931.06 for traveling expenses. These traveling expenses included transportation of persons in the process of being educated. Some of the field engineer's campaign

of education is described in his own words:

Q—In your travels around Boston, particularly in Boston, was any of this \$4200 spent on entertaining Boston city officials? A—Surely. I don't know how much, but there was some.

Q—I take it you send out Christmas cards to all your people? A—Yes.

Q—That is part of the propaganda? A—We send out Christmas cards, we send out boxes of cigars.

Q—Any turkeys? A—Yes, we do. Q—Turkeys to city officials? A—We send them broadcast to city officials.

Q—Now, cigars and turkeys—anything else? A—I have sent lobsters.

Q—When do they come, in the winter? A—No, I think they were in the summer, but I don't think I sent any to Boston.

Q—You also send out leather books?

A—We have leather booklets and match cases and all sorts of things.

Q—Those are given out also? A—Pocket books, yes, sir; every single thing.

Q—Do the pocketbooks contain any cash? A—Never have.

Q—March 16, lobsters, \$32.50. Where did these lobsters go? A—I can't tell you where the lobsters went. I know that on that day I was in Boston and Quincy, but I sent them away from Boston. Lobsters are no novelty here.

Q—Turkeys are better for Boston? A—Can I ask you—is it wrong?

ROURKE HOTLY REPLIES

A statement in reply to the report of the finance commission, issued last night by Joseph A. Rourke, says the report of the commission results in a "finicky criticism of a total of \$5,506.59 for one year's entertainment by the field engineers of the Granite Block Manufacturers' Association," which is "on an average of \$15 a day in a district extending from Maine to Georgia, and implying that such spending influences the selection of granite block for paving is ridiculous, but entirely in keeping with finance commission methods."

Rourke himself decided upon granite block for Cambridge street, he says, and refers to the experience of granite block on Stuart street as vindication for his judgment, declaring that after

three years the pavement on that street shows no sign of wear. Continuing, the statement reads:

"The estimate cost of widening Cambridge street is approximately \$4,000,000. Of this great sum we are spending for

the best quality of granite block, according to your figures, \$24,000 more than for an inferior grade, which did not pass the specification requirements when tested at the Institute of Technology."

Chief Hands Over Keys of Mason Street Station

The passing of one of the oldest fire houses in Boston occurred yesterday noon, when the keys of the historic engine house on Mason street were turned over to R. G. Larsen, representing the Keith interests, by Chief Daniel F. Sennott of the Boston fire department.

The property has been bought by Keith's from the city for \$240,000, and the building, together with the old Boston Theatre, will be torn down to make way for a new playhouse. The work of demolition will be started as soon as possible.

ENGINE COMPANIES MOVE

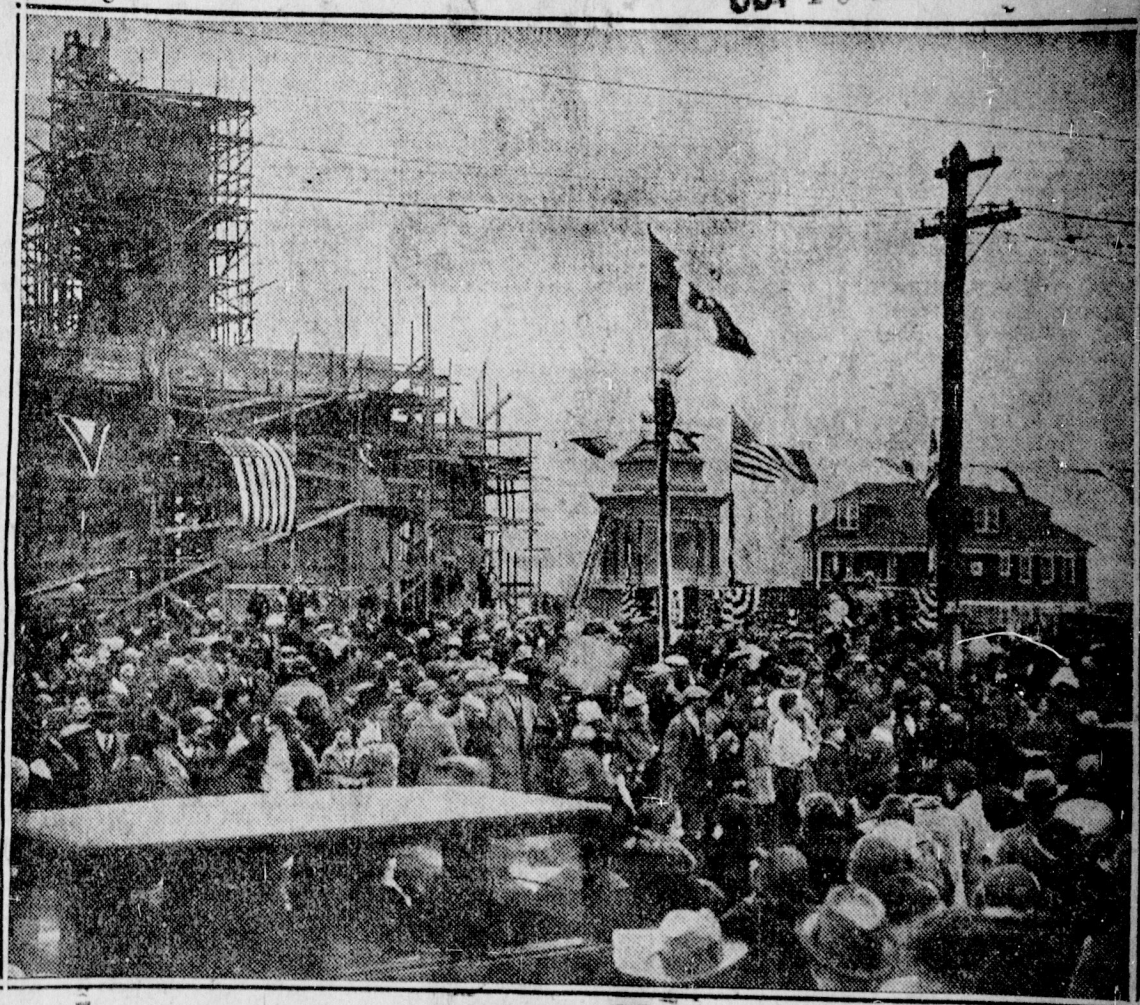
The building has sheltered Engine Companies 26 and 35, two district chiefs Donohue and Richer, and Chief Sergeant. Engine 26, with hose wagon, was moved to Church street yesterday, and Engine 35 to Bulfinch street. District Chiefs Donohue and Richer will be housed from now on at the East street station near the Hotel Essex. This change will be only temporary, however, for the two engine companies will again be housed together on the completion of the new fire station near the entrance to the subway at Pleasant street.

The Mason street building has long been one of the key stations in the department. It was erected more than 50 years ago.

MAYOR CURLEY LAUDS COLUMBUS AT UNVEILING OF DISCOVERER'S STATUE AT CHURCH IN REVERE

GLOBE

OCT 13 1925



Unveiling statue of Columbus yesterday in front of St. Anthony's Church at Revere.
COLUMBUS' STATUE UNVEILED AT REVERE

REVERE, Oct 12—"The discovery of America," said Mayor James M. Curley of Boston at the unveiling exercises this afternoon of the statue of Columbus, presented by William Cardinal O'Connell of Boston, to the Italian people of Revere, on the grounds of the new St Anthony's Church on Revere st, Revere. "was the most significant event in human history since the great tragedy in Calvary.

"To minds traversing the pains and pangs of the onward march of humanity, Columbus Day has a high and noble significance. It is midway on the road that led from Calvary to Bunker Hill and Yorktown. When Columbus saw the feeble flicker of a light on the shore of unknown land, he saw the flame that in God's own time would light a fire that would illuminate the world.

Amplifying this idea, Mayor Curley

told the simple, yet heroic, story of Columbus' struggles, disappointments and final accomplishment. Columbus, he said, solved the mystery that lay beyond the pillars of Hercules; he opened the closed door between feudalism and human freedom.

Unveils Statue

"It is proper, declared Mayor Curley in conclusion, that America should honor his name. To humanity, Columbus gave a new hope, a new freedom."

At 4:30, Mayor Curley unloosed the strings that hid the statue and then the statue was blessed by Rev Bendo Binazzi, curate of St Anthony's Church, who presided owing to the illness of Rev Fr Roval, pastor of the church.

The statue is the one that for 30 years stood in front of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross in Boston. Strangely enough, just 33 years ago today—Oct 12, 1892—the statue was unveiled in front of the Cathedral.

Forty thousand spectators were present at the exercises today and wit-

nessed the parade in which 6000 took part.

Police Lead Parade

The parade was led by a detail of Revere police, 100 United States Marines and the Marine Band. In the first division, led by Chief Marshal Rev Albion E. King, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, were Post 51, American Legion, Italian World War Veterans, Revere Knights of Columbus.

Others who took part in the parade were James Lee Court, Catholic Daughters of America, Revere Lodge of Elks and many of the Italian social and political clubs.

Following the exercises at the church grounds, there was a meeting at City Hall, with exercises in honor of Columbus. Mayor John E. Walsh, who reviewed the parade, made the opening address. Other speakers were Marguis Ruffano, Italian Consul at Boston; Prof Francis Hurley of Suffolk Law School, and Congressman Charles Underhill. The Revere High School glee club sang several patriotic selections.

Correct 1

CURLEY'S ATTEMPT TO PICK CANDIDATE DISMAL FAILURE

OCT 14 1925

Only Three Democratic Aspirants for
Mayor—Glynn, O'Neil and
Coakley—in Favor

TRANSCRIPT
YET MAYOR GOES AHEAD

Sends Representatives to the Press
in Effort to Arrange for Pref-
erential Primary

By Forrest P. Hull

It was evident today that Mayor Curley's proposal for a preferential primary of enrolled Democratic voters to decide on a candidate to oppose Malcolm E. Nichols is a dismal failure. No such scheme could have more than ludicrous aspects with only three of the Democratic aspirants for mayor in favor. Yet the mayor has commissioned a representative to call on the newspaper editors today and invite them to a meeting at the Parker House tomorrow at noon to arrange for the mail voting. Inquiry has revealed assurance on the part of printers that within twenty-four hours the necessary ballots could be printed and mailed.

Mayor Curley's plan has been received by friends of practically all of the candidates with amusement. "More of Curley's strategy," is a familiar comment. Daniel H. Coakley, Theodore A. Glynn and Joseph H. O'Neil are the only candidates who subscribe to it. Francis A. Campbell calls it "impracticable" at this late day. W. T. A. Fitzgerald utters similar criticism. General John H. Dunn replies that personally he is opposed, but will let his committee decide tonight. James T. Moriarty remarks that if it came from anybody but the mayor he would consider it. Thomas C. O'Brien avers that he will permit nobody to make a decision for him. John A. Keller has remained silent.

Credit Mayor with Originality

Such men as Martin M. Lomasney and John F. Fitzgerald have never given up hope that the mayor would have something to suggest as the days passed. They have kept track of the Glynn campaign, and have been confident that the mayor would weaken before the time came to provide for withdrawals and substitutions. But they gave him credit for originality for the expedient he suggests, even though it ap-

pears wholly impracticable. Today, the mayor put out many "feelers" to ascertain how the suggestion took hold, and was emphatic in his declaration that it meant no weakening on his part toward Glynn. He still professes to believe that the fire commissioner can win, and is confident that a poll of Democratic voters would demonstrate his strength.

"Your plan for a preferential primary has my hearty approval," Fire Commissioner Glynn said to the mayor today. "It outlines a procedure that is democracy pure and simple and provides a means of preventing a Republican minority control of the Democratic majority in Boston. Despite the fact that I have been campaigning for the office of mayor for three years and from pledges received feel assured of victory, regardless of the number of candidates that may run, I nevertheless will abide by the result of the preferential primary and do everything in my power to further the election of who-

ever may be chosen by the enrolled Democrats."

Francis A. Campbell said he would agree to any practical solution that is offered but will not be a party to any scheme that savors of insincerity toward the voters of Boston. He stands by his proposal that the Democratic members of the Senate, the House of Representatives and the elected Democratic officers of the county and city meet in convention and indorse a candidate.

Would Make Curley Leader

Mr. Campbell's view, that the Curley scheme smacks of insincerity is the prevailing opinion. Politicians realize that it would be possible to manipulate the balance so that the result would be as desired. They also realize that a plan of such wide scope and publicity would be just the card that a man of the mayor's political ambition would desire to play, especially if he could obtain the consent of so many distinct interests as are represented in the campaign. In other words, if the primary prevailed, it would make the mayor or the political leader of Boston, no matter who was chosen as the Democratic candidate for mayor.

The withdrawals in ward 3 were probably of greatest interest since John I. Fitzgerald is now uncontested for the seat in the council from that district, which includes practically all of downtown Boston.

Fitzgerald is a member to the legislature and chairman of the Democratic city committee and is also right hand man to "Boss" Martin M. Lomasney of organization.

Edmund Webber, one of the followers of State Auditor Alonzo B. Cook, for withdrawals closed. He said that papers of Malcolm E. Nichols, should the Nichols backers protest Cook's names. No one appeared for Nichols, however, so that Webber did not file the protest he held ready.

Speaking at rallies in Charlestown, South Boston and Roxbury, Glynn said: "I stand to serve. Command me as a brother. Anyone who knows Theodore A. Glynn knows that this has always been my motto whether in office or private life. It is this desire to serve and this ambition to be known as the brother of every other citizen of Boston that prompts me to continue the battle for your favor into which I have plunged. I stand to serve not the boss of any political party or machine, but to serve those who have called me into this fight, the 63,000 friends who made possible my nomination and who are making positive my election."

Webber, at the Henry L. Pierce school,

Dorchester, continued his attack on "Innes's man Nichols," and asserted that "Glynn, who was to be the hand-picked candidate of a clumsy scheme, received but 20,000 votes in the misleading 'preferential ballot just announced. By their own figures they are damned. Glynn hasn't a chance in the world. Common sense and common decency are going to settle this contest—common sense exercised by the free, unbiased and untrammelled voters."

NICHOLS'S PROGRAM

The Nichols's headquarters have announced that their candidate will open his intensive-speaking engagements with a rally in Pemberton square Monday at 1 o'clock. Speaking before the Jamaica Plain league of women voters and at rallies in Dorchester, Nichols said, in part:

"Wise and far-sighted city planning is needed now as never before if we are to place Boston in a commanding position among American cities. We need a constructive program which will give us more streets and better streets, public buildings and playgrounds. Only a chief magistrate whose training has been thorough and practical should be chosen to meet the needs of this program. I have had that experience."

At ten gatherings in various sections of the city Dist.-Atty. O'Brien said, in part: "There is the most un-Godly political alliance in American politics. Curley and Glynn has abandoned race, creed, party, the human instincts of man and even God's own word in their frenzy to reap more than their share of prosperity the last cent of dirty money. They have traded all that decent men hold dear for the privilege of feeding paupers rotten food for profit."

"The time for withdrawals in the Mayoralty contest has passed. The lines of the campaign are now straightened. The issue is as clear as crystal. There are just two sides to the contest from now until election day. The Innes side—Innes, Nichols, Curley, Glynn, the hang-over Democratic leaders, and the O'Brien side with O'Brien and the free-thinking people of a great city."

"James M. Curley has shown his colors. He has run true to form. He has double-crossed the people of Boston again. He has sold out to the rotten Innes machine. With his mawkish Fire Commissioner Glynn—he is out to trim the people of Boston."

ATTACKS CURLEY

"Since he cast his first vote Curley has made his living at the hands of the people and during that time he has consistently trimmed those people that made his living possible. He has gotten away with it thus far, but now he is going to pay the price of all traitors."

"I charge that Glynn and Curley, through their supplying diseased meat to the inmates of the city almshouse on Long Island, are responsible for the sickness and, yes, perhaps, the death of many old, sick, friendless and deserted men and women who spent their last days on Long Island."

"Curley selected Glynn as the man to do the most low-down and contemptible piece of work that even Curley ever stooped to, because of smugly selected him to make the run for mayor because only an expressionless countenance like that of the Curley candidate could stand before decent people and not burst out laughing at the job that Innes and Curley are putting over on the people of this city."

Congressman Douglass, addressing the O'Neil rally, which filled the old Boston Theatre, discussed a number of the other candidates. Of Coakley he said: "His fight, if he has any fight, belongs to the people."

Continued next page

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OCT-14-1925
Donald and Gen. Charles H. Cole were among the other speakers at the rally. O'Neill contended that the time for harmony is past, although he did all that he could for a united Democracy in this election. "We will show Mr. Innes in spite of his political plot that the people of Boston will repudiate him and his candidate," he said, and went on to discuss that the city of Boston is a gigantic business corporation and he, of all the candidates, is best fitted by training to manage the enterprise.

FITZ IN VIGOROUS TALK

John F. Fitzgerald, in one of his most vigorous addresses, pleaded that O'Neill be elected to continue the ideals which have been Boston's heritage for 390 years. O'Neill, he said, will strive to make Boston the bigger, busier, better city that it should be.

Gen. Cole said in part:
"Last night from this stage one of the candidates for mayor, referring to Gen. Logan and myself, said: 'Two generals looked over the field of mayoralty candidates and then both beat a masterly retreat.' Let me say to that gentleman that I am always ready and willing to beat a retreat along the roads of harmony and co-operation for the good of my party, rather than bury myself deep in a dugout of selfishness and egotism to the destruction of that party."

"The democracy of Boston is faced with the most dangerous election in its history. We are liable to four long years of Republican rule. Not the rule of a McCall, but the sinister rule of the best oiled machine ever seen in this state, whose chief engineer and sole dominating influence is Charles H. Innes, the craftiest political boss of our day. With one iron claw already gripping the State House, he is trying to close the other on City Hall. For 12 years he has been plotting to get control of this city."

Cole then enumerated four ways in which he said Innes has been seeking to carry out this purpose: by "fostering upon Boston the present charter"; by "selecting a candidate amenable to his dictation"; by "trying to camouflage his own power and personality"; and by making this campaign a p. defeating David I. Walsh for the United States Senate next year.

COAKLEY SPEAKS

"The intelligent Democracy of Boston will know before election day which of the Democratic candidates for mayor is out front and will support him, whoever that man may be," said Daniel H. Coakley last night in College hall, Normal school, Huntington avenue, in addressing an audience of 2000 persons. Every seat was taken and many stood in the corridors.

Mr. Coakley was at his best, his voice having recovered its old-time magnetism. Through lack of use it had suffered during the early part of the campaign. He was never better than last night and the crowd repeatedly cheered his clever references to the other candidates and his denunciation of the Good Government Association, Martin Lomasney, the "Castle Irish," the "Hundred Catholic Gentlemen" and the Loyal Coalition.

"By Thursday of next week," continued Mr. Coakley, "you will know who is the outstanding Democratic candidate, and that man will be elected. If I am not that man, I don't want you to vote for me. It is somebody else, I ask you to vote for him, as we do not want Boston City Hall in the hands of the same crowd that controls the State House."

Curley Will Appear Before Court

GLOBE

Thousands Cast Ballot, Report

OCT-22 1925

Returned Papers Impounded Until Thursday

Yesterday saw two developments in the squabble over Mayor Curley's informal straw vote primary.

One was a summons from the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, calling upon Mr Curley to appear at 9:30 this morning to respond to the petition of Clerk Campbell of the Superior Court for an injunction against the straw vote; the other was a letter from Mr Campbell to Dist Atty Thomas C. O'Brien, asking that Mr Curley be indicted for circulating the test ballots.

The summons was served on Mayor Curley by a court officer. The Mayor said he would attend the court hearing, although not obliged by law to do so. He will be advised by Asst Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman.

Thousands Cast Votes

It has been learned that thousands of voters have marked and mailed Mr Curley's test ballots. They will be impounded until Thursday, when the postoffice will deliver them to a representative of the Mayor to be taken to Faneuil Hall and counted, beginning at 11 a. m.

The count will be public. Mr Campbell is trying to have the Mayor prevented from using Election Department employees in tabulating, but the resourceful Mr Curley is ready to employ accountants for the task. Yesterday he reiterated his belief in his straw vote as a means out of the tangle of Democratic candidates for Mayor, and his intention to support the candidate who receives the

largest number of votes. He insists that the people will want the candidates who receive comparatively few votes to withdraw.

Mayor to Speak by Radio

Mr Curley announced yesterday afternoon that he will have something pertinent to say regarding the Campbell petition during a 20-minute radio address which he will give at 7:30 this evening. He will also discuss other phases of the campaign.

In Mr Campbell's letter to Dist Atty O'Brien, asking for criminal action against Mayor Curley "by indictment or otherwise," Mr Campbell charged that in circulating the ballot Mr Curley violated the Corrupt Practices act.

The Curley forces declare the ballot does not come under the act named. It is interesting to note that both the complainant and the district attorney are candidates for Mayor, and that people will be sure to view their actions in that light.

Letter From Campbell

Mr Campbell's letter said:
"I beg to call attention to the fact that James M. Curley, Mayor of the city of Boston, has mailed to the Democratic voters of this city a so-called ballot which is in violation of the Corrupt Practices act, in that it does not bear the names of the chairman and secretary or other two officers of the political or other organization issuing the same, or of some voter who is responsible therefor, with his name and residence and the street and number thereof, if any."

Further, the said alleged ballot bears on its face a number by which the person marking may be identified and is designed to defeat certain candidates for election to public office. The said ballot is in violation of General Laws and other sections thereof. This ballot, in my opinion, should be signed by the person circulating it, with his name and address attached thereto. The circular accompanying the ballot is also in violation of Section 34, in that it is not signed in accordance with law.

"I ask, therefore, that you bring such proceedings by indictment or otherwise against James M. Curley, the author of this attempt to circumvent the laws of this Commonwealth."

Campbell Hits Committee

After the signature of Francis A. Campbell, the letter bears a postscript reading:

"I wish also to call attention to the fact that there has been mailed with the aforesaid ballot and circular an envelope addressed 'Democratic Mayoralty Preferential Committee, Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass.' Within this envelope is supposed to be enclosed the vote with the name of the candidate marked thereon. Upon inquiry I find that no such committee has been filed with the City Clerk."

Laws mentioned by Mr Campbell, reads:
"No person shall intentionally write, print, post or distribute, or cause to be written, printed, posted or distributed, a circular or poster designed or tending to injure or defeat any candidate for nomination or election to any public office by circulating his personal character or political action or designed or tending to aid, injure or defeat any question submitted to the voters, unless there appears on such circular or poster in a conspicuous place either the names of the chairman and secretary or other two officers of the political or other organization issuing the same, or of some voter who is responsible therefor with his name and residence and street and number thereof, if any."

CLERKS BEGIN WORK ON LISTS OF NAMES

Mayor Curley said yesterday that he will go through with his Democratic straw primary, in spite of the fact that only four of the Democrats running for Mayor have signified that they consider the scheme timely or possible.

He has ordered the printing of 96,000 straw ballots. These, he intends, shall be in the mails tonight, to reach every Democratic voter tomorrow morning. With each envelope will go a letter from the Mayor explaining that he believes the straw primary the only alternative to Republican victory.

There will also be enclosed a stamped envelope addressed to "The Democratic Preferential Primary Committee, Faneuil Hall," which will begin the count at 11 next Thursday morning.

11 Names on Ballot

The Mayor is seeking to have newspaper representatives make up the membership of this committee. The actual counting will be done by employees of the Election Department, which is under Civil Service. To prevent possibility of fraud, the Mayor intends to have the ballots numbered and to arrange with the postoffice to hold the replies and transport them to Faneuil Hall under police guard just before the count begins.

It is intended to have the ballot read as follows:

"Vote for one only. Mark your ballot with cross and mail in inclosed stamped envelope. Mail at once. Void after Oct 22."

There follow in alphabetical order the names of "Campbell, Coakley, Dunn, Fitzgerald, Glynn, Kellher, McGauley, Moriarty, O'Brien, O'Neill, Purcell."

Expects Withdrawals

The Mayor believes that if only a half or a third of the ballots are returned properly marked there will be a dependable indication of the strength of the 11 Democratic candidates. He expects that the candidates shown to be weakest will readily quit the race before Oct 23, the last day for withdrawals.

He believes that they will not be able to face the prospect of loss in money involved in further campaigning or the prestige consequent to a bad beating at the polls.

Asked who will contribute the \$7000 needed to carry through this primary, the Mayor said yesterday that certain prominent Democrats will bear the expense for the sake of the party.

Nomination Papers Checked

Relieved of the rush of registering voters, clerks in the office of the Election Department yesterday turned their attention to checking off names of nomination papers filed.

More than the 2000 names requisite to nominate had been checked off yesterday afternoon on papers filed by candidates Francis A. Campbell, Theodore A. Glynn, William T. A. Fitzgerald, John A. Kellher, John H. Dunn, and Malcolm E. Nichols and Thomas C. O'Brien, although they have yet to be certified by the Election Commissioners.

Each of the other candidates for Mayor has filed thousands of names and is expected to have the necessary

and is expected to have the necessary number certified. Candidates Daniel H. Coakley and Dr. Walter G. McGauley needed only a few hundred more names checked off yesterday afternoon to carry them over the necessary 3000 mark. Although the checkers had covered less than 100 names on the papers of Alonzo B. Cook, the fact that he has 10,000 names renders it fairly certain that he will have plenty for certification. The same is true of the papers filed by Joseph H. O'Neill, late entry in the race.

Other Candidates Pass

Of School Committee candidates the three who had the necessary 200 names checked off yesterday were Frederick L. Bogan and Edward M. Sullivan, present members of the committee, and James J. Hurley, new candidate. James D. Casey and William C. McGuire each lacked fewer than 200 checked-off names and George H. Dermott and Francis C. Gray each lacked fewer than 400, but all had plenty of names still unchecked.

CAMPBELL HITS AT CURLEY

OCT 17 1925
Petitions Court to Halt
Fake Ballot of
the Mayor

An injunction against Mayor Curley's fake ballot poll of mayoralty candidates, was sought today by Francis A. Campbell, clerk of Suffolk Superior court

and candidate for mayor, in a bill in equity filed in Supreme court, returnable next Tuesday.

Campbell said, in his petition, that Curley overstepped his authority in sending out a ballot on which Campbell's name was used, saying the purpose of the poll was to cast ridicule on Campbell in favor of "Curley's candidate."

Street cleaners throughout the city today found themselves facing the extra burden of cleaning up the "mail order" ballots, thousands of them having been relegated to the gutter by Democrats to whom they were sent, many still being in unopened envelopes.

"The scheme is a violation of the American ballot system," Campbell charged in his bill.

MAYOR DECLINES TO BE QUOTED ON COURT CASE

Mayor Curley was "having a good time" at the nuptial breakfast at the Copley-Plaza, following the Quinn-Roché wedding this forenoon, when apprised of Clerk Campbell's court action against his primary plan.

If the Mayor was disappointed at the news he hid his feelings manfully. As a matter of fact, he actually gave signs of being highly elated at this turn of affairs. Whatever the issue of the court action is, the proceedings will keep candidate Glynn well to the fore-stage and advertise what the Mayor believes to be his personal and political virtues, it seems.

The Mayor declined to be quoted upon Mr Campbell's action, but said that he will "tell the world" his side of the story Tuesday night next over the radio, when he will also make his first public address in favor of Glynn.

As for Mr Campbell's objection to the detailing of Election Department attaches to count the primary returns at Faneuil Hall at the appointed time next Thursday, the Mayor said he is ready, if the court directs, to substitute representative citizens' committee for such city employees as these, at this task. The Mayor did hint that he fears Mr Campbell's action is a little late in the day, since the 96,000 ballots upon which the Mayor expects the Democrats to pick their strongest candidate out of the field are already in Boston Democratic households today, and not a few of them have been marked and put in the mails for return.

As for Mr Campbell's objection to the appearance of his name upon the Curley primary ballot, Mayor Curley was a bit shocked. He said that he felt he was doing Mr Campbell an unusual kindness in including his name in the primary ballot at all, since the Mayor apparently believes that Mr Campbell will be among those polling the smallest vote in this fight.

MAYOR CURLEY LETS 2 PAVING CONTRACT

Relate to Western Avenue, Brighton.

and Widened Cambridge Street

Mayor Curley yesterday awarded to the John McCourt Company, as lowest bidder, a contract for repaving Western avenue, Brighton, with bitulithic at a cost of \$48,230.75. This stretch of roadway, between the Charles river reservation, at Cambridge street, and North Harvard street is the one Mayor Curley promised to put in condition with the idea of diverting truck traffic from Beacon street, at the time he refused the request of Beacon street residents to bar commercial vehicles from that thoroughfare.

Mayor Curley also approved the award of a contract to Samuel Tomassello, in the sum of \$90,812, as lowest bidder, for paving the widened Cambridge street. It will take 1,000,000 new granite blocks to do the job.

MAYOR'S FOES SEE RUSE TO 'CHECK UP' ON CITY EMPLOYEES

Mayor Curley's own private preferential primary ballots rippled merrily into the mails today to 96,000 registered Democrats of the Hub—and almost immediately came upon the air the high-pitched cry of the hunters.

They had seen a flash of fur denoting monkey business in the matter—or so they said.

It seems there were a couple of Democrats—! No, that's not the story. City scrambles confuse one's anecdotes so.

The story contained in the cry of certain rival Democratic leaders was to the effect that not only was there monkey business, but far under the wood pile something appeared to be hidden.

They referred to the fact that the Mayor had thoughtfully had the printed ballots numbered—each with its own private and distinctive number.

TO PREVENT "STUFFING."

This was given out as an act calculated to prevent any mean-minded

Democrats—or even Republicans, the modern understanding being that even a few Republicans don't always launder well—at any rate, to prevent any mean-minded individuals from slipping in phoney or stuffed ballots, or cigar coupons or soap labels, thus confusing the issue, if any.

But the bitter opponents see a motive a bit more ulterior than this they snarled harshly.

They see the numbers being used as a means of checking the vote of every city employe and registered Democrat, for who, the suspicious ones argue, can prevent the numbers being listed beside the names and also the vote? Who?

But somebody's always looking for a slippery rail and trouble—hasn't it. Politicians are SO suspicious!

The printing of the ballots and that of Mayor Curley's long, argumentative and persuasive letter were done by the Libbie Printing Company of No. 242 Dover street, South End, while the addressing of envelopes and mailing is in the hands of the Dewell Company, No. 20 Beacon street.

Neither of these "mentions" must be construed, however, as being in the nature of "puffs" or advertising. But the boys will get back-fence

minds after dabbling a bit in wards and precincts.

The Mayor, as the carriers staggered forth with their loads of mail, opined cheerfully that the net result of the balloting, would be to nail the flaming petard of Fire Commissioner Glynn to the mast of victory.

"When the votes are counted in Faneuil Hall on October 22," the Mayor said, "some of the eleven Democratic candidates for Mayor will learn how damn strong they are. (That's just what he said.)"

"I believe Glynn will lead all other candidates. If he gets forty per cent of the total number of votes cast, I will be satisfied."

TRAVELER - OCT 16 - 1925

Mayor Expects to Publish Results of Test

on Oct. 23

TRAVELER - OCT 16 1925

The 95,000 mail ballots which were sent today to all the enrolled Democratic voters of Boston will be in the hands of the voters tomorrow.

COUNT COMES OCT. 22

Each envelope contains a letter from Mayor Curley explaining the plan. In addition each envelope contains a ballot. This ballot is to be marked and returned. A stamped and addressed envelope is also included.

The ballot contains the names of all the Democratic candidates, with the names arranged in alphabetical order. The voter is asked to vote for one. The return envelopes containing the ballots are to be held by the postmaster of Boston until Oct. 22 at 11 o'clock.

At that time the envelopes will be taken to Faneuil hall, where they will be opened and counted. Mayor Curley says he has arranged to have a committee of newspaper men oversee the counting of the ballots. Each candidate will be asked to be present in person or to have a representative attend the counting to preclude any chance of error.

The returns will be made public as soon as possible on Oct. 22. Oct. 23 is the last day for withdrawals. Mayor Curley expects that when the results of

the preferential primary are made public some of the candidates who receive

but few votes will be the leading candidate.

"If any candidate receives but a handful of votes he would do well to withdraw to save his self-respect as well as some money," said the mayor.

EXPECTS HONEST PRIMARY

There are about 150,000 nominal Democrats in Boston, according to the mayor. Of this number, some 95,000 are enrolled as Democrats. Each of the enrolled Democrats will receive a ballot. Every ballot is numbered. If it should happen that duplicate ballots were sent in the whole scheme would be called a fizzle. The mayor is confident that all the candidates are as much interested in the primary as he is, and predicts that no monkey business will be attempted.

Of the 95,000 ballots, it is expected that between a third and a half will be returned. If a third of them should be returned the relative strength of the candidates could be estimated, the mayor thinks.

"Suppose 30,000 ballots were returned," he said. "Suppose, too, that

one candidate got 12,000. Thirty thousand is roughly about a fifth of the total Democratic vote. Multiply the 12,000 by five and you have an approximation of that candidate's strength in the Democratic party."

The preparation and mailing of the ballots has been a prodigious task. Nearly 100,000 envelopes will have been put out in 24 hours. As a matter of fact some of the work on the mail straw vote was started some days ago. But the actual mailing started today.

The scheme was presented in its entirety to the newspaper men. It has been said that the mayor thought it out while he was on his recent vacation. Certain it is that he is as yet paying the cost of it.

One politician made this statement: "It may be that Curley is wondering how strong Glynn is and wants to find out. If he finds things going against him he can then figure out a way to make the best of a tough situation. Curley is the greatest political Houdini this city has ever seen. He wants to find out just how things are going so he can act accordingly. There is no better way of finding out what people think than by asking them."

FIRE DEPARTMENT PRAISED

Report of National Board of Fire Underwriters Given Publicity by Mayor Curley

OCT 15 1925

TRANSCRIPT

According to a report of the committee on fire prevention and engineering standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, received by Mayor Curley, Boston's Fire Department is under capable progressive administration and commanded by experienced and competent chief officers.

"Appointments and promotions are under civil service regulations, which are satisfactory except for certain physical requirements," the report declares. "Pension and retirement provisions are mainly satisfactory, although the high compulsory age limit permits the retention in service of members past their period of effectiveness."

The committee recommends that the age for compulsory retirement be reduced from seventy to sixty-two years unless the member is unusually efficient. Companies are sufficient in number and well distributed, the committee finds and the engines are in good condition and well operated. It declares, however, that although there are an unusually large number of ladder companies, ladder service is somewhat deficient on multiple alarms in East Boston.

The committee recommends certain extensions of mains and addition to pumping capacity; also that promiscuous use of hydrants for purposes other than fire be discontinued and if necessary specific hydrants be designated for such uses. Other recommendations are:

CANDIDATES OUTLINE THEIR ISSUES AGAIN OCT 16 1925

Ten of Boston's candidates for the office of Mayor presented themselves for approval before 1000 or more members of the Boston City Club last evening on the stage of the club auditorium. Each gave his reason for desiring the office of Mayor in a 15-minute address and each was given a round of applause.

One candidate—Sheriff Keliher—could not come to the forum, but he sent a letter explaining his position in the campaign. The letter was applauded.

Occasionally there was a little laughter to lighten the strain of sincerity, as when Dr McGauley casually remarked that it was "easy enough to reduce taxes—just reduce expenses." And the audience did not seem to want to play any favorites in the matter of ap-

plause. Gov Fuller enjoyed it all from a rear seat.

Winslow Is Chairman

Ex-Congressman Samuel E. Winslow of Worcester was chairman probably because, as he said, he was a rank outsider. He was introduced by Charles E. Hatfield.

"I was unanimously elected to this office by the secretary of this club," said Congressman Winslow, "and for no good reason that I can see, except that I am from Worcester and can stay here all night if any of the candidates want to talk that long."

He introduced Gen John H. Dunn first. Gen Dunn went over his record in civil and military life briefly and said that his experience in the city government for nearly 20 years fitted him to understand and meet the problems of the city. He believed there should be a lower tax rate and that the vital spot in which to attack this problem was the assessors' department.

He felt sure of his election. His credential was his record as a public officer in time of peace and as a soldier in time of war.

W. T. A. Fitzgerald said Gen Dunn spoke as if he were already elected. For himself, he said he was a little bit skeptical. He had an ambition for 20 years to be Mayor of Boston, an ambition that had been side-tracked by bitton that had been side-tracked by John F. Fitzgerald and Mayor Curley who, between them, monopolized the office of Mayor 14 years, he said. This time he thought he would get an early start so he announced his candidacy in December. He went over his record in office. As register he had accomplished much, he said.

He believed in economy, but not parsimony. He believed in solving the traction and housing problems and in competition and bidding in all contracts with "no outside agreements." He pledged himself to give an honest and efficient administration.

O'Brien States Case

Dist Atty Thomas C. O'Brien said he had not been ambitious to be Mayor for 20 years, that if he had been he would have been a candidate "and not let the Fitzgeralds and Curleys have it all." He went over his own record in his working days of his boy-

hood, through Harvard College and law school, on the Board of Parole when he was 26 and identified there after for many years with conditions in penal and charitable institutions; his work as district attorney in which office he had always regarded himself as "the people's attorney."

He had cleared up the docket in that office—23,000 cases in three years, which he said meant "contact with thousands of our people," especially the women who were interested in the family life and family welfare.

As a result of his work he was without friends among the political bosses. He declared. However, he cared not for that as he was running for Mayor as he ran for the office of district attorney. He ran on a citizens' ticket. He said there were no "burning issues." It is simply a question of "personal fitness." He had no doubt but that he would be the next Mayor of Boston.

Miss Curtis' Appeal

Miss Frances G. Curtis said she was a candidate for Mayor "because it seems to me men have made a terrible mess of municipal government in Boston." It seemed to her also that "women have the power of drawing themselves away from graft and the unworthy appeals that are made to men. Women turn away from graft and law-breaking."

"The law-breaking of the day is largely by men," she said. "It seems to me the time has come for a woman to take the responsibility. There is no reason why a woman should not be Mayor. If elected Mayor I will appoint better men to office, as the office of Mayor is first of all one of wise appointments."

She went over her record of 13 years on the School Committee and said the only weak spot in that was the School-house Commission appointed by City Hall. "Take City Hall out of politics," she urged.

Burrill Outlines Plans

Charles L. Burrill said he was a candidate because under the present city charter any citizen could be a candidate. Boston is dear to him. He was not the candidate of the Republican party nor of any clique.

He went over his own record as Legislator, State Treasurer and Councilor and found it creditable. If elected he would strive to reduce the debt, regulate traffic, build a new City Hall and give the city an administration worthy its traditions—also have a new terminal for all railroads.

Moriarty Cites Record

James T. Moriarty scored the silence of candidates O'Brien, Keliher and Fitzgerald on the question of weekly payment of employees in their departments. He went over his record as labor leader, in the course of which he said he had retained the respect of all classes, and of his record in the City Council of which he was also proud. He believed suburban cities and towns should contribute their share toward the proposed \$35,000,000 highway through Boston. He said he was "in the fight to be of service to his fellowmen."

Dr Walter G. McGauley believed Boston should select men who were not perpetual officeholders. He is a Democrat and he wanted to know what some of the other candidates had done for the Democratic party. He had no political alliance with any parties or bosses. He believed Boston to be tired of the Fitzgeralds and Curleys.

He would reduce the tax rate by reducing expenses. He offered his own business record as a qualification for office, and said, "A man who can't conduct his own business successfully can't conduct the business of the city successfully."

Glynn and O'Neil Speak

Fire Commissioner Theodore A. Glynn said Boston has the finest Fire Department in the country, as has been proved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. He gave his record in business in which he had always applied common sense to the problems that presented themselves. He said he would apply all of his God-given talents to

Boston's problems. This campaign is that democracy will win; that Boston voters will triumph; that Boston will send to the Mayor's chair at City Hall a man of courage, who will carry the fight of the people to Beacon Hill and force a Republican Legislature to surrender back to Boston her rights."

Joseph H. O'Neil said: "If the people of Boston want as candidate a business man, I claim I am that candidate." He went over his own record in Congress, as assistant of the Federal Trust urer, as president of the Federal Company for 23 years and a chairman of the board of directors of the Federal National Bank. He felt he had retained the respect of all his fellow citizens through his business and political life. He believed that Boston, under a railroad merger, should come into her own as a great port; that the airport should be developed; that proper parking facilities should be provided down town. He suggested using the basement of the South Terminal and other places.

Nichols Is Last Speaker

Malcolm E. Nichols said it was no small honor to have as opponent Joseph H. O'Neil. He then went over his own record in politics and business and said he believed "the city of Boston can be made one of the greatest cities in the country."

He said there was neither Democrat nor Republican in this contest. He is not interested in the Republican party, but in the problem to make Boston a great city, he said.

CITY BUDGET BASED ON CALENDAR YEAR

Mayor's Instructions to

All Departments

GLOBE

Mayor Curley this morning sent to the heads of the various municipal departments a circular letter relative to budget sheets for next year which are now available at the office of the Budget Commissioner. The letter calls attention to the fact that the estimates for 1926 are to be based on the full calendar year rather than 11 months, such as obtained during this year.

The letter in part follows:

"In conformity with the provisions of Chapter 479, of the Acts of 1924, the annual year of the city has been changed to conform with the calendar year and it is important that intensive study be made of the requirements of your department at once, so that there may be no unnecessary delay in submission of budget estimates.

"The policy which obtained in 1925 will be pursued for the year 1926, namely, departments whose estimates are \$100,000 or under must submit budget sheets on or before Nov 15, 1925; departments with budget estimates between \$100,000 and \$700,000 must be submitted on or before Dec 1, 1925, and departments with budget estimates in excess of \$700,000 must be submitted not later than Dec 15, 1925.

"Prior to the submission of the budget for your department it is desirable that you confer with the superintendent of supplies, so that approximate prices may be arrived at for goods required by all departments during the year 1926, and an opportunity may be afforded by collective purchasing to secure the lowest possible prices for the city."

Q40BF - OCT-17-1925

OCT 17 1925

1901

17
1925
Brought a Bill in Equity Today,
Hearing Set for Tuesday

As an explanation of the bill, Clerk Campbell says the petition is in reference to the good will of those who nominated him, and in appreciation of that confidence he has begun a campaign for Mayor and has brought before the public his fitness to assume the duties of Mayor; that he has established a knowledge of the evils now prevailing in the governing of the city and the needs required to bring about a closer union between citizens and the Government.

Also he states he is the strongest candidate and in all probability will be elected, and on information and belief he alleges that Mayor Curley has attempted the straw vote by a desire to injure and destroy his (Campbell's) candidacy in order that he might elect his candidate by an unfair, unreasonable and un-American method.

**SNOWSTORM BLOCKS
GOLFING FOR CURLEY**

May 1925
38075
GLOBE
Mayor Returns From
Poland Spring

Special Dispatch to the Globe
POLAND SPRING, Me., Oct. 10.—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, who, with Mrs Curley, has been here since last Tuesday, returned to Boston today. Mayor Curley came here to enjoy the outdoor exercise.

The Mayor came here to enjoy the fresh air, golf and outdoor exercise, but, though he got some golf on Wednesday, there was rain yesterday and snow today, making it impossible to play. The Mayor enjoyed the rest, however, and had a quiet, pleasant visit here.

PASS ORDER FOR
LIGHTING PLANT

Councilmen Push Project Through First Stage

Without Hearing

OCT 20 1925

MORIARTY AND
PURCELL ABSENT

HERALD

The Boston city council yesterday passed an order for the establishment of a municipal electric lighting plant. All the members voted for the measure except President Moriarty, who was absent, and Councilman Purcell, who was not in the chamber during the roll-call.

Before the city goes into the lighting business, the authorizing measure must clear several hurdles. First, Mayor Curley must approve the order; then the incoming council of 1926 must give it a second reading by a two-thirds vote; finally the people of Boston must accept it by referendum vote. Mayor Curley said last night that he would consider the problem for several days before taking any action.

The order, introduced by Councilman Watson, reads as follows: "That the city of Boston acquire and maintain within its limits a plant or plants, including suitable land, structures, machinery and other apparatus and appliances, for the manufacture and distribution of electricity for municipal use and for the use of its inhabitants, all in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 164 of the general laws and acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto."

The council at its last session had voted to hold a public hearing on Nov. 10 before taking action. Two circumstances operated to hasten the vote: Mayor Curley refused to approve the appropriation of \$15,000 for investigation.

tion and legal expenses connected with the hearing; and Councilman Watson, father of the project, found that in his fight for re-election in Ward 9 he was being accused of trying to delay a vote until after election in order that he might give up altogether his attack on the Edison light company.

The mayor pointed out that he saw no necessity of the expenditure since most of the council seemed to be in favor of the proposition anyway. Councilman Watson explained that, although he wanted to be fair to both sides, he saw no harm in omitting the hearing since the corporation and opponents of the measure could be heard when it comes before next year's council.

The mayor's proposal to designate one of the deputy sealers of weights and measures as "chief" and raise his salary from \$2200 to \$2300 was killed by a 5 to 2 vote. Councilman Watson declared that the scheme was to elevate a new man in the department over the heads of several faithful employees of longer service. The man's name was not mentioned. The council passed an order introducing a resolution that the council should

The council passed an order introduced by Councilman Purcell that the mayor be requested to provide extra compensation for election department officers engaged in the present election work.

work.

Hope is not yet ended for Democratic leaders to iron out the mayoralty muddle in Boston.

three weeks from

With election three weeks from Tuesday, a movement was launched yesterday to get ex-Senator David I. Walsh take a hand in the matter.

He is anxious for the Democratic party to be united in the city for the contest he will wage against Senator Butler, and to make that possible he must, it is stated, lend his assistance.

possible he must
his assistance.

Leaders of the Democratic City Committee plan for Walsh to summon the mayoralty candidates identified with the party before that body for a heart-to-heart talk. This will deal with the advisability of the candidates showing strength as vote-getters concentrating on one of their number to oppose the Republican candidates.

—PAGE

CHECKUP OF RACE.

CHECKUP OF RACE.

This suggestion will be officially placed before the Democratic City Committee at a special meeting this week called by President John I. Fitzgerald. It is understood the plan is favorable to Joseph H. O'Neil, ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, Martin J. Lomaney and General Charles K. Cole.

Time for the holding of nomination papers for Mayor, Council and School Committee will expire Tuesday at 5 p. m. at the office of the Election Commissioners in City Hall Annex. The standing of the mayoralty candidates on the checkup yesterday was: — Fitzgerald, 2,53

terday was:
William T. A. Fitzgerald, 2,581;
Theodore A. Glynn, 3,300; Francis
Campbell, 3,167; John H. Dunn, 2,542;
Thomas C. O'Brien, 3,300; John A.
Kelher, 3,300; Malcolm E. Nichols,
3,800; Daniel H. Coakley, 942; Walter
G. McGauley, 1,576.

KELIHER BANNER SLASHED.

Representative Thomas F. Donovan, in charge of Sheriff Kalher's campaign, received word that a Kalher banner on Massachusetts avenue, near Shirley street, Roxbury, had been slashed with a knife and rendered useless.

CAMPBELL LOSES FIGHT AGAINST CURLEY'S BALLOT

Judge Wait of the Supreme Court
Dismisses Appeal for

Injunction

OCT 20 1925

NO VIOLATION OF STATUTE

Contention Was That Right to Vote
Was in Danger of Infringe-
ment

COURT HOLDS OTHERWISE

Fact Emphasized That Straw Ballot
Has No Standing, Though
of Effect

Holding that Mayor Curley's straw ballot to determine the strongest candidate among the eleven Democrats running for mayor is in no conflict with the statutes, Judge Wait of the Supreme Judicial Court today dismissed the petition of Francis A. Campbell, one of the candidates, seeking an injunction against the conduct of the ballot, the result and the use of his name.

The proceeding in court was brief. Daniel J. Lyne represented Mr. Campbell and Samuel Silverman of the law department represented Mayor Curley. There was a large attendance of politicians. After listening to Attorney Lyne's contention that by such a ballot the right to vote was in danger of being seriously infringed, Judge Wait asked several questions and disagreed with the attorney that the matter had any standing in law.

Attorney Lyne first presented a motion to amend the original petition, which brought to the attention of the court the question whether the city charter of 1903 is or is not to be regarded as enforced. He said he would pass all original questions and stress the particular point of the right to vote. Therefore, the matter was not political but fundamental to all citizens, "the determination of which would be followed by important political consequences."

Quotations were read from an opinion of Chief Justice Rugg on the voting right, and then Attorney Lyne passed to a discussion of the amended charter, providing against party designations on the ballot and against primaries. The question, as he saw it, was not of the wisdom of that statute, and he insisted that the

mayor's straw ballot was a clear attempt to circumvent the statute, as it was called a "Democratic Preferential Primary" and addressed to the "Democratic Preferential Committee."

To Circumvent the Statute

There was a brief summary of the mayor's action in addressing a circular and ballot to 95,000 enrolled Democrats of Boston, in which the attorney for Mr. Campbell stressed the fact that the ballots were numbered and therefore the secrecy of it might be nullified. In his opinion it was a "thinly-veiled attempt to circumvent the statute."

Judge Wait interrupted to ask if it was not the contention of the plaintiff that any straw ballot is illegal, and how a straw ballot could be considered as a primary. Attorney Lyne drew an analogy between the mayor's ballot and one conducted by the Literary Digest or by a newspaper. It seemed to him that a straw ballot if pushed far enough would be a primary. It was a question of degree. The mere fact that such a ballot is unofficial does not prevent a party from expressing its preference. That was what the Curley ballot intended to accomplish.

"If this were a mere straw ballot nobody would pay any attention to it," Attorney Lyne continued. "The appeal is made to Democrats, in an independent election. It is an attempt to unite one party against another. This has gone very far and will have the effect of a primary."

Judge Wait thought he could clearly see the lawyer's contention and was unable to agree with him. To him, a straw ballot appeared as of no standing. It was merely a straw. Admitting that it may have influence, he could see in it no standing in law. There being no interference with the statute, it is merely a matter for the voters to decide for themselves. The judge could not agree that there is no distinction between a straw ballot and a

primary. He agreed that it would have an effect, but no legal effect, as nobody is bound by the result of the ballot and no name is kept off the list.

Attorney Lyne reminded the Court that the Curley ballot opens the way to finding the choice of the voters. Judge Wait announced that he did not care to hear the other side. Mr. Silverman injected a remark, however, to the effect that the Curley ballot, in addition to helping the voters, might help candidates by saving them money by not running.

Lyne Makes Another Point

As Judge Wait offered Attorney Lyne every leeway to present his case, the attorney continued with the remark that if a man of high office sends out nearly 100,000 ballots and can ascertain the choice of the voters, then abolition of party lines had not been effective, a fault that could not be cured by the Legislature.

Proceeding farther, the attorney called the Court's attention to the mayor's circular which accompanied every ballot, and to the envelopes addressed to "The Democratic Mayoralty Preferential Committee," reading from Chapter 98 of the Acts of 1923, which forbids the use of any political committee name without the consent of the State committee.

Attorney Silverman argued that the Statute contemplated an entirely different matter. No attempt had been used in the Curley ballot to use one party name against another. The mayor's circular stated the situation and revealed the purpose of the ballot. Furthermore, the envelopes were all out and the ballots are in the mail. There was nothing to enjoin

DECLARES ISSUE IS: O'BRIEN VS. INNES OCT 27 1925

Shifting his attack from Malcolm E. Nichols to Mayor Curley and Fire Commissioner Glynn, Dist. Atty. O'Brien last night accused Glynn, as the agent for a provision company, of selling rotten meat to the city during the first Curley administration.

O'Brien said in part:

"The time for withdrawals in the mayoralty contest has passed. The lines of the campaign are now straightly drawn. The issue is as clear as crystal. The contest is now O'Brien vs. Innes. There are just two sides to the contest from now until election day. The Innes side—Innes, Nichols, Curley, Glynn, the hang-over Democratic leaders—and the O'Brien side with O'Brien and the free-thinking people of a great city."

CURLEY SHOWS COLORS

"James M. Curley has shown his colors. He has run true to form. He has double-crossed the people of Boston again. He has sold out to the rotten Innes machine. With his mannikin-Fire Commissioner Glynn—he is out to trim the people of Boston."

"Since he cast his first vote Curley has made his living at the hands of the people and during that time he has consistently trimmed those people that made his living possible. He has gotten away with it thus far but now he is going to pay the price of all traitors."

"Starting tonight I am going to tear the mask from the face of Curley and show him in his true form. I am going to show you before this campaign is over that he has not only fattened his own purse by trading with the bankers and bosses but that he even stooped to poison the most unfortunate of our people—the paupers of the city, the sick of the city, the children, the aged and the infirm. Through his fire commissioner, the smug Teddy Glynn, his ancient arch enemy, he has fed the helpless of the city on rotten meat. Glynn was the willing tool that sold the city's rotten meat for use of the paupers, and the man who poses as the one who went broke feeding families out in the Tammany ward is the same Teddy Glynn that got rich feeding rotten beef to the helpless dependents of the city."

WOULD HAVE TO STOP

"Three weeks after I was made district attorney, I sent for Frank Rock, Curley's purchasing agent, and told them that he would have to stop buying the rotten beef he was getting from a large provision company and sending to the city islands for use among the inmates of the institutions there."

"For this company was sending rotten, unfit meat to Deer Island and Long Island and Curley knew it was rotten and didn't care."

"The agent of this company who was selling this rotten meat to Long Island is the tool that Curley is now using to help elect Malcolm E. Nichols to the mayor's chair and through whom he expects to supply rotten meat to the city's unfortunates for the four years of Innes's control of the city."

"That man is Theodore A. Glynn, the smug Jekyll and Hyde fire commissioner who sold rotten meat for political gain and profit."

C40BE - OCT-22-1925

FOREST HILLS HOSPITAL BUILDING IS DEDICATED

OCT 22 1925

MOBILE



Left to Right—Miss Naylor, Dr J. Franklin Knotts, Rev William J. Casey, Dr Alonzo J. Shadman.

DEDICATORY EXERCISES AT FOREST HILLS HOSPITAL

Presentation of key to Elizabeth Naylor, superintendent of hospital

The new Forest Hills Hospital building, on Morton st, Forest Hills, was dedicated yesterday afternoon in the presence of several hundred persons.

Dr Alonzo J. Shadman presided. Gov Fuller extended the greetings of the Commonwealth, paid tribute to Dr Shadman's work, and added that the building was a house of the Good Samaritan. Dr M. Victor Safford voiced the greetings of the city as representative of Mayor Curley. Rev William J. Casey, pastor of the Church of St Andrew the Apostle, highly praised the work and told of the difficulties that the doctor was obliged to overcome in order to erect the hospital.

Rev J. Franklin Knotts, pastor of the Daniel Dorchester M. E. Church, West Roxbury, gave the dedicatory address. The key to the hospital was presented to Mrs Elizabeth Naylor, superintendent. The nurses' staff and members of the training school alumni recited the Florence Nightingale Pledge. Dr Shadman received many floral pieces as expressions of good will. Representative George Penshorn and local physicians were present, also Asst Secretary of State Boynton and other prominent people. An orchestra furnished music. The building was open for inspection during the afternoon and evening.

The structure is a four-story fire-proof building.

MAYOR MAKES PHONE AWARD BIG ISSUE

AMERICAN

The telephone rate award, together with the fight against the \$8,500,000 "grab" of the telephone monopoly, was raised by Mayor Curley, at rallies for Theodore A. Glynn, as an issue in the mayoralty election of next Tuesday.

Speaking before crowded halls, first at the ward room in Bunker Hill street, Charlestown, and later in the auditorium of the Girls' Latin School in Huntington avenue, Mayor Curley declared the election of Malcolm E. Nichols would bring an end to the national fight against high telephone rates in which Boston is taking the leading part.

He attacked Nichols as the nominee of the Republican boss who was responsible for the appointment of a majority of the members of the Public Utilities Commission which made the rate award to the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company.

OCT 27 1925

"The outcome of the election is vitally important," Curley said, "to every telephone user because of the fight, national in character, now being waged against the American Bell Telephone Company."

"The increases adopted by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company upon recommendation of the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission, unless reversed by the authorities at Washington, will drain the pockets of the people of this State to the extent of \$8,000,000 annually in excess of what was formerly paid for similar service."

"It is not unreasonable to anticipate that the Republican boss, Innes, responsible for the appointment of the majority of the members of the Public Utilities Commission, will not allow his nominee for Mayor, in the event the nominee is successful, to continue the fight at present being conducted at Washington."

Division 37, Charlestown,

A. O. H., Regret It

OCT 20 1925

Mayor Curley today received the following communication from George W. Long, president of Division 37, A. O. H., Charlestown, relative to the disturbance at Hibernian Hall, Charlestown, last Sunday, at the close of a meeting there:

"The officers and members of Division 37, A. O. H., of Charlestown deeply regret any annoyance you may have been caused in Hibernian Hall, Charlestown on Sunday afternoon, Oct 18.

"Please be assured that we shall take every measure to see that nothing of this nature occurs again.

"Again expressing my regret over the disturbance, and with kindest personal regards, I am, etc."

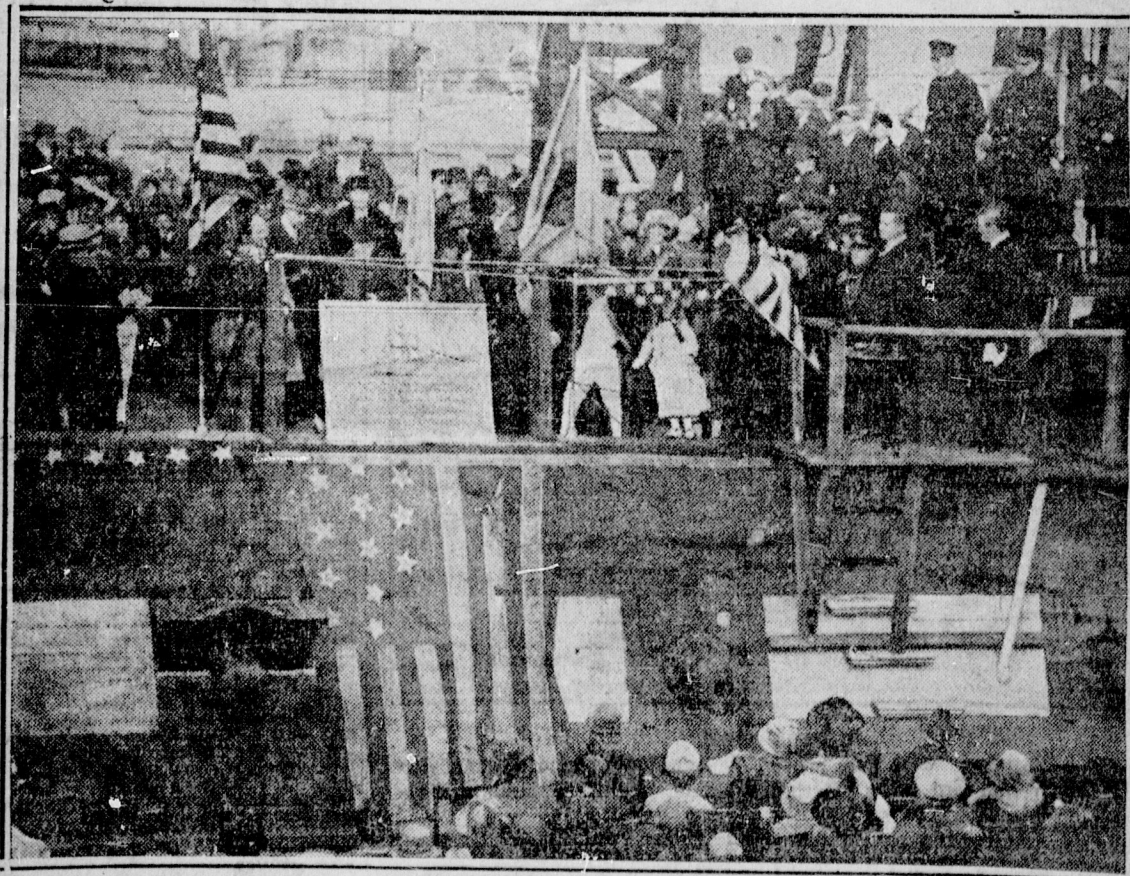
GLOBE - OCT 22 - 1925

TABLET UNVEILED ON FRIGATE CONSTITUTION AT NAVY YARD

OCT 22 1925

GLOBE

Exercises Commemorative of Historic Old Warship
Launched Here Oct 21, 1797—Addresses by
Prominent Speakers—School Children's Chorus



UNVEILING TABLET ON OLD FRIGATE CONSTITUTION

Continued
next page

Wood the 1

The bronze table commemorative of the building, and of the launching, Oct 21, 1797, of the frigate Constitution was unveiled in the Charlestown Navy Yard yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock (six bells). There was an inspiring pageantry of formalities about "Old Ironsides" the "symbol of the Ship of State" and "the most priceless and precious memory of the American Navy."

Theodore Frothingham 3rd, seven, and his sister Eleanor, four, unveiled the tablet. They are great, great grandchildren of Commodore William Bainbridge, commander of the Constitution in the War of 1812. The children wore costumes of the period. They tugged sturdily at the ropes that drew aside the American flag shielding the new bronze tablet.

Afterward in order, that the large audience might see them they were lifted in the arms of the officials high above the sides of the frigate, Rear Admiral Louis R. de Steiguer of the Navy taking Eleanor, the pet of the occasion. Their parents, Mr and Mrs Theodore Frothingham Jr of the Back Bay, helped the children in their part in the exercises.

The Constitution Tablet is only temporarily on the Constitution itself. It will soon be placed on the Constitution Stores Building on Atlantic av at the entrance to Constitution Wharf, where was once Hartt's Shipyard, where the frigate was built and launched.

Features of Program

Firing of one of the gun relics on the Constitution, addresses by prominent speakers and music by the school children's chorus, accompanied by the Navy Yard Band, featured the exercises.

The more than 44 guns on board are antiques, long out of the noise-making class, so that the salute from the Constitution was a specially contrived one, consisting of smoke-making material introduced into the muzzle and touched off by Chief Gunner Chester C. Culp from the U. S. S. Florida and four of his gunners' mates, Zebel, Gibbs, Cruise and Parralla.

"Old Ironsides" presented a proud appearance with the civic, naval and military officials on deck and hundreds of school children swarming the rigging and occupying other points of vantage.

Herbert Fairfax Wallace, president of the Society of the War of 1812, wore the uniform of the captain of the Constitution in the 1812 war. Others who manned the ship in 1812 uniforms are Lieut Thomas B. Fitzpatrick of the U. S. Navy, Midshipman R. E. McShane, J. S. Wade, in the uniform of the Marine Corps of that time, and P. R. Graham, H. I. Kiley and W. R. Fallstick, sailors.

Mayor Curley presided. Rev Paul Revere Frothingham delivered the invocation. The address that gave a comprehensive history of the Constitution was by Edmund H. Talbot. Other speakers were Rear Admiral Louis R. de Steiguer, U. S. N., of the Charlestown Navy Yard; Maj Gen Andre W. Brewster, U. S. A.; Hon E. Mark Sullivan, Abraham C. Ratshesky. Hon Thomas H Dowd presented the tablet, describing the old frigate as in its symbolism embodying the high ideals of a patriotic citizenship of a great land.

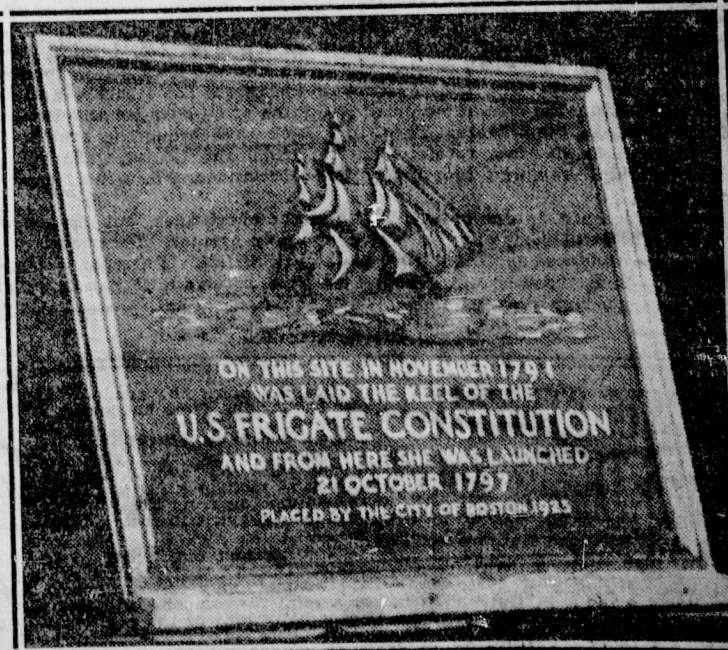
Mr Dowd represented the commission of the city, appointed to mark historical sites in Boston.

"The commission has already placed with appropriate ceremonies, 14 memorials. It has more than 100 additional projected or in process of completion," Mr Dowd reported. The other members of the commission responsible for the Constitution tablet are Walter Gilman Page, chairman; Hon David Abraham Lourie, Edward Webster McGlenen and Walter Kendall Watkins, secretary.

The committee on the dedication yes-



ELEANOR AND THEODORE FROTHINGHAM 3D, WHO UNVEILED THE TABLET



TABLET UNVEILED ON THE CONSTITUTION

the dedication should fall overboard. A Naval guard lined the decks. At one part in the program, national ensigns were hoisted to the fore and main trucks and two buglers played morning colors.

There were about 300 guests present, one of them being Theodore A. Glynn, fire commissioner, who arrived with

liberated 115 American prisoners from slavery.

During the war of 1812 she captured the Guerriere, Java, Pictou, Cyane and Levant and 15 other ships, breaking the tradition of British supremacy at sea and turning the tide of defeat into final victory resulting in American independence on sea. These victories so aroused

Continued
next
page

QCT-22-1925
 terday comprised James R. Nicholson, Rear Admiral DeSteiguer, Maj. Gen. Brewster, Mr. Ratschesky, Mrs. Edward Harold Crosby, Walter Gilman Page, Mr. Wallace, Jeremiah E. Burke, Daniel J. Kane, Lieut. Commander E. S. R. Brandt, U. S. N.; Maj. Oliver A. Dickinson, U. S. A., and Joseph A. F. O'Neill.
 Both the National Society of the War of 1812 and the Society of the War of 1812 of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts were represented.

School Children Take Part

Master William Green of the Prescott School recited "Old Ironsides," by Oliver Wendell Holmes. The chorus which, besides other patriotic songs, sang "The Star Spangled Banner," came from the Prescott, Bunker Hill, Warren, Frothingham and Harvard public schools of Charlestown. John A. O'Shea, director of music in the Boston Public Schools, led the chorus.

All of the speaking was done from a platform swung over on the port side of the spar deck at the waist. The tablet was directly to the right, where all during the ceremonies one of the Navy's flag relics hung. It is a flag containing 13 stars which was evidently carried by a privateer, when there were only 13 States in the Union. It is in a fair condition of preservation but had to be handled carefully on account of its age.

Marine sentries were stationed on the dock and on board, to prevent accident, and a Navy Yard tug stood by ready for rescue work if any of the crowd at

Mayor Curley.

The Mayor, in accepting the tablet for the City of Boston, spoke of the value of preserving the historic frigate and said that the Constitution impresses upon the mind the importance of the lesson of protecting America, of being prepared to maintain its security, strength and stability.

History of Frigate

The frigate Constitution's history is one of rare conquest. In 1794, the keel was laid at Hart's shipyard, now Constitution Wharf, on Atlantic av, Boston. Joshua Humphries of Philadelphia designed her. She carried a very heavy battery of 24-pounders on the gun deck, which was unusually high above the waterline, so that the guns could be used in heavy weather. Eighteen-pounders were the usual gun on frigates of the period. She was 175 feet on the waterline, and the truck of the mainmast was more than 200 feet from the waterline. Paul Revere made the bolts and sheathing. Betsy Ross made the first flag flown on it, which had 15 stars and 13 stripes. Old Ironsides was built of live oak, yellow pine, and cedar—from trees selected while still standing in the forest.

In her maidenhood the Constitution took part in suppressing French privateers in the West Indies. In 1804 she bombarded forts at Tripoli maneuvering under sail in the small and crowded harbor and forced peace without further tribute on four Corsair States, and

American pride that threatened secession was averted. American national expansion and the idea of an indissoluble Union date from this period of awakened national pride.

For a quarter of a century after 1821 the Constitution was a suppressor of slave trade, was a Mediterranean station ship, made a world cruise and was for a time a Pacific station ship. She was subsequently a Naval Academy training ship, in 1879 she appeared at the Paris Exposition. She was a receiving ship at the Portsmouth Navy Yard and was finally in 1897 towed to Boston on the centennial of her launching. Now she is the symbol of patriotism which Congress has authorized to be preserved and the public is following out the idea in sentiment by providing the necessary dollars and cents to preserve.

Edmund H. Talbot said of the frigate: "Though physically she is old, though she can no more sail the seas in her pristine glory, though she is hopelessly inadequate from the point of view of armament, she is by the record of her glorious victories the most priceless memory of the American Navy. The Constitution embodies the spirit and the will of the American people to see the right, and bravely fight for the right. She is an enduring lesson to us in valor. She is the best argument for the perpetuation and development of the American Navy."

"This splendid old ship must be preserved in order that our youth may have before their eyes this visible, tangible, monumental memorial of our Navy's glorious past and a constant and continuous incentive ever to be worthy of the noblest traditions of American bravery and manhood."

G40BE - AUG - 7 - 1925

SAYS PHONE MEN WROTE DECISION

Curley Again Attacks

Utilities Board

Declares New Rates Fixed

Week Before Announcement

Renews Appeal to Fuller to Remove Commission

That a portion of the new telephone rates schedules were delivered at Malden, for mailing, two days before the Public Utilities Commission made public its decision authorizing the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company to increase its rates, was charged by Mayor James M. Curley, at a special meeting of the executive committee of the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts, held yesterday afternoon at Young's Hotel.

The meeting was called by Ex-Mayor William E. Blodgett of Woburn, president of the club, at the suggestion of Mayor Curley that action be taken on the award. Ten of the 24 members of the executive committee, all of whom are either

officers of the club or past presidents, attended. Beside Pres Blodgett and Mayor Curley, they were Mayor Edward W. Quinn of Cambridge, Mayor John J. Donovan of Lawrence, Ex-Mayor Charles H. Thunston of Cambridge, secretary of the club; Ex-Mayor Roger Keith of Brockton, Ex-Mayor George L. Richards of Malden, Ex-Mayor John V. Kimball of Malden, and Asa T. Newhall of Lynn. Mayor Richard Coolidge of Medford arrived at the hotel just before the meeting closed. Reporters were admitted.

Call Meeting for Monday

The meeting went on record as favoring a general meeting of the Mayors' Club and members of the Boards of Selectmen, representing all cities and towns in Massachusetts at Young's Hotel, next Monday, at 12:30, to determine a course of action for "the protection of Massachusetts telephone users against the system of extortion that is proposed to be practiced on them."

A resolution adopted unanimously was to the effect that the executive committee believes the increase in rates an injustice to the telephone users; that the rates determined upon are excessive; that the committee approves the action of both Gov. Fuller and Mayor Curley in voicing the protest of the public against the increase, and that Federal action against the parent company, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, be taken through the Department of Justice and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mayor Curley's Charges

Mayor Curley at the close of the meeting stated that when Springfield street fares were changed, about a year ago, the railway company announced the change three days before the rate was in effect and placed on sale strips of tickets—six for 25 cents, despite the

fact that this method or sale of tickets was not announced by the Public Utilities Commission until three days later. Continuing he said:

"When the Boston Elevated Railway adopted the slot machine system the slots were manufactured at least a week before the company was authorized to use them."

"I believe it is about time for the public of Massachusetts to be informed whether the attorneys of the corporations are really members of the Public Utilities Commission."

Mayor Curley later in the afternoon released to the press a copy of a letter he sent to Gov. Fuller in which he presses his request that the present Utilities Commission be removed, a new commission be appointed, and the entire telephone rates case given a rehearing. The letter follows:

"A private investigation conducted during the past week disclosed the following facts: that upon Thursday, July 30, the first batch of mail containing the new rate schedules adopted by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. in conformity with the decision arrived at by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission as announced upon July 31, was delivered for mailing at the Malden Postoffice."

2408E-OCT-24-1925

DORCHESTER GIRL SCOUTS ASK FOR SPACE IN WHICH TO DRILL

OCT 24 1925 24



MAYOR CURLEY PRESENTING MARCHING FLAG TO DORCHESTER GIRL SCOUTS TROOP

Miss M. F. Decrow, commissioner and captain of Dorchester Troop, on Mayor Curley's right. Miss Ruth Joyce, drum major, on Mayor's left.

Between 75 and 100 Dorchester Girl Scouts, headed by their bugle and drum corps, marched to City Hall this morning, and presented to Mayor Curley a petition asking that some space be given them in the neighborhood of their headquarters at 18 Bowdoin st, Dorchester, in which they can drill and carry on their Girl Scout activities.

The Scouts attracted considerable attention as they marched up School st, with their bugle and drum corps playing and Miss Ruth Joyce whirling the

baton as drum major. In the yard of City Hall the corps played for several minutes, after which Mayor Curley met the Scouts on the steps and received their petition.

The Scouts then left for Waltham, where they will take part in the annual get-together of Boston Girl Scouts, which is being held at Cedar Hill, the Girl Scout estate. Maj Charles P. Harding of the Street Commissioners, who is drill master for the Dorchester Scouts and their corps, met them at City Hall and introduced them to Mayor Curley.

Mayor Curley presented each Scout a book of the city of Boston, autographed by him, and a beautiful marching flag.

The Dorchester Scouts say that the Dorchester High School, where they would normally drill and carry on Scout work, is closed to them because of the community dancing lessons carried on there. Last year, they say, the Scouts were allowed to use the hall, but at a time which interfered with their supper hours, while this year they have been forbidden the use of the school hall entirely. They asked Mayor Curley to find them some space in one of the other community buildings in Dorchester.

NICHOLS FORGES TO THE FRONT IN MAYORAL FIGHT

Good Government Association In-
dorsement Will Mean Much

to Him

OCT 26 1925
HAS BIG OPEN-AIR RALLY

Promises Square Deal to All and an
Administration of Highest

Good to City

CURLEY PREPARES BATTLE

Says G. G. A. Work Means End of
the Association in Local

Affairs

TRANSCRIPT

By Forrest P. Hull

All that was needed to impart the final definiteness and picturesqueness to the local mayoral campaign was the official declaration of the Good Government Association issued today. The indorsement of Malcolm E. Nichols, though expected by the politicians, will mean the exposure of bitterness on the stump such as Boston has seldom if ever witnessed. The fact that the G. G. A. considers Fire Commissioner Theodore A. Glynn as Nichols's leading opponent is significant of the power behind his candidacy as directed from City Hall.

Mr. Nichols must fight the combined fire of the Curley machine and the groups surrounding the candidacies of District Attorney Thomas C. O'Brien, John A. Keliher, Daniel H. Coakley, W. T. A. Fitzgerald and Joseph H. O'Neill. He will be denounced as a mere puppet of Charles H. Innes, a man incapable of giving the city a non-partisan administration, and there will be charges of Republican machine influence which will test the credulity of sensible people. On the other hand, the Democrats who seek the office will denounce their party opponents, much in the same way that Messrs. O'Brien, Keliher and Coakley have begun the fight, all seeking to convey the impression that a deep conspiracy exists among certain Democratic and Republican politicians to elect the leading Republican candidate.

Mayor Starts Against G. G. A.

This is the time for all sort of vociferous anger against the Good Government Association as an organization boss-controlled and of base prejudices. The fact that two members of the executive committee, D. Thomas J. Gihlin and Theodore R. Kelle saw fit to resign rather than to be a part to the indorsement of Mr. Nichols, indicates how difficult it was to preserve a semblance of harmony in their councils. But as eight of the ten members had agreed on a choice for mayor the decision may be taken as conclusively representative of the organization's sentiment. Nothing this may be charged against the organization today will exceed in violence the fulminations of the past.

Mayor Curley today started the fight among the Association's enemies by declaring that the Nichols indorsement "marks the end of the so-called Good Government Association as a factor in municipal elections in Boston." And this statement is mild compared with what will follow as the mayor and several of the candidates start the battle anew this evening in rallies in all parts of the city.

Naturally, the most disappointed candidate in the field today is District Attorney O'Brien who, up to within a week, expected to have the Good Government Association's decision. Mr. O'Brien has built up his candidacy on the principal of non-partisanship and upon his record in public service which has been fearless and independent. His friends made a great fight

for him and will continue the fight for election, despite the blow which has fallen.

Mr. O'Brien's managers issued a statement today to the effect that within three hours after the Good Government Association's verdict had become known, more than 600 men and women gathered at headquarters to make the final plans for the campaign. It is stated that 200 rallies will be held and that the candidate will speak at 150 of them; that two of the will be down-town gatherings, one will be a whirlwind motor tour and will take every ward, and one will be a great women's demonstration, with fifty men and women constantly on the stump.

Mr. O'Brien declares: "The battle between the Innes octopus and O'Brien is on. There is no other issue."

John A. Keliher, who talked at fifteen meetings yesterday, referred to a "disaster" campaign under way in the interest of Nichols, one respectable and of the pharisean order under the well-advertised guidance of Elliot Wadsworth, and the practical campaign under the cape of a trained gentry who know manipulation in its most practical form."

Daniel H. Coakley declared today that he has the distinction of being the only candidate for mayor whom the Good Government Association did not invite to meet its officials. The indorsement of Nichols, he declared, is not a surprise to any who have been attending rallies during the last few days. "It looked like Tommy O'Brien, up to four days ago, but then the Good Government Association began hanging fire for many years. This street, from Forest Hills Elevated station, has carried a burden of cross-town traffic far beyond its normal power. Its narrow width at the northerly end, combined with its uneven surface, has made traffic conditions most unsatisfactory. The street will be widened by extensive takings from the Forest Hills Cemetery property and from the edge of Franklin Park on the opposite side. The city will pay the Forest Hills Cemetery Association \$19,000 for 90,490 square feet of land.

Good Thing for Nichols

Mr. Nichols will profit largely by the Good Government Association indorsement no matter what the scoffers say. It brings his candidacy into the open as no other influence would. It is a testimonial to his long record as a public official. Under this spur Mr. Nichols lost no time in getting out before the voters. He spoke at an open air rally in Pemberton square this afternoon, attracting a large crowd and pro-

viding a unique rally demonstration with his radio amplifiers.

From this time onward Mr. Nichols will be active on the stump. He will meet all charges brought against him. He will emphasize the essential non-partisan character of his public service and his long experience in public affairs. Moreover, to the charge that city employees will have little prospect of holding their positions under him as mayor, he promises a square deal.

Two hundred and thirty thousand copies of a thirty-two-page booklet, "The Truth About Malcolm E. Nichols," have been placed in the mails for the registered voters of Boston. It is one of the biggest tasks ever undertaken by a political headquarters in a city contest. The book contains a complete review of the career of the candidate for mayor, and includes splendid indorsements of his administrations as collector of internal revenue, chairman of the Transit Department and chairman of the Rent and Housing Committee, from those who were associated with him in those activities, together with an indorsement by Elliot Wadsworth, former assistant secretary of the United States Treasury under Presidents Harding and Coolidge, and now

A letter from David H. Blair, United States commissioner of internal revenue, states that Nichols placed the Boston office upon a very high plane, making it one of the best in the country, and at the same time greatly deduces the expenses of operation.

There is included an extract from the records of the Boston Transit Department, placed there by Colonel Thomas F. Sullivan and Frank S. Deland when Mr. Nichols resigned as chairman, complimenting him upon his "sound judgment, vision, discretion and ability to do the right thing in the right way," and expressing the "hope that time deal gently with him, thus affording him an opportunity for a continuance of the great success his ability must command."

A similar appreciation, signed by the late George E. Brock and by John T. Horsford and Richard W. Garrity, members of the Rent and Housing Committee, states that "we cheerfully acknowledge that the success attained by this committee is largely due to his (Mr. Nichols's) efforts."

APPROVES MORTON ST. AWARD

TRANSCRIPT

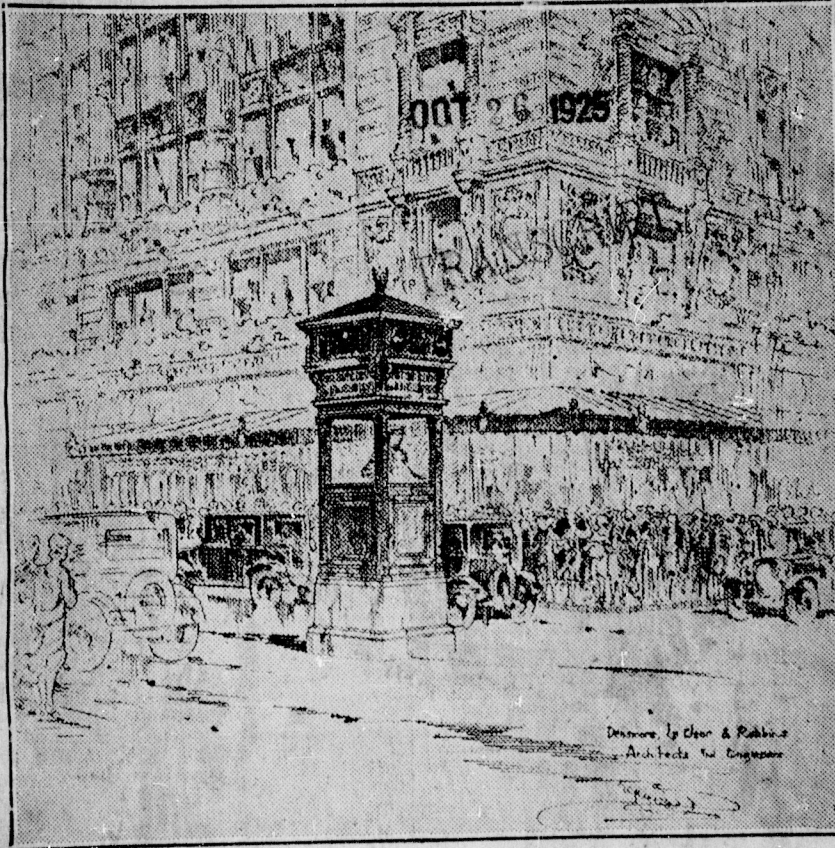
Mayor Curley Accepts J. C. Coleman & Sons Company, Lowest Bidders, in \$144,122 Widening

Today's approval by Mayor Curley of the award of the Morton-street widening and surfacing contract to the J. C. Coleman & Sons Company means an immediate start on an important project that has been hanging fire for many years.

This street, from Forest Hills Elevated station, has carried a burden of cross-town traffic far beyond its normal power. Its narrow width at the northerly end, combined with its uneven surface, has made traffic conditions most unsatisfactory. The street will be widened by extensive takings from the Forest Hills Cemetery property and from the edge of Franklin Park on the opposite side. The city will pay the Forest Hills Cemetery Association \$19,000 for 90,490 square feet of land.

The street will be of uniform width, eighty feet, between Morton road and Canterbury street, twice the present width. The street contract is for \$144,122 and the sewer work will cost \$20,860.

Traffic Tower a Gift to the City



Ornamental Structure Soon Ready

Public-Spirited Action by Louis H. Kirstein, Vice President of William Filene's Sons Company, Will Make Easier Regulation of Traffic at Washington, Summer and Winter Streets

ASPLENDID public offer," are the words used by Mayor Curley in accepting from Louis H. Kirstein, vice president of William Filene's Sons Company, a gift of a bronze traffic, signal-light tower to be placed at the junction of Washington, Summer and Winter streets, one of the busiest corners of the city.

Designed by Gifford Le Clear of the architectural firm of Densmore, Le Clear & Robbins, acting in his capacity of chairman of the sub-committee on street traffic of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the tower will be the latest among the many which have been devised for this important service in American cities.

The new tower, which will replace the present wooden police stand, will be of ornamental bronze, with a foundation of black, polished granite. There will be windows on all sides, and through these the officer, standing three feet above the street, will be able to keep a continuous stream of traffic moving from Adams square to Boylston street.

Mr. Kirstein expresses the hope that other business men will make other gifts for other junctions, and is more than willing that others should copy his model.

The signal lights will be embedded in the bronze booth under the roof. The system will be similar to the one at Tremont

and Boylston street, with the red "stop" and green "go" arrows for right and left turns. Special permanently-illuminated bronze signs will contain the standard directions to pedestrians.

The mayor's letter of acceptance to Mr. Kirstein follows:

"I beg to forward herewith report of the street commission with reference to your tender to the city of Boston of bronze traffic tower. The street commission, after conference with the police commissioner, are in favor of accepting your splendid public-spirited offer and I approve of this decision.

"With sincere thanks, and trusting that some other public-spirited citizens may follow the splendid example which you have given."

The street commission's report, besides approving the project, and recording the police commissioner's approval, is to the effect that the board has examined the preliminary sketches and drawings. It expresses its "appreciation of the public spirit of Mr. Kirstein."

Commissioner Wilson's letter to the street commission expresses him as "heartily in favor of accepting this tower. I think it will serve a much-needed purpose and I appreciate the spirit of the donor."

HERSEY CONFIRMED
AS CITY SUPPLY HEAD

Retired General to Begin

New Duties Soon

OCT 14 1925

Succeeds Francis P. Rock, Resigned,

in \$6000 Position

CLOSE

Gen. Mark L. Hersey, U. S. A., retired, nominated a few weeks ago by Mayor Curley for the office of superintendent of the supply department of the city, was yesterday afternoon confirmed by the Civil Service Commission.

Gen. Hersey succeeds Francis P. Rock, who resigned the position several weeks ago. The position pays \$6000 a year. It is expected that Gen. Hersey will begin his new duties shortly.

Gen. Hersey was born in Stetson, Me., Dec. 1, 1863. He prepared for college at Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield, Me., and was graduated from Bates College in 1884. Then he went to West Point Academy, from which he was graduated in 1887. In 1920 he was graduated from the United States Army War College.

His first assignment to duty in the Army was at Fort Mojave, Ari., where he was quartermaster and commissary; in 1888 and 1889 he was Indian agent in charge of the Hualpai Indians in Arizona; 1891-1895 professor of military science at the University of Maine; afterwards detailed for the same position at Harvard University. This latter duty was interrupted by the Spanish War, and, when asked for a second time, by the Philippine Insurrection and the China Punitive Expedition.

From 1905 to 1914, inclusive, he was loaned by the United States Army to the Government of the Philippine Islands. For the first five of these years he was Chief Supply Officer of the Philippine Constabulary. This duty involved making up the budget for the supply of 5000 officers and men occupying 192 different stations. It was necessary for him to defend this budget before the Philippine Commission, draw the funds involved, and with the assistance of 40 supply officers under him to expend the same. It involved the problems of purchase, storage and distribution of supplies for this very considerable body of men, under most unusual conditions. Both as regimental and post quartermaster he had extensive property and money responsibility and accountability. He carried on through two campaigns as well as some years of peace service in this business work of the Army.

Following Philippine service he served on the border (Mexican) as a field officer and later in Mexico with the punitive expedition in the same capacity.

In the World War he was on a special mission first from the Secretary of War to study the organization, equipment and supplies of our Allied Forces in Europe in 1917. He was appointed Brigadier General and assigned to the 78th Division. He took his brigade to France and was promoted after the Battle of St. Mihiel to be Major General and assigned to the command of the 4th Division, later taking it to Germany and back to the United States.

He was assigned to the command of Camp Devens 1920-21, and he was in command of the 1st Artillery District until retirement last November.

TELEGRAM - NOV-2-1925

K.O.F.C. MEN WANT PAY FOR RALLY

NOV 2 1925

Glynn Named by Lawyer
as Co-Defendant
in Suit

Fire Commr. Theodore A. Glynn and Mayor James M. Curley were today named as defendants in a suit brought against them by James J. Bulman, leader and manager of the band of the Granada Caravan, to compel payment of a bill of \$1815 for services of the band at Glynn mayor-alty rallies.

A protracted conference at the American House, between Atty. Edward D. Hassan of 1 Beacon st., counsel for the bandsmen, and the managers of the Glynn campaign, failed to produce any guarantee or even a promise of payment of the bill.

Suit to compel payment of the money was thereupon threatened by Atty. Hassan and he filed the papers today. The action is returnable in the municipal court Nov. 14.

That the Glynn campaign chest is empty and that the fire commissioner is without funds with which to meet outstanding claims was frankly admitted at the American House conference Sunday.

There was no dispute about the bill presented by the musicians. "If it isn't here, we can't pay you," was all the satisfaction that Hassan obtained from the Glynn managers.

In the suits filed today the defendants named are Theodore A. Glynn, Mayor James M. Curley, Glynn, Mayor James M. Curley, Frank City Treas. John J. Curley, Frank Brennan, treasurer of the Glynn

'Bagman' Grabbed Money Needed Badly by Men's Families

The true and amazing story of the efforts of Mayor Curley and Fire Commr. Glynn to force members of the Boston fire department to contribute money and vote for Glynn was revealed today.

Michael J. Flaherty of Engine Co. 9, East Boston, reveals for the first time the methods used by Glynn and Curley. He says the fireman refused to call upon every fireman and in the city to repudiate Glynn. Predicting he will be "fired" or "railroaded" for his story, Flaherty says:

"About a month ago the 'bagman' called upon the members with raffle tickets, marked 'Firemen's Memorial Fund' for an automobile. 'Each man was told to either buy or sell ten dollars' worth. This money was to be given for some body's campaign fund in return for a pay raise; we were told. This raffle was a failure. 'The men refused to buy or sell the tickets. They are disgusted with these 'money hounds.' Their families are, too, and will prove it by NOT voting for Glynn for mayor.'"

The letter reads:
Engine Co. 9, B. F. D.
East Boston.
Editor of The Boston Telegram:
I was born in Boston, a city I love and am a Catholic.

work in one year, a two or three-year program should be undertaken at once, and adequate appropriations should be made in each year beginning with the budget for 1926.

"A more definite and uniform policy as to type, material, color, location, heights, etc., of signs should be developed and adhered to as closely as possible.

"After having laid out this policy, the city should place signs, first at those intersections which now lack signs or which have signs in poor condition. After covering these places, the replacement of existing signs should be systematically undertaken.

"A designated official of the public works department should be assigned to devote his entire time to carrying out the program. He should endeavor to apply the definite policy of the city to local conditions."

The committee also suggests the signs be of uniform height, from approximately eight to 12 feet above the sidewalk; that the use of vertical signs is inadvisable, and that signs of cast iron, aluminum or heavy enamel should be used, and uniformity as to material size and color attempted.

Joseph H. O'Neill Appears To- day Before Executive Com- mittee of Goo-Gooes

The apparently fixed determination of Mayor Curley to stay with "Glynn to win," was indicated by a personal letter which he has sent to the 30,000 supporters in Boston who signed his pledge cards four years ago.

In this letter he reiterates his confidence in Mr. Glynn's character and abilities and insists the fire commissioner is the logical and best fitted candidate for the Mayorality succession.

In the meantime the other candidates are all busy. Joseph H. O'Neill, banker, who has received the support of Foss and Gaston, will appear before the executive committee of the Good Government Association today, at its invitation.

All nomination papers must be in by October 13, and no meeting of the Democratic City Committee will be held until after that time, according to John I. Fitzgerald, chairman. Mrs. Mary Bacon is doing yeoman work in behalf of the candidacy of Malcolm E. Nichols, and predicts that the multiplicity of Democratic candidates indicates a victory for the Republican candidate.

District Attorney O'Brien, in the interest of his mayoralty candidacy, made addresses at neighborhood meetings at the Back Bay, Roxbury and East Boston.

Several hundred residents of Ward 15, Dorchester, attended a meeting at the Mulhem Club, Eaton square, where they heard Register of Deeds W. T. A. Fitzgerald talk on his merits as a candidate for mayor.

General John H. Dunn is conducting a house rally in various neighborhoods. His meetings are taking place in the homes of his supporters, and he has canvassed the West Roxbury, Jamaica Plains and Roslindale neighborhoods.

WOULD BETTER STREET SIGNS

NOV 9 1925

Commerce Chamber Recommends Methods for Improving Them

The committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs of the chamber of commerce today submitted seven recommendations to Mayor Curley for improving the street signs in the city. These suggest Boston should adopt a program of placing durable, plainly legible signs in conspicuous places at each street intersection indicating the name of each street, and readable from every approach.

The report declares that "if the resources of the department of public works are not sufficient to complete the

TELEGRAM - NOV-4-1925



JAMES M. CURLEY

James M. Curley today showed his yellow streak, when he acted like a hysterical woman.

The Telegram rejoices that Curley was exposed, discredited and badly beaten in the election. He is an ingrate. He got what he deserved.

Now he froths and fumes.

Curley flew into ungoverned rage at City Hall today when a reporter from The Telegram appeared. "Get out and stay out!" he stormed, pointed to The Telegram man during his usual daily meeting with newspapermen. "So long as I am mayor of Boston I will allow no Telegram man in this office. I have instructed department heads to say nothing to The Telegram on any subject. The press room is closed to the paper."

Curley had nothing to say in explanation of why a five-story shell of a building was permitted to stand on Shawmut ave. for weeks without safeguards of any sort, until it collapsed today with a rumble and roar.

Only the grace of God averted another Pickwick Club horror.

Curley will be mayor only a short while longer. He will go out of office discredited and despised. His name will be remembered only as the wrecker of the Democratic party in Boston.

Curley's brother, John, could have been elected mayor. So could former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Gen. Cole or that splendid, upright gentleman, Gen. Logan, the finest type of Boston Democrat. Curley alone prevented it.

Curley got the hook. Boston is well rid of him.

POST - NOV-5-1925
TRANSCRIPT -

GLYNN IN ACTION ON NEWS FAKE

POST
TRANSCRIPT
Penalty for Election
Canard Provided
in Statutes

POST

NOV 5 1925

Theodore A. Glynn, fire commissioner accompanied by E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel, were in conference with Assistant District Attorney Maurice Caro in the Pemberton Square Court House yesterday. It was believed their visit had to do with the publication by a Boston afternoon newspaper of certain false statements purporting to come from Mayor Curley and Mr. Glynn conceding Mr. Glynn's defeat and the election of Daniel H. Coakley. It is understood that Sherman L. Whipple has been retained by Mr. Glynn.

SIX MONTHS' PENALTY

Mr. Caro would not say anything about the subject matter of the conference, but admitted when asked that the police court had jurisdiction under Chapter 269 of the Acts of 1922, which reads: "No person shall make or publish, or cause to be made or published, any false statement in relation to any candidate for nomination or election to public office, which is designed or tends to injure or defeat such candidate." The section carries a maximum penalty of six months' imprisonment or a fine of \$1000.

It is believed that an application for a warrant in the usual manner will be made this morning.

TRAVELER - NOV-9-1925

Can Boston's Election System Be Improved?

NOV 9 1925

TRAVELER ✓

Unfair to Deny Boston a Municipal Primary

By JOHN F. FITZGERALD

Former Mayor of Boston

To deny Boston a municipal primary for the selection of candidates to be voted upon election day and give it to every other city in the state is unfair on its face.

Tuesday's vote shows that there were two Democratic votes to one Republican vote. To enable these minority Republican votes to control affairs at City Hall for the next four years does a great injury to the city.

For the minority party, through unlimited use of money, to foment rows in the majority party does the city a great deal of harm. It is bad advertising as well as provocative of contentions that hurt the city as a whole.

Communities can be most successful when friendship and good-will obtain among all classes. Therefore, to enact legislation that encourages bickerings and enmities is bad business.

This country was founded on the principle that the majority should rule; that is what has made us so powerful and great. It is a great mistake to undermine this principle and the present Boston charter does this.

Another bad feature of the charter is that phase of it which makes it impossible to know who the actual candidates are until the second Friday before election, leaving about a week's time for effective campaigning. Presidential nominations are made months ahead of election day and the actual candidates in a city election should be known at least for one month. This is impossible under the present charter.

In my opinion the Republican party will be injured all over the state unless it corrects this situation.



Miss Irene Hesenius, the 17-year-old Winthrop girl who won the race to Boston Light (at right), and Miss Eva Morrison of Revere, who was second, receiving cups from Mayor Curley, trophies offered by Mrs. Mary Curley, wife of the Mayor.

CURLEYITES FAIL TO RULE COUNCIL

NOV 6 1925

Their Call to Democrats

Brings Out Only Seven

GLOBE

These Decide to Ask Gilbody,

Reelected, to Arrange Caucus

J-1

Back Bay Republican Chief

for Body Not Unlikely

The Boston Democracy has lost the Mayoralty, but the Curley-Lomasney feud goes on over selection of a president for the new City Council which convenes early in January.

This was proved yesterday when the Curley group, led by ex-Senator Thomas H. Green, the popular Charlestown councillor-elect, tried vainly to get a caucus of the 13 Democratic councillors-elect, with the aim of agreeing among themselves on a man for the Council presidency. Under the "majority rule" principle, this office belongs to the Democrats in the new body, since there are only nine Republicans in its membership.

Six fellow-Democrats responded to Councillor-Elect Green's special-delivery invitation to attend—these were John I. Fitzgerald of the Hendricks Club,

Timothy F. Donovan of Ward 1, understood to be agreeable to the selection of a Republican; Michael J. Ward and John F. Dowd, both with Green of the Curley group, as is Councillor-Elect Edward L. Engert and Walter J. Freeley.

J-2

Group Turns to Gilbody

Democratic Councillors-elect who did not come were John J. Heffernan of Brighton, of Coakley affiliation, William G. Lynch, and John T. Carr of South Boston, Joseph McGrath of Dorchester, T. W. McMahon of the Meetinghouse Hill Section and George F. Gilbody.

After an hour's parley, which followed lunch, it was voted to send Councillors-elect Fitzgerald, Ward and Donovan as a committee to Councillor-elect Gilbody, to suggest to him that he call a caucus of Democrats. Gilbody is friendly with Judge Logan and Congressman Gallivan, but would not support a Lomasney move to capture the presidency, it is reported.

Gilbody Seeks Office

Gilbody is the only member of the present Council to be elected to the new

one, and naturally enough, feels he should be honored with the presidency, "knowing the ropes" as he does. Anyhow, it seems impossible that John I. Fitzgerald, who has had legislative training as both Senator and Representative, can grasp the office.

Because of the continued Democratic inability to get together, it may turn out that Republicans like Henry Packman Jr or Dr Seth F. Arnold, both of the Back Bay, shall have the honor, by winning over some of the Democrats. But a Back Bay man in the Council presidency will be no novelty—witness Councillors Daniel Winn Lane and James J. Storrow, George W. Coleman lived in the South End.

(M-7)

MICRODEX

No. 2



MICRODEX AUTHENTICATION GUIDE (M-II)

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